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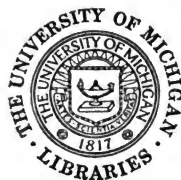
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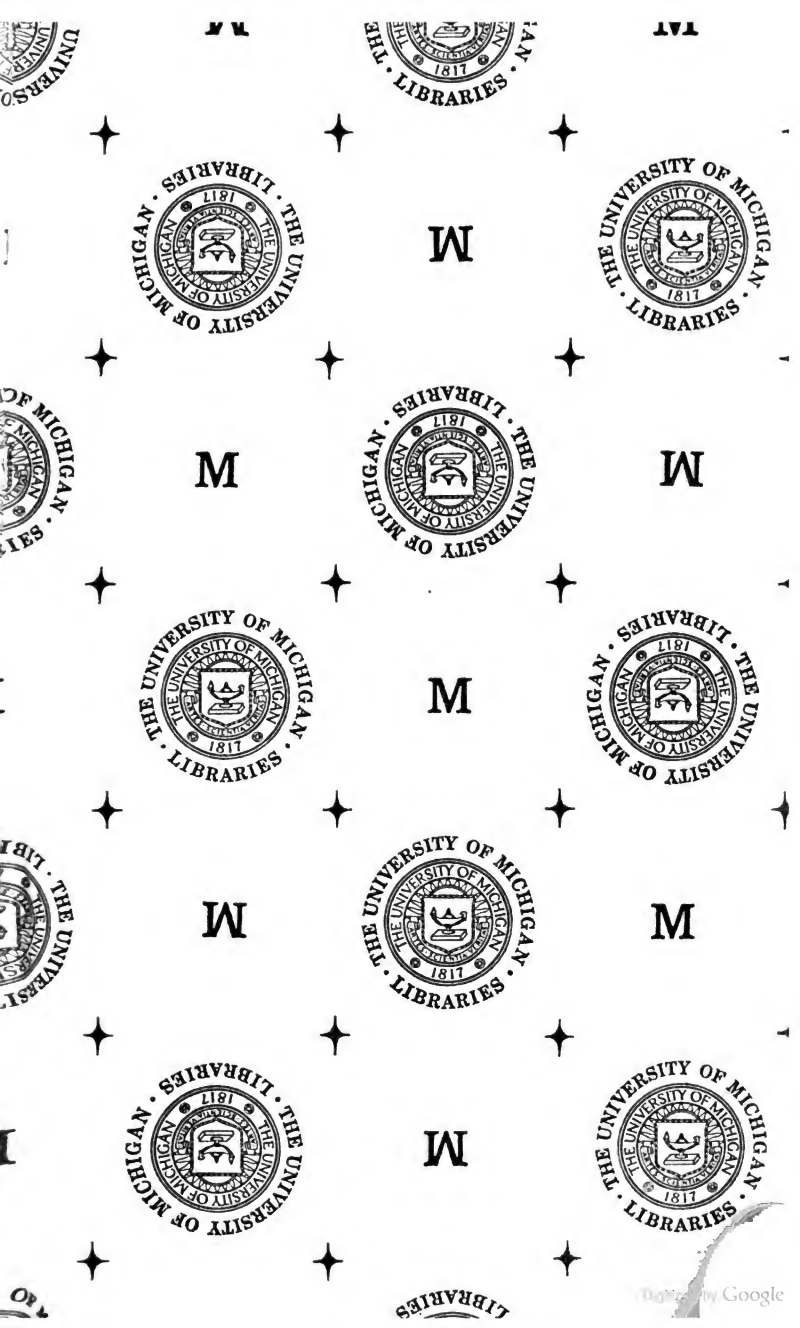
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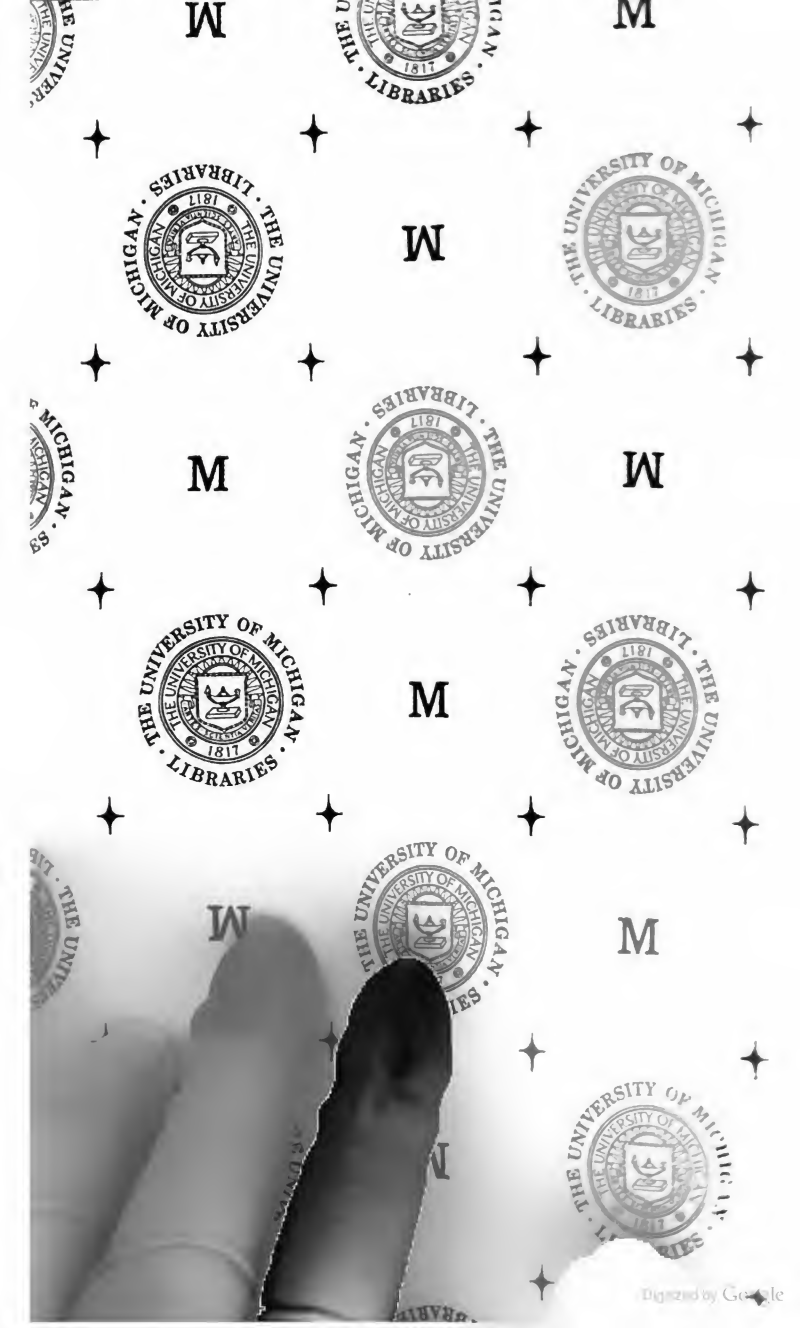
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NAVAL AND MILITARY
E M O I R
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

1727 TO 1783.

BY
ROBERT BEATSON, Esq. L.L.D.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. VI.

London:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES AND ORME,
NO. 39. PATERNOSTER-ROW;
W. J. AND J. RICHARDSON, ROYAL EXCHANGE;
A. CONSTABLE AND CO. EDINBURGH;
AND A. BROWN, ABERDEEN.

1804.

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Chalmers & Co. Printers, }
Aberdeen. }

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285. Lift of the squadron detached by Admiral Pigot from New York, to cruise off Cape François, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hood, and the line of battle which his Lordship gave out on the 11th of November 1782, when at anchor off Staten Island.
286. Lift of his Majesty's ships under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, on the Jamaica station, before the arrival of Lord Rodney.
287. Lift of the fleet under M. de Bougainville, at Cape François, with the numbers they had killed on the 12th April 1782, and the number they had sick on their arrival at that port.
288. Strength of the armament under Lieutenant Colonel Despard, on an expedition against the Spanish settlements in Black River, &c.
289. Articles of capitulation proposed by Don Thomas Julia, Commander in Chief of Black River, to Lieut.-Colonel Des-

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- pard and Major James Lawrie, in the service of his British Majesty.
290. List of prisoners, cannon, stores, &c. taken on the expedition against Black River.
291. Narrative of the miraculous escape of Captain Inglefield and his pinnace crew, after quitting his Majesty's ship the Centaur, previous to her foundering.
292. List of the fleet under Admiral Pigot at Jamaica. See Note 284.
293. List of the fleet detached under Lord Hood to cruize off Cape François. See Note 285.
294. Fleet under Admiral Digby in North America.
295. Letters between General Washington and Sir Guy Carleton.
296. Articles of capitulation of New Providence, entered upon between Don Antonio Claraco y Sauz, Governor of the Bahama Islands, &c. and his Honour Andrew Devaux, Colonel and Commander in Chief of the expedition.
297. Loss of the French fleet under M. de Vaudreuil.
298. List of the fleet under Admiral Pigot, which arrived at New-York from Jamaica, in Sept. 1782.
299. Letters between Baron de Vioménil and Captain Elphinstone, commanding a squadron in the Delaware.
300. Account of the misunderstanding between Captain Ruffel and Comte Kergariou.
301. List of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Campbell at Newfoundland.
302. Answer of the Dutch Governor to the summons sent for the surrender of Fort Ostenburg and Trincomalé.
303. Return of ordnance, warlike stores, and prisoners found in Fort Ostenburg and Trincomalé.
- 304, 305, 306. List of the fleets under Sir Edward Hughes and M. Suffren, in the East Indies, with the number of killed and wounded in their two engagements. See Note 246.
307. List of the fleets, with the killed and wounded, in V.-A. Hughes's third engagement with M. Suffren in the East Indies.
308. Articles of capitulation between Bailli de Suffren de St Tropez, Lieutenant-General in the service of his most Christian

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- Majesty, and Baron d'Agault, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. Hay M'Dowal, in the service of his Britannic Majesty in Trincomalé.
309. List of the fleets, with the killed, and wounded, in V.A. Hughes's fourth engagement with M. Suffren in the East Indies.
310. List of the squadron under M. Suffren in his fifth engagement with Vice-Admiral Hughes in the East Indies.
311. List of the squadron under Sir Edward Hughes, with the number of killed and wounded in his fifth action with M. Suffren in the East Indies.
312. Treatment of British prisoners in the power of Tippoo Saib.
313. List of the fleet in the East Indies, under the command of Commodore Andrew Mitchell.
314. Articles of capitulation, various returns, and certificates of the physicians, relating to the island of Minorca and Fort St. Philip.
315. List of the Spanish battering ships at Gibraltar, under the command of Rear-Admiral Buenaventura Morena, September 13th, 1782.
316. List of the fleet under Lord Howe, which failed from Spithead for the relief of Gibraltar.
317. List of the combined fleet under Don Cordova, which opposed Lord Howe's relieving Gibraltar.
318. List of the ships detached by Lord Viscount Howe, to Cork, to victual and water, under the command of Vice-Admiral Milbank.
319. Returns of the garrison, of the killed and wounded, together with the quantities of shot, gun-powder, &c. expended during the siege of Gibraltar.
320. List of the fleet sent to the East Indies, under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton.
321. List of the French and Spanish ships under the command of the Comte de Guichen, and Don Antonio Oforno.
322. List of the fleet under Admiral Barrington.
323. List of the prizes taken by Admiral Barrington.
324. List of the fleet under Admiral Kempenfelt.

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- 325. Lift of the Dutch fleet assembled at the Texel, under Vice-Admiral Hartzinck.
- 326. Lift of the fleet under Lord Viscount Howe, that failed from Spithead for the Downs, May 10. 1782.
- 327. Lift of the fleet under Lord Viscount Howe, which failed from Spithead July 2d, and returned Aug. 7th.
- 329. Loss of the ships that failed from Spithead under Vice-Admiral Milbank, and arrived at the Downs on the 29th.
- 330. Lift of the squadron that failed from Plymouth, September 2d, under the command of Commodore Elliot.
- 331. French account of the Hebe, French frigate, and Rainbow, commanded by Captain Trollope.
- 332. Reinforcements of ships and troops intended to have been sent to Admiral Pigot and General Campbell at Jamaica.
- 333. Lift of the squadron under the command of Sir J. Jervis, supposed to be designed against the Spanish settlements in South America.
- 334. Lift of the squadron that failed for the East Indies, from Spithead, January 18th, 1783.
- 336. Preliminary treaty of Peace, when hostilities were to cease, and the definitive treaty.
- 337. Account of the mutiny at Portsmouth.
- 338. Court martial on the mutineers.

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE APPENDIX.

- No. I. Supplies granted by Parliament from the year 1764 to 1783, inclusive.
- II. Proceedings of his Majesty's Commissioners, with the Congresses, for restoring peace between Great Britain and the revolted colonies in America.
- III. Important papers respecting the armed neutrality.
- IV. Epitome of the voyages of discovery made by Commodore Byron, Captains Carteret, Wallis, Phipps, and Cook.

APPENDIX

TO THE

FOURTH AND FIFTH VOLUMES.



Note 1.—TURK'S ISLAND.

TURK'S ISLAND, properly so called, the largest of a numerous group, lies on the great bank of that name, off the coast of Spanish Hispaniola, about thirty leagues north of Isabella Bay, is a league or two over, and is low, sandy, and barren, without a drop of fresh water. Those islands were neither discovered, or ever possessed by the French. The British have, for many years, been in use to gather salt upon them, particularly the Bermudians, who go thither in March, and continue during the dry season, living on coarse fare, and in huts covered with leaves. The New Englanders go with sloops and schooners in great numbers, and purchase salt from those Bermudians and others, for their fisheries.

Note 2. P. 9.—JUCATAN.

JUCATAN, or Yucatan, one of the seven provinces of the Audience of Mexico. It is a peninsula, surrounded on the west and north by the Gulph of Mexico, between the Bay of Campeachy on the S. W. and that of Honduras on the S. E. having the little province of Tabasco on the S. W. and that of Vera Paz, in the Audience of Guatemala, on the S. where it is joined to the continent by an isthmus not forty leagues broad. It extends from lat. 17° to $21^{\circ} 30'$, and from long. 91° to 95° .

P. 21.—FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Falkland Islands are situated near the Straits of Magellan they were first discovered by Sir John Hawkins in 1594. Their importance may be gathered, from the judicious remarks which the author of Anson's Voyage has on them. He observes, that all future expeditions to the South Seas must run considerable risk of proving abortive, whilst, in our passage thither, we are under the

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necessity

necessity of touching at the Portuguese settlement of Brazil; as we may rely, that every particular of the strength, condition, and designs of our equipment, would be speedily communicated by the priests to the Spaniards, at least as far as the Portuguese can penetrate them. The discovery of some place more to the southward, where ships might refresh themselves with the necessary sea-stock for their voyage round Cape Horn, would be an expedient that would relieve us from these embarrassments, and would be worthy the attention of the public. These islands are situated in long. 60° W. and lat. 52° S. From the representation of them by Commodore Byron to the Earl of Egmont, then First Lord of the Admiralty, possession was taken of them in 1764; and a settlement made at a harbour, to which the name of Port Egmont was given. They are about two degrees in length, and about eighty leagues to the eastward of Cape Blanco, on the coast of Patagonia. They are hilly, and interspersed with woods, in general very barren, and have several good harbours. The British totally withdrew from this settlement on May 22, 1774.

Note 3.—A List of the Squadron sent to the East Indies in 1769, under the Command of Commodore Sir John Lindsay.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Stag,	32	{ Sir J. Lindsay, Knt. Commodore. Capt. Joseph Deane. Thomas Icc. H. Lloyd.
Aurora,	38	
Hawke,	14	

Note 4.—A List of the Squadron, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on Channel Service in 1769.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Venus,	36	{ His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Hon. Samuel Barrington.
Glory,	32	
Tweed,	28	John Holwall.
Seaford,	24	George Collier.
		John Macbride.

Note 5.—Loss of the Swift Sloop: by a Gentleman on Board.

The Swift sailed from Port Egmont, in Falkland's island, on a cruise, the 7th of March last; and had a violent gale of wind for some days, which drove her over to the coast of Patagonia. As the crew were sickly, and wanted refreshments, they resolved to go into Port

Port Desire, finding themselves within a few leagues of it. On attempting to work in, she struck on a rock; where she beat for an hour and a half before they could get her off. They then, (the wind just at that time coming to the eastward), ran up the river. When about half a mile up, she struck on another rock; and as it was at this time ebb tide, all efforts to get her off proved ineffectual. She hung upon this rock by the fore-foot, (her stern being amazingly depressed,) about three hours; she then slipped off, overset, and sunk in eight fathom water.

This happened at six in the evening. Some of the crew got on the rock, others swam for the shore, and some for the boats; so that they were all saved with great difficulty, except three men. The hardships they met with afterwards, can be better conceived than described; having nothing to lie upon in that tempestuous climate except a few sails, which were accidentally saved, and no other shelter than rocks and stones; for there is not a tree nor a bush in the whole country. They lived upon sea lions, and sometimes on sea fowl; when they could get them; for they liked them rather better than the former, notwithstanding they were extremely fishy. They had nothing to drink but dirty brackish water, except when Providence was so kind as to send a shower of rain; at which time, every one drank heartily out of the cavities of the rocks, but could not lay by a store of it, for want of vessels to keep it in.

Two days after the loss of the ship, the master and six men sailed in the cutter for Port Egmont, in order, if possible, to bring the Favourite to their relief. This was, perhaps, the most dangerous undertaking that ever was known. However, they succeeded, and returned with the Favourite about a month afterwards.

Every one, except four or five, had lost all hopes and given her up, a fortnight before she appeared in sight; and we were beginning to prepare for a march to Buenos Ayres. But by what we have since learned, it would have been impossible for any of us to have got there: for the distance, (as we could not have gone in a straight line, on account of the large rivers that are in the way), is near two thousand miles; not to mention the want of provisions and water, the lying on the cold ground without any covering, and the dangers we had to dread from the native savages, which, we have since been informed, are very numerous for several hundred leagues to the southward of Buenos Ayres.

We saw no inhabitants during our stay at Port Desire, nor were we able to kill any guanacoës, although they were very plenty, but extremely shy. Captain Farmer and Mr. Thomson, our surgeon, went in a small boat about fifty leagues up the river, in hopes of making some discoveries, and getting some guanacoës; but were obliged to return on the fifth day, as they could get nothing to eat or drink. In short, it is the most barren, desolate country, I suppose, in the world. We were extremely happy when we were re-

lieved from it ; and still more so, when the Spaniards came to drive us away from Falkland islands.

Note 6.—A List of the Spanish Force sent against Falkland Islands in 1770.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Sailors.</i>	<i>Soldiers.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Industry,	28	278	110	Don Juan Ignacio Madariaga.
San Catalina,	30	275	120	Don Fernando de Rubalcava.
Barbara,	28	250	112	Don Joshua Vianes.
Andalusia,	20	190	100	Don Dominico Pertez.
St. Rosa,	20	110	82	Don Francisco Bill.
Total,	126	1103	524	

Captain Hunt, Commander of the Tamar frigate, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Plymouth Sound, June 3, 1770.

SIR,

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, being on a cruize off Falkland's islands the 28th of last November, I fell in with a Spanish schooner, taking a survey of them, and on examination found him belonging to a Spanish settlement on the east part, called *Port Solidad*, in possession of the French in 1767, and by them called *Port Louis*. Agreeable to my orders, I warned him to quit the islands ; in consequence of which he failed, but in a few days after joined me again, in a harbour on the island the settlement is on, with an officer of infantry on board him, and two letters from the Governor of the settlement ; which letters, and my answer, I must beg leave to transmit to you, with one (and my answer to) that I received the 20th of last February, from the commanding officer of two Spanish frigates, the *San Catalina* of thirty-six guns, Don Fernando Rubalcava, and *Andalusia* of thirty guns, Don Domingo Pertez, both from Buenos Ayres, with troops in for the settlement, who put into Port Egmont under a pretence of wanting water, which I supplied them with ; and after a stay of eight days they failed for Port Solidad, where I find the *St. Rosa*, the annual ship, was arrived. I must beg leave to observe, that during the stay of the Spanish frigates at Port Egmont, they behaved extremely polite and civil, never attempting to go ashore, though I paid the Captains and officers the compliment. I have a Frenchman on board, a deserter from the Spanish settlement, whom I was obliged to take off an island, or he must have perished.

I am, &c.

ANTHONY HUNT.

Don

*Don Philip Ruiz Puente to Captain Hunt, dated at the island Maluina,
November 30, 1769.*

SIR,

The master of the goleta, in which the bearer, Lieutenant of foot Mario Plata of this garrison, continues the execution of his commission, gave me the first intelligence of your arrival and continuance in this strait; which gratifies my desire of paying my respects to you, as I now do by the said officer and this letter, offering you all the good offices dependent on me, and agreeable to the harmony and agreement between the two nations.

After thus much, I cannot refrain from declaring to you my great astonishment, at hearing from the said pilot, that the interruption of his voyage, and his putting into this port, are owing to your having forced him to it: and if so, which I much question, I make no doubt, but that pilot gave some cause for such treatment; for I can hardly think, that an officer of your rank, commanding a ship of war of so civilized a nation, should be so much wanting in attention, and respect due to the King my Master's flag, especially within his dominions.

The said pilot, and likewise his men, related to me several other particulars, and confirmed on the honour of the said officer, who is furnished with instructions for his conduct; and I flatter myself, you will consider and regard him as a subject of the King whom he serves; and further, that you will make no difficulty of corresponding with him in writing, and of sending me such an answer to this, as you shall judge proper.

God send you a long and happy life.

I am, &c.

PHILIP RUIZ PUENTA.

The following note was inclosed in the preceding letter.

SIR, The bearer brings with him a present, in token of my regard for you and your officers; if far beneath your merit, or what I could have wished it, our situation on both sides must plead my excuse.

God preserve you. So prays, &c.

Nov. 30, 1769.

RUIZ PUENTA.

*Don Philip Ruiz Puente to Capt. Hunt, dated at the island Maluina,
November 30, 1769.*

SIR,

The pilot of the goleta, in which the officer who brings this letter goes to execute a commission, as you may see in the instructions and passport with which he is furnished, lately gave me the first information of your being in these parts, which belong to the King my
(A 3) master;

master; this gives me an acceptable opportunity of manifesting my regard for you, and I heartily make you a tender of every good office in my power, suitable to the friendship and harmony subsisting between our nations. Supposing, as I really do suppose, your being on these coasts to be purely accidental, and that on the first formal warning given you by the said officer to depart, you will totally lay aside all thoughts of any farther stay or sailing in these parts; there is no need of enlarging on the matter, as you very well know the contrary to be an absolute violation of good treaties, and a breach of good faith.

I shall covet fresh occasions of shewing you personally my good dispositions, and in the mean time hope you will favour me with a written answer, as likewise the above-mentioned officer whom I have commissioned to wait on you. I pray God grant you a long and happy life.

I remain, &c.

PHILIP RUIZ PUENTA.

(A note inclosed, verbatim the same with that in the former.)

*Captain Hunt to Don Philip Ruiz Puente, dated at Port Egmont,
December 10, 1769.*

SIR,

I have received your letter by the officer, acquainting me, that these islands, and coast thereof, belong to the King of Spain, your master.

In return, I am to acquaint you, that the said islands belong to his Britannic Majesty, my master, by right of discovery, as well as settlement; and that the subjects of no other power whatever can have any right to be settled in the said islands, without leave from his Britannic Majesty, or taking the oaths of allegiance, and submitting themselves to his government, as subjects to the crown of Great Britain.

I do therefore, in his Majesty's name, and by his orders, warn you to leave the said islands; and in order that you may be the better enabled to remove your effects, you may remain six months from the date hereof; at the expiration of which you are expected to depart accordingly.

I am, &c.

ANTHONY HUNT.

A Protest from Don Mario Plata, dated December 10, 1769.

I whose name is hereunto subscribed, Lieutenant of foot, being commissioned by my Governor to visit all the harbours of these the Maluina islands, as appertaining to the King of Spain, my master; and having (in consequence of Don Antonio Hunt, Commander of the Tamar frigate's causing Don Anguel Santes, Captain of his Majesty's
goleta

goleta the St. Philip, to retire, and the before-mentioned Captain Hunt's having, in a letter to my Governor, as explained in French by Mr. Bunze, the interpreter, expressed, that six months were allowed him to quit Solidad harbour, and its dependencies, which he said belonged to the King of Great Britain) already warned him from my Governor to quit our dominions, his stay in them being contrary both to the treaties and harmony subsisting between the two crowns; and he not being willing to comply, I protest three several times, in the most effectual manner, against all he has said; signifying to him, that he shall be answerable for all the ill consequences which may ensue. In the same manner I protest against him for having threatened to fire into me, if I prosecuted my commission, and especially for his having opposed my going to their colony, which they said was called *Port Egmont*. I likewise protest, that the said Captain Hunt's going into La Solidad harbour, though in an amicable manner, as he verbally told me, will be taken as an insult. And in order that this may publicly appear, after having caused this protest to be understood by means of the interpreter Joseph Bunze, I have hereunto set my hand, on board the same Tamar frigate, riding in Diamunta bay, the 10th day of December, 1769.

MARIO PLATA.

*Don Philip Ruiz Puente to Captain Hunt, dated at the Maluina island,
December 12, 1769.*

SIR,

On the 10th instant I received your answer, both to my respectful letter of the 30th ult. and to the warning and requisition I signified in the name of his Catholic Majesty, my master, on the same 10th day of the month, by Don Mario Plata, an officer of this garrison, commissioned by me for that purpose, and other affairs relating to his Majesty's service, that you would quit these territories, and no longer remain or navigate in these seas; but in the want of a translator sufficiently versed in the English, to give me exact information of its contents, I suspend for the present any answer to it.

But considering the contents of the protests made to you in writing by the aforesaid officer, in the name of the King, my master, against the extraordinary menaces which he received from you, both in writing and verbally, and by your order declared to him by the interpreter, I now tell you, and in his royal name repeat to you, and to all who may come under your command as subjects of his Britannic Majesty, that on receipt of this second warning and requisition, you with the greatest dispatch quit every settlement made within these territories and islands of my government, the legal possession of which belongs to my Sovereign, and without his superior licence or permission, which you have not produced, no person can navigate, much less make a settlement, without violating the sacredness of the present

(A 4)

treaties

treaties and harmony between the two powers. I therefore again renew my warning to you, to conform to it; since whatever resolution you shall take to the contrary, will be considered as a manifest excess and attempt, diametrically contrary to the said treaty; and from this time I protest against the contravention of it. God grant you a long and happy life.

I remain, &c.

PHILIP RUIZ PUENTA.

*Captain Hunt to Don Philip Ruiz Puente, dated at Port Egmont,
December 16, 1769.*

I have received your Excellency's second letter, which I am sorry you should have the trouble to write, as it contains nothing but what is diametrically opposite to the orders I have received from his Britannic Majesty, my master, therefore quite unnecessary for you to make any remonstrance; and I must repeat, you and your colony, together with your effects, are expected to depart from these islands within the limitation specified in my first letter.

I am extremely sorry I have not a proper person to interpret the Spanish language, as it would enable me to be more explanatory with your Excellency.

I am, &c.

ANTHONY HUNT.

Protest of Don Mario Plata, dated at Port Egmont, Dec. 18, 1769.

Don Mario Plata, Lieutenant of foot, being commissioned by my Governor, Don Philip Ruiz Puente, to visit all the harbours and coasts of these Malouine islands under his government, as dominions belonging to the King of Spain, my master.

First, I protest against his having hindered me navigating into Port Egmont, where I now am, running on board of this goleta, and obliging me to come to an anchor, without allowing me to go on shore.

Secondly, I protest against his not permitting me to go out of its entrance; threatening me, that should I attempt it, he would compel me by force to go back; and the premisses being in every respect contrary to the treaties of peace, and the present harmony between the two powers, I protest against Captain Anthony Hunt, and charge him as answerable for all the consequences; and to give it still a greater evidence, I caused this protest to be explained in French, by Mr. Bunze, and sign it with my own hand, on board his Majesty's goleta the St. Philip, at anchor in Port Egmont, the 18th of December, 1769.

MARIO PLATA.

Don

Don Fernando de Rubalcava to Captain Hunt, dated Feb. 20, 1770.

SIR,

Happening to come into this harbour, I was surpris'd to find in it a kind of settlement under the English flag, which was flying on shore, and supported by his Britannic Majesty's ships, yourself being commander in chief. As these dominions belong to his Catholic Majesty, this procedure is contrary to the spirit of treaties, which do not allow of such intrusion into a foreign dominion, against all right; and therefore the subjects of the King of Great Britain have dared to violate the last peace, in the observance of which, his Catholic Majesty, to obviate all complaint, strictly obliges all his subjects to the most sincere harmony, so conformable to his royal intentions; accordingly I protest to you, both verbally and in writing, that you desist from your illegal usurpation of this harbour and coasts, and leave my master in the free possession of his dominions. I abstain from any other manner of proceeding, till I have acquainted his Catholic Majesty with the disagreeable affair, and receive his royal orders concerning it.

God grant you a long and happy life.

On board the St. Catharine frigate, the 20th of February, 1770.

Yours, &c. DON FERNANDO DE RUBALCAVA.

Captain Hunt to Don Fernando de Rubalcava, dated at Port Egmont, February 20, 1770.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of this day's date, I am to acquaint you, that these islands belong to his Britannic Majesty, my master, by right of discovery; and that it is with his most gracious pleasure that I am here, with directions to protect them to the utmost of my power, and to remonstrate against the subjects of any other power making a settlement on any of the said islands. I do therefore, in his name, warn and exhort you, and all under your command, to evacuate them.

I am, &c. ANTHONY HUNT.

Captain William Malby, of the Favourite frigate, to Mr. Stephens, dated at the Mother-bank, September 22, 1770.

SIR,

Please to acquaint the Right Hon. my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop under my command is arrived from Port Egmont in seventy days, but last from Fyal, where I touched for water; have on board the officers and company of his Majesty's late sloop Swift. The event of my coming home being of
a singular

a singular nature, I propose staying here, not permitting any communication with the shore, discovering the sloop's name or from whence, &c. until I receive their Lordships orders. I herewith inclose the copies of my letters to the Spanish Commodore, with his letter and translation to me; the rest of the accounts Captain Farmer sends; Lieutenant Gower will inform you of any other particulars.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM MALTBY.

John Ignacio Madariaga, the Spanish Commodore, to Captain Maltby, dated in the bay of Cruzada, June 8, 1770.

MY DEAR SIR,

Finding myself with incomparable and superior forces to the frigate you command, and attending to the good harmony that reigns between our respective Sovereigns, and considering the humanity that should be used to people that are defenceless, as you are, I intimate to you a first, a second, and a third time, to quit this port. Your acting contrary, will oblige me to proceed to hostilities against you, in which action you will be rendered incapable of proceeding on your voyage. If you do not take this timely notice, you will oblige me to treat you in a different manner, although in my esteem you will always be the same. I am always at your service, and pray unto God to preserve you many years. I kiss your hand, &c.

JOHN IGNACIO MADARIAGA.

Captain Maltby to the Spanish Commodore, dated in Port Egmont, June 3, 1770.

SIR,

As you have received the refreshments of water, &c. you stood in need of, my orders from his Britannic Majesty, my Royal Master, are, to warn you forthwith to quit this harbour and islands, called *Falkland's*, having first been discovered by the subjects of the crown of England, sent out by the government thereof for that purpose, and of right belong to his Majesty; and his Majesty having given orders for the settlement thereof, the subjects of no other power can have any title to establish themselves therein without the King's permission.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM MALTBY.

Captain Maltby to the Spanish Commodore, dated in Port Egmont, June 9, 1770.

SIR,

I have received your letters of the 8th and 9th, in answer to mine of the 8th, wherein you intimate, that in pursuance of your orders,
you

you will oblige me (if I do not peaceably) to retire from this port and islands, by the power of your superior force, (both by sea and land); you do not admit that you have as yet committed any hostilities, nor can I think you mean to do it in a time of profound peace; and more especially as you allow there is the greatest harmony, at this very juncture, subsisting between the two crowns. The time you have allowed me to give a categorical answer, though very short, will not have the least effect in altering my determined resolution, in defending and supporting the honour of the British flag to the utmost of my power.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM MALTBY.

*Captain Farmer to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Favourite,
September 22, 1770.*

The 4th of June the *Industry*, a Spanish frigate, anchored in Port Egmont harbour, having been, they said, fifty-three days from Buenos Ayres, put in for water, and bound to Port Solidad. The 7th, anchored here four Spanish frigates, which had been twenty-six days from Buenos Ayres, came out in company with the *Industry*, and parted with her four days before. On the arrival of those ships, the *Industry* hoisted a Spanish broad pendant. I now ordered most of the officers and men belonging to the late *Swift* on shore to defend the settlement; and ordered Captain Maltby to get the *Favourite* nearer in to Jason's Cove. One of the Spanish frigates sent an officer on board, to acquaint Captain Maltby, that if he weighed, they would fire into him; which he took no notice of, but got under sail. The Spanish frigate fired two shot, which dropt to leeward of the *Favourite*, three of them got under way, and kept working to windward, as did the *Favourite*. Captain Maltby sent an officer on board the Spanish Commodore, to know the reason why one of the ships under his command had fired two shot at the *Favourite*. His answer was, that they were not fired at the *Favourite*, but as signals to him.

Since the first appearance of those ships, I began to clear the stores out of the blockhouse. The four twelve pounders at the battery were so sunk down in water and mud, that they were entirely useless. I had them transported to the blockhouse, and had port-holes cut out for them with a platform, before covered round with the cordage.

We now wrote to the Spanish Commodore, desiring, as he had received the refreshments he stood in need of, that he would depart from hence. His answers, with the preparations they were making, left us no doubt of their real intention. The Spanish Commodore, in one of his letters, desired us to send to view the troops that were ready for landing; which we did in the evening of the 9th.

Our officers reported them to be (seamen and all included) about sixteen hundred, with a train of artillery sufficient to reduce a regular fortification, and five frigates, from twenty to thirty-two guns. By this

this time the frigates had warped in-shore, and moored head and stern opposite to the blockhouse and battery. At night Captain Maltby, with fifty of the Favourite's men, came on shore, and brought with them two six pounders, ten swivels, small arms, ammunition, &c. The next morning, a part of the Spanish troops and artillery landed about half a mile to the northward of us. When they had advanced about half way to us from where they had landed, the rest of their boats, with the remainder of the troops and artillery, put off from one of the Spanish frigates, and rowed right in for the Cove, covered by the fire of the frigates, whose shot went over the blockhouse.

We fired some shot, and (not seeing the least probability of being able, against such a superior force, to defend the settlement) hoisted a flag of truce, and desired articles of capitulation, which were in part granted. Their troops then landed, and took possession of the place. I send you by Mr. Gower, (late Lieutenant of the Swift) who goes express, copies of all the letters, articles and capitulation, receipts, &c. that passed between the Spaniards and us.

And am, &c.

GEORGE FARMER.

The Spanish Commodore John Ignacio Madariaga to Captain Farmer, dated in the Bay of Cruizada, June 8, 1770.

MY DEAR SIR,

Finding myself with incomparable superior forces of troops, train of artillery, utensils, ammunition, and all the rest corresponding, for to reduce a regular fortification, with fourteen hundred men for disembarking, of which five hundred and twenty-six are of choice regular troops, as you may see, I see myself in this case obliged to intimate to you, according to the orders of my Court, that you should quit that begun establishment: for if you don't execute it amicably, I will oblige you by force, and you will be answerable for all the ill results of the action and measures I shall take. I am always at your service; pray unto God to preserve you many years.

I kiss your hand, &c.

JOHN IGNACIO MADARIAGA.

Captain Farmer to the Spanish Commodore John Ignacio Madariaga, dated at Port Egmont, June 8, 1770.

SIR,

As you have received the refreshments of water, &c. you stood in need of, my order from his Britannic Majesty, my Royal Master, is, to warn you forthwith to depart from this port, and all the islands called Falkland's, having first been discovered by the subjects of the crown of England, sent out by the government thereof for that purpose, and of right belong to his Majesty; and his Majesty having given

given orders for the settlement thereof, the subjects of no other power can have any title to establish themselves therein without the King's permission.

I am, &c. GEORGE FARMER.

The Spanish Commodore to Captains Farmer and Malby, dated in the Bay of Cruizada, June 9, 1770.

Messrs. George Farmer and William Malby, or any others that command the English Forces by sea and land, in this Bay of the Cruizada,

GENTLEMEN,

No body ought to make an establishment, and much less to fortify themselves, in these islands, ports, and coasts, of Magellan, without the permission of his Catholic Majesty, my respectable Sovereign; and as you have not that permission, you ought to abandon and quit this bay, batteries on shore, and the settlement which you have begun. If you will give me authentic proof that you will quickly and with good will do this, I will put with peace and quietness my troops on shore, and yours will be treated with all the consideration and attention that corresponds to the good harmony that subsists between our Sovereigns; and I will permit that you may carry with you all that you have got on shore, and belongs to you lawfully; and what you cannot carry, or will not carry, I will give a receipt, that upon this subject the two Courts interested may settle the affair.

But if, contrary to all expectation, you should be determined to maintain your new establishment, I will avail myself of the forces under my command, to make you quit the place with the fire of my guns and musquets, and you will be the cause of your own ruin, and the fatal consequences of the warm attack that I shall make both by sea and land, in order to obtain by force the accomplishment of my orders, if from this intimation should not result the effect I desire. Before I begin to fire, I admonish you for once, twice, and more times, that with good will you may quit the place, the territory and bay, where I find you introduced against the will of their proper owner, which is my Royal Master, although with less notice I have a just cause to begin my operations, from the passages that have passed with Mr. Anthony Hunt. I have been delirious to exceed in attention, in order to put myself still more in the right, and to stand excused on my part for the possibly to be avoided hostilities, and their consequences.

After this attention, I assure you, that if you do not in fifteen minutes after this letter shall have been delivered into your hands, by my officer of orders, give a categorical and favourable answer to my intent, I will begin the operations directed to obtain it; considering the want of an answer in the time prefixed, as a tacit negative, that you will not quit or abandon with good will this place, and an express obstinacy to maintain your resolution. In this case, you will experience the

the brilliancy and spirit with which the troops and seamen under my command know how to operate, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season.

You will meditate upon the fatal consequences to the innocent subjects of his Britannic Majesty, if, instead of the kind treatment I offer you, you oblige me to use the most rigid, as indispensable in the present case.

At all events, I wish to serve you with all civility in what regards your persons, which I pray God to preserve many years.

On board the frigate *Industry*, at anchor in the bay of the *Cruizada*, June 9, 1770.

I kiss your hands, &c.

JOHN IGNACIO MADARIAGA.

The Spanish Commodore to Captains Farmer and Mulby, dated in the Bay of Cruizada, June 9, 1770.

MY DEAR SIRs,

After having wrote the adjoining letter of the same date, I received by my orderly officer two letters of yours upon the same subject and the same reasons, and for to avoid a repetition, which is prejudicial to the quickness that is requisite, I answer you both in this.

Your letters are reduced only to warn me to quit this port, strengthening your reasons to justify the right you have of possessing the new establishment. Notwithstanding all you have expressed, I nevertheless confirm what I have wrote in the adjoined, because your figured reasons and rights do not appear sufficient.

Was I a Spanish Ambassador in London, I would demonstrate the just and legal titles of my Sovereign to these islands and lands of Magellan; but this does not belong to this day, nor is it my business to question rights, only to proceed to doing; leaving or submitting to our Courts the decisions of right and property: so I confirm what I have said in the adjoined, remaining always at your service. Pray unto God to preserve you many years.

I kiss your hands, &c.

JOHN IGNACIO MADARIAGA.

Captain Farmer to the Spanish Commodore John Ignacio Madariaga, dated at Port Egmont, June 9, 1770.

SIR,

Your letters of the 8th and this day's date I have received, in which you threaten, pursuant to your orders, to send me from hence by force of arms. Words are not always deemed hostilities; nor can I think

think you mean, in a time of profound peace, to put them in execution; more especially, as you allow there now subsists the greatest harmony between the two crowns.

I make not the least doubt of your being thoroughly convinced, that the King of Great Britain, my Royal Master, has forces sufficient to demand satisfaction in all parts of the globe, of any power whatsoever, that may offer to insult the British flag. Therefore, was the time limited shorter than the fifteen minutes you have allowed, it should make no alteration in my determined resolution to defend the charge committed to me, to the utmost of my power; and am, &c.

GEORGE FARMER.

Copy of the Articles of Capitulation between Captains George Farmer and William Maltby, Commanders of his Britannic Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land at Port Egmont and Falkland's Islands, and Don John Ignacio Madariaga, Major-General of the Royal Navy of his Catholic Majesty, dated June 10, 1770.

Art. I. That we will deliver to the said Commander the blockhouse, with its guns, and whatever appertains to it within or without, likewise the battery commanding Jason's Cove, being sensible of the superior forces with which we are attacked by sea and land.

Answer. The blockhouse battery, and the rest, must be delivered immediately to the Colonel Don Antonio Gutierrez, Commander of the Spanish troops.

II. That the King's colours be kept flying on the shore until we embark, and the same on board his Majesty's sloop Favourite, and that the officers and troops be permitted to remain in their quarters as before.

Answer. They will be allowed their quarters on shore for the officers and troops until they embark, and likewise their colours flying on shore and on board the Favourite, but without exercising any other jurisdiction but with their own people, they being only there for a time limited until their embarkation.

III. That we may be permitted to carry in his Majesty's sloop Favourite, wherever we shall think proper, the officers, troops, seamen, ammunition of all kinds, provisions and stores as much as we may think necessary, and depart as soon as we are fit for sea.

Answer. The troops must precisely go in the Favourite frigate, with the seamen and whatever effects she can carry, to be transported out of the American dominions belonging to the Catholic King, my Master, after duly delivering every thing in proper form to Don Philip Ruiz Puente, Governor of these islands of Magellan, residing in the easternmost, to which we will immediately give an account, that he may come in person, or send his deputy, without delay, to take charge

charge of the storehouse, stores, &c. that the English have. As this is part of his government, he is and will be answerable to my Sovereign for the good husbandry of what will be delivered to him, or to his deputy, commissioned for that purpose; and till this can be performed with all requisite formalities, the Favourite shall not move, unless by any accident Don Philip Ruiz Puente, or his deputy, should delay coming; in which case, if it should exceed forty days, the Favourite may sail whenever they think proper, with all that she can carry; but she can never go out until twenty days after one of the frigates under my command; and for the further security of observing the capitulation, the Favourite frigate shall be dismantled, by putting her rudder on shore.

IV. That what we shall not be able to carry with us, you will give us receipts for, expressing every article left here, that we may be able to give an account thereof when required.

Answer. There will be receipts given for all the stores, &c. that his Britannic Majesty's sloop Favourite cannot carry.

V. That at the time we are going to embark on board his Majesty's sloop Favourite, (after concluding the inventories, and delivering every thing to you in proper form), we may have liberty to march off under arms, with drums beating, colours flying, &c. without being incommoded or injured.

Answer. At the time of their embarking on board the Favourite, they must acquaint the Spanish Commodore thereof to agree upon the hour, as the English are not allowed to take arms without giving notice to the said Commander, that he may give orders to be observed what they have desired, in order that they may not be incommoded or injured at their departure; but should they do contrary to the above, it will be taken for an attempt, and they will be answerable for the result.

VI. That to prevent disorder, an officer with a few men may take possession of the blockhouse.

Answer. For to prevent disorder, and to take possession of the blockhouse with regularity and good order, the Colonel Don Antonio Gutiarroz will march with all his troops, and will have in the settlement for the present only a company of grenadiers.

VII. That the cordage and other materials that served for parapets, &c. at the batteries may be put into the storehouses, under lock and key, until proper inventories can be taken, or that we may carry them on board the Favourite.

Answer. The cordage and all the materials that served for parapets at the batteries will be put in storehouses, which keys will be delivered to the English till the inventories are drawn in proper form, and they embarked on board the Favourite as granted.

Note

Note 7.—A List of the Ships put in Commission, on the Dispute with Spain about Falkland Islands, in 1770.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ocean,	90	James Cranston.
Namur,	90	Wal. Griffith.
Barsleur,	90	A. S. Hamond.
Cambridge,	80	T. Graves.
Prince of Wales,	74	J. Holwall.
Terrible,	74	M. Arbuthnot.
Elizabeth,	74	Sir Chaloner Ogle.
Albion,	74	Hon. S. Barrington.
Egmont,	74	S. Whitwell.
Royal Oak,	74	M. Shuldham.
Torbay,	74	S. Wallis.
Lenox,	74	R. Roddam.
Resolution,	74	W. Hotham.
Triumph,	74	H. Pigot.
Boyne,	70	T. Burnet.
Buckingham,	68	R. Kempenfelt.
Orford,	68	Sir John Strachan, Bart.
Northumberland,	68	Richard King.
Trident,	64	B. Hartwell.
Prudent,	64	Alexander Schomberg.
Raisonable,	64	M. Suckling.
Intrepid,	64	H. Martin.
Conquestador, (guardsh.)	60	Edward Falkingham.
Portland,	50	J. Elliot.
Warwick,	50	Hon. J. L. Gower.

FRIGATES.

Venus,	36	George Balfour.
Pallas,	36	John Laforey.
Juno,	32	John Stot.
Diana,	32	Richard Onslow.
Minerva,	32	John Brooke.
Thames,	32	William Locker.
Crescent,	28	John Stanton.
Cerberus,	28	John Brisbane.
Tartar,	28	B. Glover.
Lizard,	28	Charles Inglis.

Besides sloops, bombketches, and fireships.

At the time the above ships were ordered to be put in commission, the following ships were in commission :

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Defence,	74	John Reynolds.
Arrogant,	74	M. Moore.
Ajax,	74	J. C. Allen.
Centaur,	74	J. Bentinck.
Cornwall,	74	J. Lloyd.
Fame,	74	P. H. Ourry.
Hero,	74	N. Vincent.
Temeraire,	74	Edward Le Cras.
Bellona,	74	Edward Vernon.
Ramilles,	74	Joseph Knight.
Dorsetshire,	70	M. Clements.
Belleisle,	64	George Ourry.
St. Antonio,	64	Edmund Affleck.
Yarmouth,	64	Western Varlo.
Augusta,	64	Thomas Evans.
Edgar,	64	Hon. H. St. John.

These were guardships, and were partly stationed at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Pembroke,	60	Philip Durell.
Montague,	60	Richard Smith.
Dunkirk,	60	Stair Douglas.
Salisbury,	50	Andrew Barclay.
Romney,	50	Robert Linzee.
Antelope,	50	George Gayton.
Phoenix,	44	Charles Saxton.
Rainbow,	44	Charles Fielding.
Aurora,	38	Thomas Lee.
Lowestoffe,	32	Robert Carkett.
Stag,	32	Joseph Deane.
Emerald,	32	John Moutray.
Æolus,	32	W. Bennet.
Pearl,	32	Basil Keith.
Niger,	32	Francis Banks.
Alarm,	32	John Jervis.
Winchelsea,	32	S. G. Goodall.
Quebec,	32	Francis Reynolds.
Glory,	32	Hon. John Ruthven.
Boston,	32	Hyde Parker, junr.
Montreal,	32	James Alms.
Mermaid,	28	James Smith.
Liverpool,	28	Richard Braithwaite.

Carysfort,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Carysfort,	28	W. Hay.
Tweed,	28	George Collier.
Guadaloupe,	28	Hon. William Cornwallis.
Solebay,	28	George Vandeput.
Huffar,	28	Thomas Bishop.
Aldborough,	24	James Hawker.
Garland,	24	Thomas Lynn.
Hind,	24	W. McCleverty.
Deal Castle,	24	Max. Jacobs.
Lively,	24	George Talbot.
Gibraltar,	24	Robert Bond.
Dolphin,	24	Digby Dent.
Fowey,	24	Mark Robinson.
Mercury,	24	Robert Keeler.
Seaford,	24	John Jackson.
Kennington,	24	Peter Clarke.
Rose,	24	Benjamin Caldwell.
Glasgow,	24	William Allen.
Scarborough,	24	William Garnier.

Exclusive of a great number of sloops and cutters.

The above forty-two ships were mostly employed on foreign stations, except a few frigates employed at home to prevent smuggling.

Note 8.—Earl of Rochford to Mr. Harris:

SIR,

St. James's, Dec. 21, 1770.

All negociations having been for some time at an end between Lord Weymouth, or myself, and the Spanish Ambassador, to whom his Catholic Majesty thought fit to commit his answer to the King's demand, which answer was totally inadmissible; and it being inconsistent with his Majesty's honour to make any farther proposal to the Court of Spain, I am now to signify to you the King's pleasure, that your longer stay at Madrid appearing entirely unnecessary, you prepare to return home with all convenient speed, after taking leave in the usual manner.

I am, &c.

ROCHFORD.

SIR,

St. James's, Jan. 18, 1771.

The King having reason, from the informations he has received, to believe, that Prince de Masserano has orders to make fresh propositions of satisfaction for the injury done to his Majesty at Falkland's islands, I am to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, that you return to the court of Madrid, in order that you may be ready to hear any thing which the Ministers of his Catholic Majesty may have in

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charge

charge to say to you, on the same subject, and to carry on the usual intercourse between the two Courts, in case the above-mentioned propositions should prove satisfactory ; and as in the present circumstances your appearance at Madrid is very material, it is his Majesty's pleasure, that you should not lose any time in your journey on account of private affairs or inconvenience, and that you should remain there till his Majesty shall think proper to fill your place by a Minister of higher character.

I am, &c. ROCHFORD.

Translation of the DECLARATION signed and delivered by Prince de Masserano, Ambassador-Extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty, the 22d January, 1771.

His Britannic Majesty having complained of the violence which was committed on the 10th of June, 1770, at the island, commonly called *the Great Malouine*, and by the English *Falkland's island*, in obliging by force, the Commander and subjects of his Britannic Majesty to evacuate the port by them called *Egmont*, a step offensive to the honour of his crown ; the Prince de Masserano, Ambassador-Extraordinary of his Catholic Majesty, has received orders to declare, and declares, that his Catholic Majesty, considering the desire with which he is animated for peace, and for the maintenance of good harmony with his Britannic Majesty, and reflecting that this event might interrupt it, has seen with displeasure this expedition tending to disturb it ; and in the persuasion in which he is of the reciprocity of sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, and of its being far from his intention to authorise any thing that might disturb the good understanding between the two Courts, his Catholic Majesty does disavow the said violent enterprize ; and, in consequence, the Prince de Masserano declares, that his Catholic Majesty engages to give immediate orders that things shall be restored in the Great Malouine, at the port called *Egmont*, precisely to the state in which they were before the 10th of June, 1770 ; for which purpose, his Catholic Majesty will give orders to one of his officers, to deliver up to the officer authorised by his Britannic Majesty, the port and fort called *Egmont*, with all the artillery, stores, and effects of his Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, which were at that place the day above named, agreeable to the inventory which has been made of them.

The Prince de Masserano declares, at the same time, in the name of the King his master, that the engagement of his said Catholic Majesty to restore to his Britannic Majesty the possession of the port and fort called *Egmont*, cannot, nor ought, anywise to affect the question of the prior right of sovereignty of the Malouine islands, otherwise called *Falkland's islands*. In witness whereof, I the underwritten Ambassador-Extraordinary, have signed the present declaration with my usual signature, and caused it to be sealed with our
arms,

arms, London, the twenty-second day of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.

(Signed)

(L.S.)

LE PRINCE DE MASSERANO.

Translation of his Catholic Majesty's Order for the Restoration of Falkland's Island.

It being agreed between the King and his Britannic Majesty, by a Convention, signed at London on the 22d of January last past, by the Prince of Masserano and the Earl of Rochford, that the Great Malouine, called by the English *Falkland island*, should be immediately replaced in the precise situation in which it was before it was evacuated by them on the 10th of June last year; I signify to you, by the King's order, that as soon as the person commissioned by the Court of London shall present himself to you, with this, you order the delivery of the Port de la Crusada, or Egmont, and its fort and dependencies, to be effected; as also that of all the artillery, ammunition, and effects, that were found there, belonging to his Britannic Majesty and his subjects, according to the inventories signed by George Farmer and William Maltby, Esqrs. on the 11th of July of the said year, at the time of their quitting the same; of which I send you the inclosed copies, authenticated under my hand; and that as soon as the one and the other shall be effected, with the due formalities, you cause to retire immediately the officer, and other subjects of the King which may be there. God preserve you many years.

Pardo, Feb. 7, 1771.

THE BALIO FRAY DON JULIAN DE ARRIAGA,

To Don Philip Ruiz Puente.

Note 9.—A List of the Squadron sent to the East Indies, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Bart. in 1771.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Northumberland,	70	{ Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. T. Simmonds.
Buckingham,	70	
Orford,	64	
Warwick,	50	Isaac F. Ourry.
		Thomas Taylor.
		Charles Leslie.

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Note

Note 10.—A List of the Squadron sent to Jamaica, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. in 1771.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princess Amelia,	80	{ Sir Geo. B. Rodney, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Symons.
Boyne,	70	
Modelle,	64	Thomas Burnet.
Prudent,	64	J. Wheelock.
Achilles,	60	A. Schomberg.
Diana,	32	Richard Collins.
		Richard Onslow.

Note 11.—A List of the Squadron, under the Command of Captain John Stot, sent to receive Port Egmont from the Spaniards, 1771.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Juno,	32	John Stot.
Hound,	14	William Burnaby.
Florida, storeship.		

Note 12.—A List of the Squadron sent, under the Command of Captain John Macbride, to escort the Queen of Denmark from Ellineur to Stade, 1772.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Southampton,	32	John Macbride.
Seaford,	24	Henry Davis.
Cruizer,	12	James Cumming.

Note 13.—A List of the Squadron sent to cruize to the Westward, in June 1772, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Spry.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ocean,	90	{ Rear-Admiral Richard Spry. Capt. Joseph Knight.
Royal Oak,	74	
Terrible,	74	George Balfour.
Centaur,	74	Mariot Arbuthnot.
Albion,	74	John Bentinck.
Worcester,	64	Hon. Samuel Barrington.
Raisable,	64	Richard Hughes.
Thames,	32	Hon. Henry St. John.
Cerberus,	28	William Locker.
		John Brisbane.

Note

Note 14. P. 29.—List of the Fleet, under the Command of Sir Edward Hughes, sent to the East Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders,</i>
Salisbury,	50	{ Sir Edward Hughes, Knight, Commodore. Capt. Geo. Robinson Walters,
Coventry,	28	
Dolphin,	24	Benjamin Marlow.
Seahorse,	20	Sir John Clerke, Knt.
Swallow,	16	George Farmer.
		James Pigot.

Note 15. P. 29.—List of the Fleet on the Jamaica Station, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Clark Gayton.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Antelope,	50	{ Clark Gayton, Esq; Rear-Ad. Capt. William Judd.
Maidstone,	28	
Squirrel,	20	Alan Gardner.
Lynx,	12	Stair Douglas.
		A. Scott.

Note 15. continued.—List of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, under Rear-Admiral Robert Man.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Medway,	60	{ Robert Man, Esq; Rear-Admiral. Capt. William Affleck.
Alarm,	32	
Enterprize,	28	John Stot.
Levant,	28	Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.
Liverpool,	28	George Murray.
Raven,	14	Henry Bellew.
Zephyr,	10	John Stanhope.
		Hon. William Waldegrave.

Note 16.—A List of the Fleet at Spithead, when reviewed by the King.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Barfleur, <i>a d</i>	90	Edward Vernon.
Royal Oak, <i>b</i>	74	{ Thomas Pye, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt. George Balfour.
Dublin, <i>c</i>	74	
		George Lord Edgcumbe, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
		Capt. P. H. Ourry.
	(B 4)	Ocean,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ocean, <i>d</i>	90	{ Richard Spry, Esq; Rear-Ad- miral of the White. Capt. Joseph Knight.
Egmont, <i>b</i>	74	Edward Jekyll.
Resolution,	74	William Hotham.
Kent, <i>d</i>	74	C. Fielding.
Albion, <i>c</i>	74	Hon. Samuel Barrington.
Torbay, <i>c</i>	74	Francis Samuel Drake.
Lenox, <i>b</i>	74	Robert Roddam.
Centaur, <i>b</i>	74	J. Bentinck.
Terrible, <i>d</i>	74	Mariot Arbuthnot.
Triumph, <i>d</i>	74	M. Suckling.
Marlborough, <i>d</i>	74	J. Evans.
Boyne, <i>c</i>	70	T. Burnet.
Raisable, <i>d</i>	64	T. Graves.
Somerfet, <i>d</i>	64	Edward Hughes.
Worcester, <i>b</i>	64	Richard Hughes.
Asia, <i>b</i>	64	Richard King.
St. Albans, <i>b</i>	64	C. Douglas.
Orpheus, <i>d</i>	32	John Macbride.
Thames, <i>b</i>	32	W. Locker.
Wasp,	8	St. John Chinnery.
Hazard,	8	J. Ford.
Speedwell,	8	Richard Pearson.
Augusta, (yacht)	8	Richard Bickerton.

Note 17.—List of the Fleet sent to cruize in the Channel in 1774, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Sir James Douglas.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Marlborough,	74	{ Sir Jas Douglas, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt.
Egmont,	74	Edward Jekyll.
Lenox,	74	M. Moore.
Dublin,	74	Paul H. Ourry.
Albion,	74	Hon. J. L. Gower.
Kent,	74	Charles Fielding.
Raisable,	64	Hon. Henry St. John.
Cerberus,	28	Hugh Dalrymple.

Note

a The ship on board of which the Admiralty entertained the King.

b Remained at Spithead with Sir Thomas Pye.

c Returned to Plymouth with Lord Edgecumbe.

d Sailed on a cruize with Sir Richard Spry.

A List of his Majesty's Ships on the following Stations, 1774.

Note 18.—IN THE EAST INDIES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Salisbury,	50	{ Sir Edward Hughes, Commodore. Capt. George Robinson Walters.
Coventry,	28	
Dolphin,	24	Benjamin Marlow.
Seahorse,	24	Sir John Clerke, Knt.
Swallow,	16	George Farmer.
		James Pigot.

Note 19.—AT JAMAICA.

Antelope,	50	{ Rear-Admiral Clark Gayton. Capt. Wm Judd.
Maidstone,	28	
Squirrel,	24	Alan Gardner.
Lynx,	12	S. Douglas.
		A. Scott.

Note 20.—IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Medway,	60	{ Rear-Admiral Robert Man. Capt. William Affleck.
Alarm,	32	
Enterprise,	28	John Stot.
Levant,	28	Sir Thomas Rich.
Liverpool,	28	George Murray.
Raven,	14	Henry Bellew.
Zephyr,	14	John Stanhope.
		Hon. W. Waldegrave.

Note 21.—A List of the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Graves in North America, when he assumed the Command, June 30th, 1774.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Preston,	50	300	{ Vice-Ad. Graves, Capt. J. Robinson,	{ Boston.
Tartar,	28	160		
Mercury,	20	130	Ed. Medows,	
Lively,	20	130	J. Macartney,	
Savage, sloop,	8	60	T. Bishop,	
Canceaux, arm. sh.	6	45	H. Bromedge,	
St. Lawrence, schr.	6	30	Lieut. H. Mouat,	
Magdalene, ditto,	6	30	R. Dundas,	
Halifax, ditto,	6	30	H. Colins,	
			J. Nunn,	

Swan

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Swan, sloop,	16	100	Capt. J. Ayscough,	New York.
Hope, schooner,	4	30	Lieut. G. Dawson,	Philadelphia.
Fowey,	20	130	Capt. Geo. Montagu,	Virginia.
Cruizer, sloop,	18	60	Tyr. Howe,	N. Carolina.
Glasgow,	20	130	W. Maltby,	S. Carolina.
Tamer, sloop,	6	100	E. Thornborough,	{ fitting at Halifax.
St. John, fchr.	6	30	Lieut. Grant,	
Gaspée, brig,	6	30	Hunter,	{ between Can- so, Chaleur & Gaspée bays.
King's-fisher,	16	100	Capt. J. Montagu,	
				Riv. St. Law.

Note 22.—Fleet in North America, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Graves, February, 1775.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Preston,	50	300	{ Vice-Admiral Graves, Capt. John Robinson,	{ In Boston harbour. Disabled by running on the rocks, Dec. 10. First purchased, intended for an armed schooner.
Somerset,	68	520		
Boyne,	70	520	Brod. Hartwell,	
Asia,	64	480	George Vandeput,	
Mercury,	20	130	John Macartney,	
Glasgow,	20	130	{ William Maltby, Lieut. Thomas Graves,	{ At Rhode Island.
Diana, fchr.	6	30		
Rose,	20	130	Capt. James Wallace,	{ New York.
Swan, sloop,	16	100	James Ayscough,	
Hope, fchr.	6	30	Lieut. George Dawson,	Philadelphia.
King's-fisher, fl.	16	100	Capt. James Montagu,	Virginia.
Magdalene, fchr.	6	30	Lieut. Henry Colins,	North Carolina.
Fowey,	20	130	Capt. George Montagu,	South Carolina.
Cruizer, sloop,	8	60	Tyringham Howe,	On the coast of Florida,
Tamer, ditto,	14	100	E. Thornborough,	and at the Bahama islands.
Savage, ditto,	8	60	Edward Bromedge,	Salem and Marblehead.
St. John, fchr.	6	30	Lieut. William Grant,	{ Piscatua river, New Hampshire.
Lively,	20	130	Capt. Thomas Bishop,	
Scarborough,	20	130	Andrew Barclay,	{ From Casco Bay to the entrance of the Bay of Fundy.
Canceaux,	8	45	Lieut. Henry Mouat,	
Gaspée, brig,	6	30	{ William Hunter, Joseph Nunn,	{ Windfor, in Bay of Fundy.
Halifax, fchr.	6	30		
Diligent, fchr.	6	30	John Knight,	Halifax.
Tartar,	28	160	Capt. Edward Medows,	{ Ordered from Boston to Rhode Island; but in going thither was, Dec. 24th, blown off the coast in a violent snow storm, and did not return to America again until the end of February, 1775.
Hope, fchr.	4	30	Lieut. George Dawson,	

Note

Note 23.—Disposition of the Fleet on the 30th June, 1775.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Preston,	50	Vice-Ad. Graves,	300	Off the town, } In Bos- ton har- bour.
Somerfet,	64	Capt. J. Robinson,	500	
Boyne,	70	Le Cras,	500	
Glasgow,	20	Hartwell,	500	
Lively,	20	Howe,	130	
Falcon,	20	Bishop,	130	At Nantasket,
Rose,	14	Linzee,	100	Gone to Penobscot to dis- mantle a fort there.
Swan,	20	Wallace,	130	
Asia,	16	Ayfcough,	100	At Rhode Island.
King's-fisher,	64	Vandeput,	500	
Mercury,	16	Jas Montagu,	100	At New York.
Nautilus,	20	Macartney,	130	
Fowey,	20	G. Montagu,	130	On her passage to Virgi- nia to relieve the Fowey.
Orter,	16	Squire,	100	
Magdalene,	6	Lieut. Collins,	30	Cruizing off the Hook, ordered to the river De- laware.
Cruizer,	8	Capt. Parry,	60	
Tamer,	16	Thornborough,	100	At North Carolina.
Savage,	8	Bromedge,	60	
St. John,	6	Lieut. Grant,	30	At South Carolina.
Merlin,	16	Capt. Burnaby,	100	
Hope,	6	Lieut. Dawson,	30	East Florida and Bahama Islands.
Scarborough,	20	Capt. Barclay,	130	
Senegal,	14	Dudingstone,	100	At Marblehead.
Tartar,	28	Medows,	160	
Canceaux, armed sh.	6	Lieut. Mouat,	45	In Piscata River.
St. Lawrence, schr.	6	John Graves,	30	
Halifax, schooner,	6	De la Touche,	30	Falmouth in Casco Bay.
Diligent, ditto,	6	Knight,	30	
Gaspée, brig,	6	Hunter,	30	Halifax for its protection.
				Do. to heave down.
				Do. fitting out.
				Do. do. do.
				Windfor in Bay of Fundy.
				Between Casco and Cha- leur Bay.

Note 24.—Return of the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, killed and wounded, of his Majesty's Troops, at the Attack of the Redoubts and Intrenchments on the Heights of Charlestown, June 17, 1775.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Captains Huddleton, Lemoin, Lieutenant Shuttleworth, 11 serjeants, 8 rank and file, wounded.

4th Foot.—Captains Balfour, West, Lieutenants Barron, Brown, wounded; 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer and fifer, 29 rank and file, wounded.

5th.—Captains Harris, Jackson, Downes, Marsden, Lieutenants Macclintock, Croker, Ensigns Charleton, Ballaguire, wounded; 22 rank

22 rank and file, killed ; 10 serjeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 116 rank and file, wounded.

10th.—Captains Parsons, Fitzgerald, Lieutenants Pettigrew, Verner, Hamilton, Kelly, wounded ; 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 drummer and fifer, 39 rank and file, wounded.

18th.—Lieutenant Richardson, wounded ; 3 rank and file, killed ; 7 rank and file, wounded.

22d.—Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby wounded, and since dead.

23d.—Captain Blakeney, Lieutenants Beckwith, Cochrane, Lenthall, wounded ; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 11 rank and file, killed ; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 35 rank and file, wounded.

35th.—Lieutenant Baird, killed ; Captains Drew, Lyon, Lieutenants Massey, Campbell, wounded ; 18 rank and file, killed ; 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, wounded.

38th.—Lieutenant Dutton killed ; Captains Coker, Boyd, Lieutenants Christie, House, Myres, Ensigns Sergeant, Sweney, Quarter-master Mitchell, wounded ; 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file, killed ; 4 serjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

43d.—Major Spendlove, Captain Mackenzie, Lieutenants Robinson, Dalrymple, wounded ; 2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, killed ; 3 serjeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 77 rank and file, wounded.

47th.—Major Smelt, Captains Craig, England, Alcock, Lieutenant England, wounded ; Lieutenants Hilliard, Gould, wounded, since dead ; 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed ; 3 serjeants, 47 rank file, wounded.

52d.—Major Williams, wounded, since dead ; Captains Addison, Smith, Davidson, killed ; Captain Nelson, Lieutenants Higgins, Thomson, Crawford, Ensigns Chetwynd, Græme, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, killed ; 7 serjeants, 73 rank and file, wounded.

59th.—Lieutenant Haynes wounded ; 6 rank and file, killed ; 25 rank and file, wounded.

63d.—Lieutenant Dalrymple killed ; Captains Folliott, Stopford, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed ; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

65th.—Captain Hudson killed ; Major Butler, Captain Sinclair, Lieutenants Paxton, Hales, Smith, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. Marines.—Major Pitcairn wounded, since dead ; Captain Ellis, Lieutenants Shea, Finnie, killed ; Captains Averine, Chudleigh, Johnstone, Lieutenant Ragg, wounded ; 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, killed ; 2 serjeants, 55 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. Marines.—Captain Campbell, Lieutenant Gardiner, killed ; Captain Logan, Lieutenants Dyer, Brisbane, wounded ; 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, wounded.

Officers attending on General Howe.

67th.—Captain Sherwin, aid-de-camp, killed.

14th.—Lieutenant Bruere killed ; Ensign Hesketh wounded.

Royal

Royal Navy.—Lieutenant Jorden wounded.
 Engineer Lieutenant Page wounded.
 Volunteers, late Barre's.—Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, on half-pay, wounded.

Royal Artillery.—Mr. Uance, wounded.
 4th Foot.—Mr. Dorcus wounded.
 35th.—Mr. Maden wounded.
 52d.—Mr. Harrifon wounded.
 59th.—Mr. Clark wounded.
 2d Batt. Marines.—Mr. Bowman wounded.

TOTAL.

KILLED.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 7 Captains,
 9 Lieutenants, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, 226
 WOUNDED.—3 Majors, 27 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 8
 Ensigns, 40 serjeants, 12 drummers, 706 rank and file, 828
 1054

Note 25.—A List of the Fleet in North America, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Graves.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>		
Preston,	50	300	{ Vice Admiral Graves, Capt. John Robinson,	{ Off the town, King Road, Charles River,	In Bos- ton har- bour.	
Boyne,	70	500				B. Hartwell,
Scarborough,	20	130	A. Barclay,			
Cerberus,	28	160	J. Symons,	{ Off the town,		
Tartar,	28	160	Edward Medows,			
Mercury,	20	130	A. Grame, acting,	Nantasket,		
Falcon, sloop,	14	100	J. Linzee,	Gallow's Creek,		
Adventure, s. sh.	8	40	Lieut. Hallum,	Off the town,		
Hope, schooner.	6	30	Dawson,	Con. by survey,		
Hinchinbroke, do.	6	30	Ellis,	Off the town,		
Halifax, do.	6	30	De la Touche,	Off Winnifmet,		
Rose,	20	130	Capt. J. Wallace,	{ Rhode Island.	On her Passage to N. York. At New York. On her passage to N. York. Virginia. On her passage to ditto. N. Carolina, ordered to Boston. On her passage to North Carolina. At South Carolina, order- ed to Boston. St. Augustine.	
Glasgow,	20	130				Tyr. Howe,
Swan,	16	100	J. Ayscough,			
Bolton, brig,	6	30	Lieut. Thos Graves,			
Phoenix,	44	250	Capt. H. Parker,	{ On her Passage to N. York. At New York.		
Asia,	64	500				G. Vandeput,
Viper,	10	80	Samuel Graves,	On her passage to N. York.		
Otter,	16	100	M. Squire,	{ Virginia.		
King's-fisher,	16	100	Jas Montagu,			
Raven,	14	100	J. Stanhope,	On her passage to ditto.		
Cruizer,	8	60	Parry,	{ N. Carolina, ordered to Boston.		
Scorpion,	14	100	H. J. Tollemache,			
Tamer,	16	100	E. Thornborough,	{ At South Carolina, order- ed to Boston.		
St. Lawrence, s. c.	6	30	Lieut. John Graves,			St. Augustine.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
St. John, fchr.	6	30	Lieut. Wm Grant,	Bahama Islands.
Roeback,	44	250	Capt. A. S. Hamond,	} Halifax.
Somerfet,	64	500	Edw. Le Cras,	
Senegal,	14	100	J. Dudingstone,	Ditto to victual.
Savage,	8	60	Lieut. H. Bromedge,	Ditto.
Merlin,	16	100	Capt. W. C. Burnaby,	Annapolis.
Lizard,	28	120	J. Hamilton,	} Quebec.
Hunter,	10	80	T. Mackenzie,	
Gaspee, brig,	6	30	Lieut. W. Hunter,	} Cruising between Cape Cod and Cape Sable.
Lively,	20	130	Capt. T. Bishop,	
Fowey,	20	130	Geo. Montagu,	
Nautilus,	16	100	H. Collins,	
Canceaux,	6	45	Lieut. H. Mouat,	

Note 26.—List of Vessels under the Command of Captain Mouat.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Canceaux,	6	Spitfire, armed sloop,	6
Halifax, schooner,	6	Symetry, armed transf.	18

Note 27.—Strength of the Rebel Forces under Generals Schuyler and Montgomery.

New York troops,	1500
Connecticut ditto,	1300
Total,	2800 besides Indians.

Note 28.—JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES which happened in the March of the Detachment, commanded by Colonel Benedict Arnold, consisting of Two Battalions, which were detached from the Army at Cambridge, in Massachusetts Bay, to Canada, in the Year 1775.*

FIELD OFFICERS NAMES.

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER GREEN.

COLONEL ROGER ENAS.

MAJOR ROBERT MEIGS.

MAJOR TIMOTHY BRIGELOW.

Sept. 9, 1775.—I marched from Roxbury (where I had been stationed the summer) to Cambridge.

10th, 11th, 12th.—At Cambridge, preparations for our march.

13th.—In the evening marched to Mytic—and the 14th continued

* Supposed to be written by a Major Meigs.

ed our march, through the towns of Malden, Lyan, and Salem, and encamped at Danvers.

15th.—In the morning continued our march, through the towns of Beverly and Wenham, and encamped at Rowley.

16th.—In the morning we continued our march; at ten A. M. arrived at Newbury Port, and there encamped.

17th.—Being Sunday, attended divine service at the Rev. Mr. Parson's meeting at Newbury Port; dined at Mr. Nathaniel Tracey's. Weather fine.

18th.—Repairing to embark, dined at Mr. Dalton's. Weather fine.

19th.—Embarked our whole detachment, consisting of ten companies of musket-men and three companies of riflemen, amounting to eleven hundred men, on board ten transports: I went on board the sloop *Britannia*. The fleet sailed at ten A. M. came out of the harbour and lay to till one o'clock P. M. when we received orders to sail for the river Kennebec, forty leagues from Newbury Port.

Received, with our sailing orders, the following signals, viz.

First Signal, for speaking with the whole fleet:—Ensign at the main-top-mast-head.

Second Signal, for chasing a sail:—Ensign at the fore-top-mast-head.

Third Signal, for heaving to:—The lantern at the main-top-mast-head; and two guns, if head on shore.

Fourth Signal, for making sail in the night:—One lantern at the main-top-mast-head, and four guns—in the day, jack at the fore-top-mast-head.

Fifth Signal, for dispersing and every vessel making the nearest harbour:—Ensign at the main-peak.

Sixth Signal, for boarding any vessel:—A jack at the main-top-mast-head, and the whole fleet draw up in a line, as near as possible.

The weather was fair and very fresh, but I was very sea-sick.

20th.—In the morning we made the mouth of Kennebec, right ahead of which we soon entered. The mouth of the river is narrow. We were hailed from the shore by a number of men under arms, who were there stationed; they were answered, "we were continental troops, and that we wanted a pilot," whom they immediately sent on board. The wind and tide favoured as we proceeded up the river. Five miles from the mouth lies an island called Rousack; upon this were a meeting-house, and some very good dwelling houses: the river to this island is very unequal, width from one to one-fourth of a mile. The water deep, great tides, and the shores generally rocky. Ten miles from the mouth are elegant buildings: at a place called George Town, twenty miles from the mouth, is a very large bay, called Merry Meeting Bay; twenty-five miles from the mouth is Swan Island; and a little above this island, opposite to Pownalborough, where is a blockhouse, we came to an anchor. I cannot help

help remarking our dispatch, that this day makes fourteen only since the orders were first given for building two hundred batteaux, for collecting provisions, and for levying eleven hundred men, and marching them to this place, Gardiner's Town.

21st.—All day at Gardiner's town. Weather fine.

22d.—Embarked on board the batteaux—proceeded up the river, and towards evening I put up at the house of Mr. North, and was very agreeably entertained.

23d.—In the morning, proceeded up the river about six miles to Port Western, where an unhappy incident fell out in the evening. A number of soldiers being in a parish-house, some words produced a quarrel, and Mr. Cormish being turned out, immediately discharged his gun into the house, and shot a man through the body, of which he soon expired. Mr. Cormish was tried by a Court-martial, and received sentence of death, but denied the crime till he was brought to the place of execution, when he confessed himself guilty; but for some reasons he was reprieved, until the pleasure of General Washington could be known.

24th.—At Fort Western, preparing our march to Quebec: this fort stands on the east side of the river Kennebee, and consists of two blockhouses, and a large house one hundred feet long, which were inclosed with pickets. This house is the property of — Howard, Esq; where we were exceedingly well entertained.

25th.—Some men embarked in batteaux, with orders to proceed with all expedition to the great carrying-place, and clear the road, while the other divisions came up.

26th.—Colonel Green embarked on board the batteaux three companies of musquet-men, with whom went Major Brigelow, on their journey to Canada.

27th.—At three o'clock, P. M. I embarked on board my batteaux, with the third division of the army, consisting of four companies of musquet-men, with forty-five days provisions, and proceeded up the river, hoping for the protection of a kind Providence. We encamped in the evening four miles from Fort Western. I had forgot to mention, that the navigation for vessels is good to Fort Western, which is thirty miles from the river's mouth: the water some part of the way rapid.

28th.—Proceeded up the river, the stream very rapid, and the bottom and shores very rocky.

29th.—In the morning continued our route up the river; at eleven A. M. arrived at Fort Halifax, which stands on a point of land between the river Kennebee and the river Sebastranook. This fort consists of two large blockhouses, and a large barrack, which is inclosed with a picket fort. I tarried half an hour at the fort, then crossed the river to a carrying-place, which is ninety-seven rods carriage, then proceeded up the river (which falls very rapidly over a rocky bottom) five miles, and encamped. The above are called Taernook.

30th.

30th.—Proceeded up the river nine miles, and encamped; the land we passed this day was generally very good. Colonel Arnold joined at night, and encamped with us.

October 1st.—I proceeded up the river nine miles, and encamped; the land we passed this day was generally very good; the timber, butternut, beech, hemlock, white pine, red cedar, &c.

2d.—In the morning proceeded up the river; at ten arrived at Sachegin Falls, where there is a carrying-place of two hundred and fifty paces, which lies across a small island in the river. Here I waited for my division to come up, and encamped on the west side of the river opposite the island, with Captain Goodrick. Had much rain in the night. I turned out, put on my cloaths, and lay down again and slept well till morning. Our course in general, from the mouth of the river to this place, has been from north to north-east.

3d.—Proceeded up the river to Norridgewalk; on my way, I called at a house where I saw a child fourteen months old, which is the first white child born here. At seven o'clock in the evening, a little below Norridgewalk, my batteau filled with water; going up the falls, I lost my kettle, butter, and sugar, a loss not to be replaced here. At Norridgewalk is to be seen the vestige of an Indian fort, chapel, and a priest's grave; there appear to have been some intrenchments on the covered way through the bank of the river, for the convenience of getting water. This must have been a considerable seat of the natives, as there are large Indian fields cleared.

4th.—I proceeded up the river about a mile and a quarter. Here I came up with the second division, commanded by Colonel Green.

5th.—All day at the carrying-place; at evening, moved one company up the river one mile, where they encamped, waiting for the other companies of my division.

6th.—Still at the carrying-place; getting over boats and provisions: at four P. M. I proceeded up the river five miles, and encamped.

7th.—Continued our march up the river, and at twelve o'clock arrived at Carratuneau's carrying-place. Here the river is confined between two rocks, not more than forty rods wide, which lie in piles forty rods in length on each side the river. These rocks are polished in some places by the swift running of the water. The carrying-place is here four hundred and thirty-four paces in length.

8th.—All day at the carrying place at Carratuneau's; rainy weather. Captain Darbern's company passed the carrying-place this day at three P. M.

9th.—Captain Ward's company passed the carrying-place this day at twelve o'clock. At one P. M. I left the carrying-place, and proceeded up the river about four miles, and encamped. The stream for four miles very rapid, and in some places very shoaly, being divided by a number of islands which appear to be very fine land: from this encampment some high mountains rise to our view to the northward.

10th.—Proceeded up the river, which continues its course N. W. between two high mountains, and encamped at the great carrying-place,

place, which is twelve miles and a half across, including three ponds, which we were obliged to pass.

11th.—I crossed the great carrying-place as far as the third pond; there I had the pleasure of discovering Lieutenant Steel and party, who had been sent forwards on a reconnoitring command as far as Chaudiere head: they discovered nothing with regard to the enemy. I returned back, and lodged with Colonel Green.

12th.—In the morning repassed the second pond, and went to the river and gave orders, which I received from Colonel Arnold, for building a block-house, and then returned and crossed the first pond, and encamped. In three ponds, found plenty of trout. Colonel Enos arrived this day at the great carrying-place with the fourth division of the army, consisting of three companies of musquet-men.

13th.—Employed in carrying our boats and provisions across the first pond and the second portage. I went myself across the third portage, and returned back by the east side of the second portage, and encamped with Colonel Arnold. The wind so high, the boats could not cross the third pond. About this time we killed four Moose, which is excellent meat.

14th.—At eleven o'clock, I repassed the first pond to see Captain Darbern's and Captain Ward's companies over. Last night a tree blown down by the wind, fell on one of our men, and bruised him in such a manner, that his life is despaired of. In the evening, I returned back to the second portage, and encamped with Captain Ward.

15th.—This morning orders were given, that the allowance should be three-fourths lb. pork, and three-fourths lb. of flour, per man per diem. At two o'clock, I crossed the third pond, and encamped in a cedar swamp. This pond is about nine miles in circumference, and surrounded with cedar timber. The last pond is much smaller than the other two.

16th.—In the morning I went to Dead river, and took part of Captain Goodrick's company, and returned to the third pond, where I met with Captain Ward's company. At evening, returned to Dead river; marched one mile up, and encamped with Captain Hanchet.

17th.—In the morning I set out with Captain Hanchet, to reconnoitre a very high mountain about ten miles from our encampment; but we were too late in the day, and returned towards evening without being able to ascend the mountain.

18th.—In the morning ordered eight men to kill two oxen, which we had drove with great difficulty to this place, and to bring five quarters to the detachment that was gone forward, and to leave three quarters under a guard for Colonel Enos's divisions. Then I proceeded up the river with my division, about twenty miles; the water runs with a very gentle current, and encamped on the south-side: here I joined Colonel Arnold and Colonel Green's divisions. The land we passed this day very fine, thinly timbered, and mostly covered with grass, as high as a man's waist.

19th.—In the morning it rained: we tarried in our camp till two o'clock, then continued our route up the river five miles, and encamp-
ed

ed on the north side. This afternoon we passed three small falls; the current, except the falls, very gentle. This day, I received orders from Colonel Arnold to proceed, with my division, with the greatest expedition, to Chaudiere; and when arrived there, to make up our cartridges, and wait for the rear divisions, and furnish a number of pioneers, under Mr Eyres, to clear the carrying-place.

20th.—Proceeded up the river, passed several falls, and one portage only three roods across, and encamped at evening; rainy weather all day.

21st.—In the morning proceeded up the river about three miles, to a carrying place forty-five perches across; then continued our route up the river about two miles, to a portage thirty perches across, where we encamped.

22d.—Continued our route up the river about three miles: in our way we passed two portages, or carrying-places, each seventy-four perches. Our course this day is only three miles, owing to the extraordinary rise of the river. The last night, in some parts of the river, the water rose eight feet perpendicular, and in many places overflowed its banks, and filled the country with water, which made it very difficult for our men on shore to march.

23d.—In the morning continued our march, though very slow, owing to the rapidity of the stream. A number of our men who marched on the shore, coursed a river that came in from the westward, mistaking it for the main river, which as soon as we discovered, we dispatched some boats after them. The river Nois falls fast. Encamped this evening at a carrying-place fifteen perches across. Here a Council of War was held, in which it was resolved, that fifty men should march with all dispatch by land to Chaudiere pond; and that the sick of my division, and Captain Morgan's, should return back to Cambridge. At this place the Arcam very rapid, in passing which, five or six batteaux filled, and upset, by which we lost several barrels of provisions, a number of guns, some clothes, cash, &c.

24th.—Proceeded up the river, though with great fatigue, the water being rapid. Our whole course this day was only four miles, when we encamped.

25th.—Continued our route up the river about six miles, and encamped; the stream very rapid; in our way we passed three carrying-places, two of seventy roods each, the other ninety.

26th.—Continued our route, and soon entered a sound about twelve miles across, and passed through a narrow strait, only two perches and a half wide, and about four roods long; then entered another small pond about one mile over, and then through a narrow strait about a mile and a half over, to a third pond three miles wide; then passed through a narrow strait, and entered a fourth pond a quarter of a mile wide; and then entered a crooked river, about three miles in length, to a carrying-place fifteen perches across, to a pond one hundred perches across, and encamped on the north-west side upon a hill, which is a carrying-place. The ponds are surrounded with mountains.

27th.—In the morning continued our route across the carrying-

place, which is one mile, to a pond fifty roods wide, to a carrying-place forty-four perches long, to a pond about two miles, to a carrying-place four miles and sixty perches. This carrying-place lies across the heights of land, and is about two miles from the last mentioned pond to the height, when all the streams run the reverse of the rivers we came up. We encamped this evening on the heights of land.

28th.—In the morning crossed the heights to Chaudiere river; made a division of our provisions and ammunition, and marched back upon the heights, and encamped. Here I distributed the following sums of money to the following persons, viz. to Colonel Green, 500 dollars; to Major Bigelow, 500; and paid Mr Gatchel, 44; paid Mr Berry L. 4 5s. lawful money.

29th.—Continued our march by land to Quebec. At one P. M. came to Nepes lake, which we supposed to be Ammeguntick lake: we continued our march till night, and encamped on the banks of the lake Nepes, where there had been an Indian camp.

30th.—Marched through the woods about fifteen miles, and encamped near the north end of Ammeguntick lake.

Nov. 1st.—Continued our march through the woods; the marching this day was exceedingly bad. I passed a number of soldiers who had no provisions, and were somewhat sick. It was not in my power to help or relieve them. One or two dogs were killed, which the distressed soldiers eat with good appetite, even the feet and skin. This day in our march upon the banks of the Chaudiere, we saw several boats that were split upon the rocks, and one of Captain Morgan's men was drowned. The travelling this day, as yesterday, very bad, over mountains and morasses.

2d.—In the morning continued our march on the banks of the Chaudiere. The marching this day better than we have lately had. The river grows wider, and runs very quick, and in some places very shallow. We passed this day several small islands. The weather exceeding fine, and as warm as ever I felt it at this season in New England.

3d.—Continued our march on the banks of the Chaudiere: at twelve o'clock met with provisions, to the inexpressible joy of the soldiers, who were near starving. After refreshing ourselves, we marched a few miles, and encamped.

4th.—In the morning continued our march. At eleven o'clock, arrived at a French house, and were hospitably used: this is the first house I saw for thirty-one days, having been all that time in a rough, barren, and uninhabited wilderness, where we never saw a human being except our own men. Immediately after our arrival, we were supplied with fresh beef, fowls, butter, pheasants, and vegetables. This settlement is called Sertigan, and is twenty-five leagues from Quebec.

5th.—Marched down to the parish of St Mary's: the country thinly settled; the people kindly supplied us with plenty of provisions.

6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.—I was on business up and down the country
on

on each side the river; the inhabitants very hospitable. Our men, that were gone forward to Point Levi, made prisoner Mr M'Kenzie, a midshipman of the Hunter sloop of war. This night I lodged at St Mary's.

10th.—I marched down to Point Levi, and joined the detachment.

11th, 12th and 13th.—I was at Point Levi; nothing extraordinary happened, except a deserter came in to us from Quebec, by whom we were informed, Colonel M'Lean had arrived from Sorrel with his regiment. The Lizard frigate also arrived a few days before us. On the evening of this day, at nine o'clock, we began to embark our men on board thirty-five canoes. At four P. M. we got over and landed five hundred men, entirely undiscovered, although two men of war were stationed to prevent us. We landed at the same place General Wolfe did, in a small cove, which is now called Wolfe's Cove. Soon after our landing, a barge from the Lizard frigate came rowing up the river: we hailed her, and ordered her to come on shore; they refusing, we fired upon them, they pushed off shore and cried out. After parading our men on the heights of Abraham, and sending out a reconnoitring party towards the city, and placing sentinels, we marched across the plain, and took possession of a large house which was formerly owned by General Murray, and other houses adjacent, which were fine accommodations to our troops.

14th.—This morning employed in placing proper guards on the different roads, to cut off the communication between the city and country. At twelve o'clock, the enemy surprised one of our advanced centres, and made him prisoner; the guard soon perceived the enemy, and pursued, but were not able to overtake them; we rallied the main body, and marched upon the heights near the city, gave them three huzzas, and marched our men fairly in their view. They did not chuse to come out to us, but gave us a few shot from the ramparts, and we then returned to our camp. This afternoon, they set fire to the suburbs, and burnt several houses. This evening, Colonel Arnold sent a flag of truce, with a demand of the garrison, in the name and behalf of the united colonies. As the flag approached the wall, it was fired upon, contrary to all rule and custom on such occasions. We constantly lay on our arms to prevent surprize; for we were informed by a gentleman from Quebec, that we might expect an attack very soon from the city.

15th.—The commanding officer sent into the town this day a flag, concluding that the firing on our flag yesterday was through mistake, but it was treated in the same manner as before; on which it returned. An express went off to General Montgomery this morning. About twelve o'clock, we were alarmed with a report, that the troops in town were coming out to attack us. We turned out to meet them, but it proved false.

16th.—This morning it is reported, Montreal surrendered to General Montgomery the last sabbath, and that the shipping were taken. One of our men, a serjeant in one of the rifle companies, received a shot from a cannon, which shattered one of his legs in such

a manner, that amputation was necessary. This day we sent a company of our men, and took possession of the general Hospital. The Canadians are continually coming in to express their satisfaction at our coming into this country.

17th.—The serjeant that was wounded yesterday died this morning with great composure and resignation. This day, we had a confirmation of the surrender of Montreal to General Montgomery. A soldier came in to us from Quebec, but no intelligence extraordinary from him. A party of our men went over to Point Levi, with boats, to bring a party of our detachment that were left there with provisions. Weather pleasant.

18th.—We have orders to parade at three o'clock this morning.

19th.—Early in the morning decamped, and marched up to Point au Tremble, about seven leagues from Quebec. The country thro' which we passed thick settled; every few miles a handsome little chapel. We have with us seven prisoners, and two deserters.

20th.—An express came in this morning, from General Montgomery at Montreal; the contents are, that the King's troops had abandoned the town, not the shipping, and that he was about to attack with row-gallies and boats, with artillery mounted in them, and that he should immediately join our detachment with men and artillery. We have now an express ready to return to Montreal, by which I write to my family. The curate of the parish at Point au Tremble, dines this day at head-quarters.

(COPY.)

Montreal, January 6, 1776.

DEAR SIR,

With the greatest distress of mind, I now sit down to acquaint you of the event of an unfortunate attack made upon Quebec, between the hours of four and six of the morning of the 31st December; unfortunate indeed! for in it fell our brave General Montgomery, his aid-de-camp M^r Pherfon, Captain Cheefman, Captain Hendricks of the riflemen, and two or three subaltern officers, and between sixty and one hundred privates, the number not certainly known, and about three hundred officers and soldiers taken prisoners; amongst which are, Lieutenant-Colonel Green, Major Briglow, Major Meigs, and a number of Captains and inferior officers. Colonel Arnold was wounded in the leg in the beginning of the action, as was Major Ogden in the shoulder, and brought off to the general hospital. I have not time to give you all the particulars, but thus much will serve to shew you, that in consequence of this defeat, our prospects are rendered dubious; and unless we can quickly be reinforced, perhaps this may be fatal, not only to us who are stationed here, but also to the colonies in general; the frontiers especially, greatly, very greatly, depends upon keeping possession of this country. You know, as well as any man, the tempers, disposition, and character of the Canadians. They

They are not persevering in adversity, they are not to be depended upon, but, like the savages, are exceeding fond of chusing the strongest party; add to this, our enemies in this country, of whom there are very many, use every method to excite the Canadians against us. The clergy refuse absolution to all who have shewn themselves our friends, and preach damnation to those who will not take up arms against us; and tell them, that now it is not too late; that we are but a handful of men, &c. I have sent an express to General Schuyler, General Washington, and the Congress: but you know how far they have to go, and that it is very uncertain how long it will be before we can have relief from them: therefore, let me beg of you to collect immediately as many men as you can; five, or six, or seven hundred, if it can be done, and somehow or other get into this country, and stay with us, until we can get relief from the colonies. You are sensible we have provisions of all kinds enough; and the weather, in this country, is far from being so frightful as many have imagined. You will see that proper officers and soldiers are appointed under you; and both officers and soldiers shall be paid as other continental troops. It will be well for your men to set out as fast as they can be collected; not so much matter whether together or not; but let them set out by ten, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty, as they can be collected; for it must have a good effect upon the minds of the Canadians, to see succours coming in. You will be good enough to send copies of this letter to the people below. I cannot but think our friends will make a push to get into this country. I am confident you will not disappoint my most fervent wish and expectations of seeing you here, with your men, in a short time. Now, Sir, is the time to distinguish yourself, and obtain the applause of your ever grateful countrymen, of your distressed friends in Canada, and your sincere friend, &c.

(Signed) DAVID WOOSTER.

To Colonel Warner.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Arnold, dated Camp before Quebec, January 14, 1776.

The charge which has devolved upon me, has been a most arduous task. Our last disaster so disheartened the troops, that I have had the greatest difficulty to keep them together. Our whole force, since the attack, amounts to more than seven hundred men. We were for some time in expectation of an attack from the garrison, consisting of fifteen hundred; but they have as yet thought proper to continue in their strong hold, and we have effectually blocked them up. General Wooster, whom I for a while expected, acquaints me he cannot leave Montreal, but will send me a reinforcement as soon as possible. Our duty has been extremely hard and fatiguing in this inclement climate, where the snow is now four feet deep on the level; but what cannot soldiers do who are fighting for liberty and their country! I

make no doubt of a large reinforcement being sent us as early as possible, and of being in Quebec before spring.

Note 29th.—Articles proposed for his Majesty's garrison at Chambly.

Art. 1. The officers and men not to be made prisoners, but to march, unmolested, with their arms, accoutrements, twenty-four rounds of ammunition each, drums beating, colours flying, and provisions and carts sufficient to pass by the shortest road to Montreal, or any other place in the province of Quebec, at the option of the Hon. Major Stopford, the commanding officer.

2. Officers and men to be allowed their baggage.

3. The men not to be decoyed from their regiment.

4. Women and children permitted to go with the regiment and their effects unmolested.

5. The ammunition and stores of all kinds, remaining in the garrison, to be given up.

6. Hostages to be given on both sides, for the faithful performance of the above articles, and then to be exchanged.

Signed J. STOPFORD, Major of the Royal Fusileers, commanding at Fort Chambly.

The answer to the articles proposed by the Hon. Major Stopford, agreeable to the instructions of Brigadier-General Montgomery, commanding the continental forces for the time being, is this:—

Art. 1. The garrison, officers and men, to surrender themselves prisoners of war.

2. In case the garrison surrenders prisoners of war, to be allowed all their baggage, agreeable to their desire.

3. It never was the intention of any officer intrusted with the command of the party now besieging your fort, to take advantage of decoying the garrison, after a solemn engagement entered into by both parties, and consequently your fears on that head are groundless.

4. The women and children shall be permitted to go with the rest of the garrison, and take their effects, provided the garrison surrender as aforesaid.

5. The ammunition, stores, &c. of all kinds to be delivered up, upon the faith and honour of the commanding officer.

Signed JOHN BROWN, Major, commander of the continental forces before Chambly.

In reply to Major Brown's answer to the Hon. Major Stopford's proposals, in regard to the surrender of Fort Chambly, Major Stopford having considered Major Brown's articles, agrees to the same, although he could wish the first article might have been as he proposed.

Major Stopford relying in every article to Major Brown's honour, will give him up the fort any hour to-morrow morning.

Signed J. STOPFORD, Major of the Royal Fusileers, commanding the garrison of Chambly.

Fort Chambly, October 8, 1775.

An

An Account of Stores taken at Chambly.

Eighty barrels of flour, 11 ditto rice, 7 ditto pease, 6 firkins of butter, 134 barrels of pork, 7 ditto damaged, 124 barrels of gunpowder, 300 swivel shot, 1 box of musket shot, 6564 musket cartridges, 150 stand of French arms, 3 royal mortars, 61 shells, 500 hand grenades, Royal Fusileers muskets 83, accoutrements 83, rigging for three vessels at least.

A list of officers taken at Chambly.

Major Stopford, Capt. Price, sick; Capt. Goodwin; Lieutenants Hamar, Harrison, Shuttleworth; Capt. Alge, of the Schooner; Commissary M'Cullough; a surgeon.

Published by order of the Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Note 30.—Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major Preston, for his Majesty's Fort of St. John's, in the Province of Canada.

Article I. ALL acts of hostilities shall cease on both sides, till the articles of capitulation shall be agreed upon and signed.

Answer. Agreed.

Art. II. The garrison shall be allowed the honours of war, and suffered to proceed with their baggage and effects to the most convenient port of America; from thence to embark for Great Britain, as soon as they shall be furnished with transports and provisions by his Excellency General Gage, or the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's troops in America.

Answer. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war; this is due to their fortitude and perseverance. The non-commissioned officers and privates shall ground their arms on the Plain, south of the fort, and immediately embark on board such boats as shall be provided for that purpose: the officers shall keep their side arms, and their fire arms shall be put up in a box, and delivered to them when these unhappy disputes are ended, if they do not choose to dispose of them before.

The garrison must go to Connecticut Government, or such other Province as the Honourable the Continental Congress shall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences shall be compromised, or till they are exchanged. Our prisoners having been constantly treated with a brotherly affection, the effects of the garrison shall not be withheld from them.

Art. III. An officer or quarter-master from each corps shall be allowed to pass to Montreal upon his parole of honour, there to transact and settle the business of his respective corps, and to bring up their baggage, clothing, and pay; for which purpose they shall be furnished with carts and batteaus.

Answer. Agreed to in the fullest latitude.

Art.

Art. IV. The Canadian gentlemen, inhabitants and other persons, residing in this Province, and now at St. John's, shall be permitted to return, unmolested, to their respective homes, with their arms and baggage, and remain secure in their property and effects.

Ans. Answered in the second article—the Canadian gentlemen and others, being part of the garrison.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be taken proper care of, and permitted to join their respective corps, or return to their respective homes, upon their recovery.

Ans. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of by their own surgeons, and when recovered, follow their respective corps.

Art. VI. As soon as the above articles shall be signed, Major Preston will deliver up the fort, with the ammunition, provisions, &c.

Ans. To-morrow morning at eight o'clock the garrison will march out, having first collected their baggage and effects together in a convenient place for embarkation, and leaving a guard for its protection. The officers must be upon honour with respect to their baggage, for should any Canadian or others effect his escape, his baggage shall be given as plunder to the troops. The quarter-master general, with proper commissaries, will attend at eight o'clock to receive the artillery, ammunition, naval stores, &c. The deserters from the Continental army, shall not be included in the stipulation for the garrison. The commanding officer to sign and deliver the articles of capitulation by sun-set this evening.

St. John's,
Nov. 2, 1775.

(Signed)
CHARLES PRESTON,
Major, 26th regt. commanding at St. John's.

Note 31—Letter from General Montgomery, commander of the Continental army before Quebec, to Governor Carleton, dated Holland House, December 6, 1775.

SIR,

“Notwithstanding the personal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithstanding the cruelty you have shewn to the unhappy prisoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourse to this expedient to save you from the destruction which hangs over your wretched garrison. Give me leave to inform you that I am well acquainted with your situation; a great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of sailors, most of them our friends and citizens, who wish to see us within their walls, a few of the worst troops that call themselves foldiers, the impossibility of relief, and the certain prospect of wanting every necessary of life, should your opponents confine their operations to a single blockade, point out the absurdity of resistance—such is your situation. I am at the head of troops accustomed to success, confident of the righteous cause they are engaged in, inured
to

to danger and fatigue, and so highly incensed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuse, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I restrain them till my batteries are ready, from insulting your works, which would afford them the fair opportunity of ample vengeance and just retaliation. Firing upon a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among savages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my sentiments. However, I will at any rate acquit my conscience. Should you persist in an unwarrantable defence, the consequence be upon your own head.—Beware of destroying stores of any sort, public or private, as you did at Montreal or in the river, if you do, by heavens there will be no mercy shewn.

Note 32.—A List of the British Fleet in North America, and where stationed, under Rear-Admiral Lord Shuldhham.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Chatham,	50	350	{ Rear-Admiral Shuldhham, Capt. J. Raynor,	{ Before the town, } In Boston harbour.
Renown,	50	350	F. Banks,	{ Nantasket road, }
Centurion,	50	350	Rod. Braithwaite,	{ Before the town, }
Lively,	20	130	F. Bishop,	{ Cruizing in Boston Bay.
Nautilus,	16	110	Christopher Mason,	{ Off Long Wharf, Boston.
Adventure, ft. sh.	8	40	Lieut. Hallum,	{ Do. ordered to England.
Canceaux, do.	6	45	H. Mouat,	{ Cruizing in Boston Bay.
Halifax, schooner,	6	30	Quarme,	{ New vessels fitted out at Boston.
Diligent, do.	6	30	Dodd,	{ Cape Cod harbour.
Tryal, adv. boat,	2	20	Browne,	{ Rhode Island.
Dispatch, sch.	6	30	Goodridge,	{ Cruizing in Boston Bay.
Niger,	32	180	Capt. Talbot,	{ New York.
Rose,	20	150	J. Wallace,	{ On her passage to ditto.
Glasgow,	20	150	Tyr. Howe,	{ Supposed to be at Virginia.
Swan,	16	110	James Ayscough,	{ Virginia.
Bolton, brig,	6	30	Lieut. Sneyd,	{ On her passage to ditto.
Hope, do.	8	30	Dawson,	{ Ditto, Georgia.
Phoenix,	43	250	Capt. Hyde Parker,	{ N. Car. ordered to Boston.
Asia,	64	500	G. Vandeput,	{ On her passage to N. Car.
Viper,	10	80	Samuel Graves,	{ S. Car. ordered to Boston.
Liverpool,	28	130	H. Bellew,	{ With Maj.-Gen. Clinton.
Otter,	16	100	M. Squire,	{ On her way to Cape Fear.
King's fisher,	16	100	James Montagu,	{ On their passage to Savannah in Georgia.
Roebuck,	44	250	A. S. Hammond,	{ St. Augustine.
Raven,	14	110	J. Stanhope,	{ Bahama Islands.
Cruizer,	8	60	F. Parry,	{ Halifax.
Scorpion,	14	100	Hon. J. Tollemache,	{ Bay of Fundy.
Tamer,	16	100	Edw. Thornborough,	
Mercury,	20	150	A. Grame, acting,	
Falcon,	14	110	J. Linzee,	
Scarborough,	20	150	A. Barclay,	
Hinchinbroke, sc.	6	30	Lieut. Ellis,	
St. Lawrence, do.	6	30	John Graves,	
St. John, do.	6	36	William Grant,	
Cerberus,	28	150	Capt. J. Symons,	
Savage,	8	60	H. Bromedge,	
Senegal,	14	110	W. Duddingstone,	

Merlin,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns. Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Merlin,	16 110	W. C. Burnaby,	Annapolis.
Lizard,	20 150	John Hamilton,	} Quebec.
Hunter,	10 80	T. Mackenzie	
Fowey,	20 150	George Montagu,	{ Off Baker's Island, near Salem.

Note 33. List of the Forces sent to Canada in Spring 1776,
along with Major-General Burgoyne.

British Infantry, 8th, 9th, 20th, 21st, 20th, 29th, 31st,	} 7117
34th, 47th, 53d, and 62d regiments,	
10 companies each,	
Ditto Artillery, 6 Companies,	486
Brunswick Infantry,	4278
Ditto Artillery,	316
Hanau Infantry,	668
Ditto Artillery,	128
Waldeck Infantry,	670
Ditto Artillery,	14
Total,	13,357

Note 34. List of the Forces under General Howe, at New-York, 1776.

BRITISH.

Dragoons, 16th and 17th regiments,	984
Foot Guards,	1105
Infantry, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, 16th, 17th, 22d,	} 14234
23d, 27th, 28th, 35th, 38th, 40th, 43d; 44th, 45th,	
46th, 49th, 52d, 55th, 63d, 64th, and 65th—10	
companies each,	
42d, or Royal Highlanders,	1168
71st, or General Frazer's battalion,	1298
Artillery, 6 companies,	486
Marines, 2 battalions,	1172
Hessians, Infantry,	12,579
Ditto Artillery,	588
Total,	34,614

Note

Note 35. A List of the Forces to act under General Clinton, to the southward, 1776.

British Infantry, 15th, 33d, 37th, 54th, and 57th,	}	3235
regiments,		
Ditto Artillery, 2 companies,		162
Total,		3397

Note 36. General Carleton's humane Proclamation of the 10th May 1776.

By his Excellency Guy Carleton, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of Quebec, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I am informed that many of his Majesty's deluded subjects of the neighbouring provinces, labouring under wounds and divers disorders, are dispersed in the adjacent woods and parishes, and in great danger of perishing for want of proper assistance: all captains and other officers of militia are hereby commanded to make diligent search for all such distressed persons, and afford them all necessary relief; and convey them to the General Hospital, where proper care shall be taken of them; all reasonable expences which may be incurred in complying with this order shall be repaid by the Receiver General.

And lest a consciousness of past offences should deter those miserable wretches from receiving that assistance which their distressed situation may require, I hereby make known to them, that as soon as their health is restored they shall have free liberty to return to their respective provinces.

Given under my hand and seal of arms at the Castle of St Lewis, in the city of Quebec, the 10th day of May 1776, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,

GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's command, H. T. CRAMAHE.

God save the King.

Note 37. List of his Majesty's Fleet on Lake Champlain, 1776.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns. Pounders.</i>		<i>Commanders.</i>
Ship Inflexible,	18	12	Licut. Schank.
Schooner Maria,	14	6	Starke.
Ditto Carleton,	12	6	Dacres.
			Rodeau

APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Pounders.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Radeau Thunderer,	{	6 24	Scott.
		6 12	
		2 howitzers.	
Gondola, loyal convert,		7 9	Longcroft.

Twenty gun-boats, each having a brass field-piece, from 24 to 9 pounders, some with howitzers.

Four long boats, with each a carriage gun, strung as armed tenders.

Twenty-four long boats with provisions.

Note 38. List of the Seamen detached from his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the river St Lawrence, to serve on Lake Champlain.

From the Isis,	100
Blonde,	70
Triton,	60
Garland,	30
Canceaux,	40
Magdalene, }	18
Brunswick, }	
Gaspée, }	
Treasury armed brig,	90
Fell, }	30
Charlotte, }	
Volunteers,	9
Volunteers from the Transports,	214
Total,	670

N. B. Exclusive of 8 officers, and 19 petty officers.

General Officers serving in Canada, in 1776.

Lieutenant-General Sir Guy Carleton.

J. Burgoyne.

Major-General William Phillips.

Brigadier-General William Nisbet—died.

Simon Fraser.

Hen. W. Powell.

Patrick Gordon—killed.

James Hamilton.

Quarter-Master General Major Thomas Carleton.

Adjutant-General Robert Kingston.

Commander of the Light Infantry, Major the Earl of Balcarras.

Ditto of Grenadiers, Major John Ackland.

Note

Note 39. List of the Rebel Force on Lake Champlain, that engaged the British Fleet at Valicour, October 11. 1776.

Sch. Royal Savage,	8 six and four pounders,	Burnt at Valicour.
Ditto Revenge,	4 six and 4 four ditto,	} Escaped to Ticonderago.
Sloop,	10 four ditto,	
Cutter Lee,	{ 1 nine pounder in her bow, 1 twelve do. in her stern, 2 six do. in her side,	} Abandoned and burnt.
Galley Congress,	{ 2 18-pounders in her bow, 2 twelve ditto in her stern, and 6 ditto in her sides,	
Ditto Washington,	{ 1 18 and 1 12-pounder in her bow, 2 nine ditto in her stern, and 6 six ditto in her sides,	} Taken.
Ditto Trumble,	Armed as ditto,	
Eight Gondolas,	{ each carrying 1 8-pounder in the bow, and 2 nine do. in the sides, Some of these had four guns in the sides,	} Of these, one taken the 12th, one sunk the 11th, 4 burnt the 13th, one escaped, and one missing.
Sch. Liberty,	{ 8 four pounders, taken from Major Skene : was gone for provisions.	
Galley, Gates,	Expected to join them in a few days.	

Note 40. List of the Cantonments of the British Army in Canada, in winter 1776.

Head Quarters, Quebec.

General Hospital of the Royal Artillery at Montreal. Upon the south side of the river St Laurence, viz. at Le Prairie, Longueil, Boucher, Ville Varren, and Isle Therese, Ver Cherais, Bouchard. Contre Creur, and Grand St Ours.—General Fraser's corps of Grenadiers, and Light Infantry of the British troops, and 24th regiment ;—The 1st Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Powell.

At Chamblée—53d regiment. At Sorrel, Baleuil, St Charles, St Dennis, St Anthony and St Ours—31st regiment.

At Isle Jesus, River de Prairie, St Luce Recollet, St Genevieve, and St Laurent—the 9th and 47th regiments. Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Hamilton.

At St John's—the 21st regiment. At Point Levi—the 62d regiment.

At Isle aux Noix—the 20th regiment. At Quebec—the 34th regiment. The Brunswick and Hanau troops quartered along the river St Lawrence, from Berthier to Trois Rivières, and forty miles below Trois Rivières, on the road to Quebec.

At

At Chinage Bonne, and river Du China—Maclean's Royal Highland Emigrants.

At Lachine, La Pointe Clare and St Anne—Sir John Johnson's regiment, called the Royal New Yorkers.

At the Forts on the Upper Lakes—the 8th regiment.

Note 41. List of the Fleet under the command of Commodore Sir Peter Parker, at Charlestown, South Carolina.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Bristol,	50	{ Sir P. Parker, Capt John Morris,	{ 40	71
Experiment,	50	Alexander Scott,	23	56
Active,	28	William Williams,	1	6
Solebay,	28	Thomas Symonds,		8
Acteon,	28	Christopher Atkins.		
Syren,	28	Tobias Furneaux.		
Sphinx,	20	Anthony Hunt.		
Friendship, armed vessel,	22	Charles Hope.		
Ranger, sloop,	8	Roger Wills.		
Thunder, bomb,	8	James Reid.		
St Lawrence, schooner,	6	Lieut. John Graves.		

Note 42. Arrangement of the attack of Sullivan's Island, 28th July 1776.

Bristol,	}	against the Fort.
Experiment,		
Active,		
Solebay,		

Thunder bomb, covered by the Friendship armed vessel, brought the salient angle of the east bastion to bear N.W. by N.

Sphinx,	}	to westward, to prevent fire-ships and other vessels from annoying the ships engaged.
Acteon,		
Syren,		

Note 43. List of the Fleet and Army that arrived at Staten Island from the Southward.

(See Notes 35. and 41.)

Note

Note 44. List of his Majesty's Sea and Land Forces, assembled at Staten Island, near New York, July 1776.

ARMY.

Commander in Chief, General William Howe, Esq.

Lieutenant-Generals, { Henry Clinton, Esq.
Hugh Earl Percy.
Charles Earl Cornwallis.

Major-Generals, { James Robertson, Esq.
Hon. John Vaughan.
Robert Pigot, Esq.
Valentine Jones, Esq.
James Grant, Esq.

Brigadier-Generals, { Edward Matthew, Esq.
Francis Smith, Esq.
James Agnew, Esq.
Hon. Alex: Leslie.
Samuel Cleaveland, Esq.
Sir William Erskine, Kt.

Quarter-Master-General, Brigadier-General Sir William Erskine.
Deputy Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel William Sheriffe.
Adjutant-General, Colonel James Paterfon.
Deputy Ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Kemble.

General Officers belonging to the Corps of Hessian Forces in British pay.

Lieutenant Generals, { Leopold Philip de Heister.
de Knyphausen.

Major-Generals, { de Trombach.
Jean Dan. Stein.
Werner Dr. Micbath.
Mar. Conrad Schmitt.

British Regiments as they were brigaded at Staten Island.

FIRST BRIGADE, commanded by Major-General Pigot.

<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>Commanding Officers.</i>
4th, or King's own regt.	Major James Ogilvie.
15th,	Lieut.-Col. Bird.
27th,	Lieut.-Col. Maxwell.
45th,	Major J. Saxton.

APPENDIX.

SECOND BRIGADE, commanded by Brigadier-General Agnew.

5th,	Lieut.-Col. Walcot.
28th,	Lieut. Col. Robert Prescott.
35th,	Lieut. Col. R. Carr.
49th,	Lieut.-Col. Sir Hen. Calder.

THIRD BRIGADE, commanded by Major-General V. Jones.

10th,	Major John Vatafs.
37th,	Lieut.-Col. Robt. Abercrombie.
38th,	———— William Butler.
52d,	———— Mungo Campbell.

FOURTH BRIGADE, commanded by Major-General Grant.

17th,	Lieut.-Col. Mawhood.
40th,	———— James Grant, killed.
46th,	———— Enoch Markham.
55th,	Captain Luke.

FIFTH BRIGADE, commanded by Brigadier General Smith.

22d,	Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell.
43d,	———— Geo. Clarke.
54th,	Lieut. Col. Alured Clarke.
63d,	Major Sill.

SIXTH BRIGADE, commanded by Major-General Robertson.

23d, R. Welsh Fusiliers,	Lieut.-Col. Benj. Barnard.
44th,	Major R. Grant,
47th,	Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell.
64th,	Captain M'Leroth.

SEVENTH BRIGADE, commanded by Brigadier-Gen. Sir W. Erskine.

17th Light Dragoons,	Lieut.-Col. Birch.
71st, Highlanders, { 1st battalion,	Major John M'Donell.
{ 2d ditto,	—— Norman Lamont.

A BRIGADE of FOOT GUARDS, commanded by Brigadier-General Matthew.

FOUR BATTALIONS of LIGHT INFANTRY, commanded by Brigadier-Gen. Leslie.

1st Battalion,	Major Thomas Musgrave.
2d ditto,	—— Turner Straubenzee.
3d ditto,	—— Hon. John Maitland.
4th ditto,	—— John Johnson.

CORPS

CORPS de RESERVE, commanded by Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, having under him Major-General Vaughan.

33d regiment,		Lieut.-Col. Ja. Webster.
42d Royal Highlanders,		Thos. Stirling.
1st	} Battalions of	Hon. Hen. Monckton.
2d		Wm. Medows.
3d		Major James Marsh.
4th		Charles Stuart.

CORPS of ARTILLERY, commanded by Brigadier-General Cleavland.

ORDER OF BATTLE OF THE BRITISH ARMY, STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 1. 1776.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL HOWE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

FIRST LINE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CLINTON.

<i>Left Flank.</i>				<i>Right Flank</i>	
FIRST BRIGADE.	SECOND BRIGADE.	FIFTH BRIGADE.	SIXTH BRIGADE.		
MAJOR-GENERAL PIGOT.	BRIG-GENERAL AGNEW.	BRIG-GENERAL SMITH.	MAJ-GENERAL ROBERTSON.		
4th, 27th, 45th, and 15th Regts.	5th, 35th, 49th, and 28th Regts.	22d, 54th, 63d, and 43d Regts.	23d, 57th, 64th, 44th, Regts.		

SECOND LINE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EARL PERCY.

THIRD BRIGADE.	FOURTH BRIGADE.	SEVENTH BRIGADE.
MAJOR-GENERAL JONES.	MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT.	BRIG-GEN. SIR W. M. ESKINE.
10th, 38th, 52d, and 37th Regts.	17th, 46th, 55th, 40th Regts.	71st Regt. 2 battalions, & 17th Drag.

CORPS de RESERVE, LIEUTENANT GENERAL EARL CORNWALLIS.

MAJOR-GENERAL VAUGHAN.
Four Battalions of Grenadiers, 33d, and 42d Regiments.

ARTILLERY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLEAVLAND.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MATTHEWS.

Detachment from the Three Regiments of Foot Guards.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LESLIE.
Four Battalions of Light Infantry.

FLEET.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Eagle,	64	Richd. Lord Viscount Howe V. A. of the blue.
Bristol,	50	Capt. Henry Duncan. Sir Peter Parker, Commodore. Capt. Tobias Caulfield.
Preston,	50	William Hotham, Esq. Com- modore. Capt. Samuel Uppleby.
Asia,	64	George Vandeput.
Chatham,	50	J. Raynor.
Centurion,	50	Richard Braithwaite.
Experiment,	50	A. Scott.
Isis,	50	Charles Douglas.
Renown,	50	Francis Banks.
Phoenix,	44	Hyde Parker, junr.
Roebuck,	44	Andw. S. Hamond.
Rainbow,	44	Sir Geo. Collier.
Amazon,	32	Max. Jacobs.
Diamond,	32	Charles Fielding.
Flora,	32	John Brisbane.
Lark,	32	Richard Smith.
Brune,	32	James Ferguson.
Juno,	32	Hugh Dalrymple.
Emerald,	32	Benjamin Caldwell.
Orpheus,	32	Charles Hudfon.
Ambuscade,	32	John Macartney.
Richmond,	32	John L. Gidoine.
Blonde,	32	Philemon Pownal.
Niger,	32	George Talbot.
Pearl,	32	Thomas Wilkinfon.
Repulse,	32	Henry Davis.
Aetion,	28	Chr. Atkins.
Active,	28	William Williams.
Carysfort,	28	Robert Fanshaw.
Cerberus,	28	John Symons.
Liverpool,	28	Henry Bellew.
Lizard,	28	John Hamilton.
Mermaid,	28	James Hawker.
Milford,	28	John Burr.
Solebay,	28	Thomas Symonds.
Syren,	28	Tobias Furneaux.
Tartar,	28	Cornth. Ommaney.
Unicorn,	28	John Ford.
Triton,	28	Skeff. Lutwidge.
Fowey,	20	George Montagu.
	D 3	Mercury,

APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Mercury,	20	James Montagu.
Greyhound,	20	Archibald Dickson.
Scarborough,	20	Andrew Barclay.
Sphinx,	20	Ant. Hunt.
Galatea,	20	Thomas Jordan.
Daphne,	20	John Chinnery.
Garland,	20	Rd. Pearfon.
Rose,	20	James Wallace.
Camilla,	20	John Collins.
Lively,	20	Thomas Bishop.
Glasgow,	20	Tyr. Howe.
Perfeus,	20	Hon. G. K. Elphinstone.

SLOOPs.

Falcon,	18	John Linzee.
Ferrit,	18	James Rodney.
Merlin,	18	Will. C. Barnaby.
Atalante,	16	Thomas Underwood.
Kingsfisher,	16	Alexr. Græme.
Nautilus,	16	Henry Collins.
Scorpion,	16	Hon. John Tollemache.
Senegal,	16	Roger Curtis.
Tamer,	16	Chr. Mafon.
Vulture,	14	James Featus.
Swan,	14	James Ayscough.
Hunter,	10	John Boyle.
Otter,	10	S. W. Clayton.
Viper,	10	David Pryce.
Ranger,	8	Roger Wills.
Carcase,	8	R. Dring.
Cruizer,	8	Francis Parry.

BOMB-KETCHES.

Strombolo,	8	Hon. Chas. Phipps.
Thunder,	8	Ja. Reid.

HOSPITAL SHIP.

Jersey,	60	Halsted.
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ARMED VESSELS, CUTTERS, SCHOONERS, &c.

Canceaux,		Lieut. H. Mowat.
Cherokee,	8	John Fergusson.
Diligent,	8	John Knight.
Halifax,	8	J. Scott.
Hope,	8	Geo. Dawson.
Magdalene,	8	Jos. Nunn.
St John,	8	Rd. Murray.
St Lawrence,	8	J. Graves.
Friendship,	22	C. Hope.
Sultana,	8	

Note

Note 45. Loss sustained by the Rebel Army, at the action at Brooklyn, Long Island.

Return of the prisoners taken on Long Island, 27th August, 1776.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

<i>Three Generals.</i>		Pennsylvania musqueteers	1
Major-General Sullivan.		Pennsylvania militia	6
Brigadier-General Lord Stirling.		17th Continental regiment	6
Brigadier-General Udell.		Delaware battalion	2
<i>Three Colonels.</i>		1st Battalion New York Conti-	
Pennsylvania rifle regiment	1	nental	5
Pennsylvania musqueteers	1	11th battalion Continental	1
New Jersey militia	1	New Jersey militia	1
<i>Four Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		1st battalion Maryland indepen-	
Pennsylvania rifle regiment	1	dents	2
Pennsylvania militia	2	Long Island militia	2
17th Continental regiment	1	Train of artillery	1
<i>Three Majors.</i>		Maryland Provincials	5
Pennsylvania militia	1	<i>Eleven Ensigns.</i>	
17th Continental regiment	1	Pennsylvania musqueteers	4
22d Ditto	1	17th Continental regiment	5
<i>Eighteen Captains.</i>		Maryland Provincials	2
Pennsylvania rifle regiment	2	STAFF.	
Pennsylvania musqueteers	4	Adjutant	1
Pennsylvania militia	5	Surgeons	3
17th Continental regiment	4	Volunteers	2
Train of artillery	1	Privates	1006
Maryland Provincials	2		
<i>Forty-three Lieutenants.</i>		Total	1097
Provincial rifle regiment	11		

N. B. Nine officers, and fifty eight privates, of the above wounded.

Jos. LORING, Commissary of prisoners.

Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance taken from the rebels, in the engagement on the 27th of August, 1776, and found on their different redoubts on Long Island and Governor's Island.

Camp at Newtown, Sept. 3, 1776.

BRASS ORDNANCE, taken in the engagement 27th August, 1776.

1 five and half-inch howitzer; 4 six pounders; 1 three pounder.
Total of brass ordnance, 6.

D 4

IRON

IRON ORDNANCE, found in the different forts on Long Island and Governor's Island.

6 thirty-two pounders; one twenty-four pounder; 4 eighteen pounders; 2 twelve pounders; 2 nine pounders; 8 six pounders; 3 three pounders. Total of iron ordnance, 26.

A quantity of shot, shells, ammunition, intrenching tools, small arms, a number of long pikes, ammunition carts, and many other articles not at present ascertained.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's Forces, Aug. 27, 1776.

First battalion of light infantry, 4 rank and file killed. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

Second ditto. 4 rank and file, killed. 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Third ditto. 3 rank and file, killed. 6 rank and file, wounded.

Reserve.

1st battalion of grenadiers. 1 rank and file, killed. 4 rank and file, wounded.

2d ditto. 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, wounded. 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, missing.

3d ditto. 1 rank and file, wounded.

4th ditto. 1 rank and file, killed. 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

33d regiment. 4 rank and file, wounded.

42d regiment. 1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

First Brigade.

4th regiment. None killed, wounded, or missing.

15th ditto. 2 rank and file, wounded.

27th ditto. None killed, wounded, or missing.

45th ditto. Ditto.

Second Brigade.

5th regiment. None killed, wounded, or missing.

28th ditto. Ditto.

35th ditto. Ditto.

49th ditto. Ditto.

Third Brigade.

10th regiment. None killed, wounded, or missing.

37th ditto. 1 rank and file wounded.

38th ditto. 3 rank and file wounded.

52d ditto. 1 rank and file killed. 7 rank and file wounded. 1 rank and file missing.

Fourth

Fourth Brigade.

17th regiment. 1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed. 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, wounded.

40th ditto. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 rank and file killed. 5 rank and file wounded.

46th ditto. 4 rank and file wounded.

55th ditto. 1 rank and file killed, 3 rank and file wounded.

Fifth Brigade.

22d regiment. 1 rank and file killed. 1 rank and file wounded.

43d ditto. 1 rank and file killed.

54th ditto. None killed, wounded, or missing.

63d ditto. ditto.

Sixth Brigade.

23d regiment. 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed. 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file wounded.

44th ditto. 10 rank and file, killed. 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

57th ditto. 1 rank and file killed.

64th ditto. None killed, wounded, or missing.

Seventh Brigade.

71st regiment. 3 rank and file killed. 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file wounded. 6 rank and file missing.

New-York Companies.

4 rank and file killed. 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery.

1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant killed. 5 rank and file wounded.

Total. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 53 rank and file killed. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 11 serjeants, 3 drummers, 231 rank and file wounded. 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file missing.

List of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed. Captain Sir Alexander Murray, 17th regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, 40th ditto.

Captain Nelson, 52d ditto.

Captain Logan, 2d regiment marines.

Second Lieutenant Lovell, royal artillery.

Wounded. Lieutenant Morgan, 17th regiment.

Captain Grove, 23d ditto.

Lieutenant Crammond, 42d ditto.

Lieutenant Mair, 43d ditto.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Weir, 43d ditto.
 Captain Brown, 44th ditto.
 Captain Kennedy, of ditto.
 Lieutenant Brown, of ditto.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, 45th ditto.
 Lieutenant Powell, 49th ditto.
 Lieutenant Addison, 52d ditto.
 Lieutenant Nugent, 1st regiment Marines.
 Missing. Lieutenant Ragg, 2d regiment Marines, prisoner.

Hessian Troops.

2 rank and file killed; 23 rank and file wounded.
 Major Paoli, Captain O'Reilly, Lieutenant Donop, wounded.

Note 46, 47. Return of the commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, rank and file, killed, wounded, and missing, belonging to the Army under the command of his Excellency the Honourable General Howe, in several Actions, &c. with the Rebels, from the 17th of September, to the 16th of November, 1776, inclusive, specifying the different periods, and the Corps the casualties have happened in. Head-Quarters New-York, 1st Dec. 1776.

In the action at Pelham Manor, on the 18th of October, and in previous skirmishes, from the 17th of September inclusive.

BRITISH.

17th regiment of light dragoons. 1 drummer missing.
 1st battalion of light infantry. 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed;
 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer or
 trumpeter, 23 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing,
 2d ditto. 1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.
 2d ditto Grenadiers. 2 rank and file wounded.
 4th regiment. 1 rank and file missing.
 27th ditto. 1 rank and file wounded.
 28th ditto. 1 rank and file wounded.
 38th ditto. 1 rank and file wounded.
 55th ditto. 1 rank and file wounded.
 57th ditto. 1 rank and file wounded.
 71st ditto. 5 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.
 Royal Artillery. 1 serjeant. 3 rank and file, killed.
 Total. 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file, killed. 1 Field Officer, 1
 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer or trumpeter, 40 rank
 and file, wounded. 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

1st battalion of light infantry. Captain Evelyn of the 4th regiment, mortally wounded, and since dead; Lieutenant-Colonel Mufgrave,

grave, of the 40th regiment, wounded; Lieutenant Archibald Rutherford, of the 22d regiment, wounded.

N. B. The serjeant and 3 rank and file of the royal artillery, returned killed, were drowned in East River by the oversetting of a boat the 12th of October.

In the action the 28th of October, in passing the Brunks River, and in previous skirmishes, from the 19th of October inclusive.

BRITISH.

16th regiment of light dragoons. 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, 1 horse wounded. 1 rank and file missing.

17th ditto. 1 rank and file, 5 horses killed.

Subaltern, 4 rank and file killed; 3 horses wounded.

Brigade of guards. 1 rank and file killed. 2 rank and file missing.

3d battalion of light-infantry. 1 rank and file killed. 1 Subaltern, 3 rank and file wounded.

5th regiment. 1 rank and file killed. 1 Field Officer, 1 rank and file wounded.

10th ditto. 1 rank and file killed. 1 rank and file wounded.

28th ditto. 1 Captain, 8 rank and file killed. 1 Subaltern, 4 serjeants, 53 rank and file wounded.

35th ditto. 1 Field Officer, 1 Subaltern, 15 rank and file killed.

2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 6 serjeants, 31 rank and file wounded. 2 rank and file missing.

37th ditto. 3 rank and file killed. 2 rank and file wounded.

45th ditto. 1 drummer, 1 rank and file missing.

49th ditto. 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file killed. 1 Subaltern, 2 serjeants, 17 rank and file wounded.

71st ditto. 2 rank and file missing.

New-York Company. 1 rank and file wounded.

Queen's Rangers. 20 rank and file killed. 1 Subaltern, 8 rank and file wounded. 28 rank and file missing.

Royal Artillery. 1 rank and file killed. 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file wounded.

Total. 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 1 serjeant, 57 rank and file, 5 horses killed, 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 14 serjeants, 123 rank and file, 4 horses wounded. 1 drummer, 36 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

17th regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Loftus wounded.

5th ditto. Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott wounded.

28th ditto. Captain Deering killed. Lieutenant Taylor wounded.

35th ditto. Lieutenant-Colonel Carr, Ensign Eagle, killed. Captain Fitzgerald, Captain-Lieutenant Massey, Lieutenant Banks, wounded.

49th ditto. Captain-Lieutenant Gore, Lieutenant Jocelyn, killed. Lieutenant Roberts, wounded.

3d battalion of Light Infantry. Lieutenant Saurine, of the 46th regiment, wounded.

HESSIAN CORPS, &c.

Chasseurs. 4 rank and file killed; 1 Subaltern, 9 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Grenadier battalion of Linling. 1 Captain, 2 rank and file wounded.

Grenadier battalion of Block. 1 rank and file wounded.

Hereditary Prince's. 2 rank and file wounded.

Losberg's. 6 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant; 39 rank and file wounded.

Knyphausen. 2 rank and file wounded.

Rall's. 2 rank and file; 1 horse killed; 1 Subaltern; 3 rank and file wounded.

Trumbach's. 8 rank and file missing.

Artillery. 1 rank and file wounded.

3d regiment of Waldeck. 13 rank and file missing.

Total. 12 rank and file; 1 horse killed. 1 Captain; 2 Subalterns; 1 serjeant; 59 rank and file wounded; 23 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Chasseurs. Lieutenant de Rau wounded.

Grenadier battalion of Linling. Captain de Westerhagen wounded.

Regiment of Rall. Lieutenant Muhlhausen wounded.

N. B. The 8 rank and file of the Hessian regiment of Trumbach, returned missing, were taken prisoners in Staten Island, the 15th of October.

In the attack of the 16th of November, when the Rebel Lines and Redoubts near Fort Washington were stormed, and that Fort surrendered, &c. with other Casualties, since the 29th of October, and preceding the 16th of November.

BRITISH.

17th regiment of dragoons. 1 rank and file wounded.

2d battalion of light infantry. 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file wounded.

4th regiment. 1 rank and file missing.

10th ditto. 1 Captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

15th ditto. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

23d ditto. 1 serjeant wounded.

27th ditto. 3 rank and file missing.

28th ditto. 1 rank and file wounded.

- 38th ditto. 6 rank and file wounded.
 42d ditto. 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 3 Subalterns;
 4 serjeants, 66 rank and file, wounded.
 52d ditto. 1 rank and file missing; 1 Subaltern, 1 serjeant, wounded.
 71st ditto. 1 rank and file wounded, 1 serjeant missing.
 New York Company. 1 rank and file missing.
 Royal Artillery. 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.
 Total. 1 Captain, 2 serjeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 4 Subalterns, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 89 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

- 10th regiment. Captain M'Intosh killed.
 42d ditto. Lieutenant Alexander Grant, Lieutenant Patrick Graham, Lieutenant Norman M'Leod, wounded.
 52d ditto. Lieutenant Collier wounded.

HESSIAN CORPS, &c.

- Chasseurs. 6 rank and file killed; 1 Subaltern, 5 rank and file, wounded.
 Grenadier battalion of Kohler. 6 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, wounded.
 Regiment du Corps. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.
 Hereditary Prince's. 2 rank and file, wounded.
 Wuttginaw, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 2 Subalterns, 3 serjeants, 59 rank and file, wounded.
 Dittforth. 2 rank and file, wounded.
 Donop. 1 rank and file, wounded.
 Losberg. 5 rank and file, killed; 1 Subaltern, 17 rank and file, wounded.
 Knyphausen. 1 Captain, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 field officers, 1 Subaltern, 5 serjeants, 58 rank and file, wounded.
 Stein. 1 Subaltern, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.
 Rall. 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 Subaltern; 3 rank and file, wounded.
 Wessembach. 4 rank and file, wounded.
 Huyn. 1 Subaltern, 2 rank and file killed, 1 Subaltern, 4 serjeants, 21 rank and file, wounded.
 Bunon. 2 rank and file, killed; 5 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded.
 3d regiment of Waldeck. 6 rank and file, killed; 16 rank and file, wounded.
 Total. 2 Captains, 3 Subalterns, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, killed. 2 field officers, 1 Captain, 6 Subalterns, 17 serjeants, 246 rank and file, wounded.

Names

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Grenadier battalion of Kohler. Captain Hefsemuller wounded.
 Wuttginaw's regiment. Captain Medern, Lieutenant Lowensfeld, killed; Lieutenant de Lendaw, Ensign de Ende, wounded.
 Losberg's regiment. Lieutenant de Wurmb wounded.
 Knyphausen's regiment. Captain Barkhausen killed; Lieutenant-Colonel de Borcke, Major de Dichow, Lieutenant Brude, wounded.
 Stein's regiment. Lieutenant Schwein killed.
 Regiment of Rall. Captain Walter killed; Lieutenant Kunen, Ensign Werneck, wounded.
 Huyn's regiment. Lieutenant Justy, killed; Ensign Wend wounded.

*Return of prisoners taken during the campaign, 1776.**August 27, Long-Island.*

Commissioned Officers. Three Generals, 3 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 18 Captains, 43 Lieutenants, 11 Ensigns.
 Staff. 1 Adjutant, 3 Surgeons, 2 volunteers.
 Privates, 1006;—including 9 wounded officers, and 56 wounded privates.

September 15, 16. Island of New-York. Commissioned officers. 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 4 Captains, 7 Lieutenants. Privates, 354.

October 12. White Plains. Commissioned officers. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants.

Staff. 1 Quarter-master. Privates, 35.

November 16. Fort Washington. Commissioned Officers. 4 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 46 Captains, 107 Lieutenants, 31 Ensigns.

Staff. 1 Chaplain, 2 Adjutants, 2 Quarter-masters, 5 Surgeons, 2 Commissaries, 1 Engineer, 1 Waggon-master. Privates, 2607.

November 20. Fort Lee. Commissioned officers. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign.

Staff. 1 Quarter-master, 3 Surgeons. Privates, 99.

TOTAL.

Commissioned officers. 3 Generals, 8 Colonels, 10 Lieutenant-Colonels, 11 Majors, 69 Captains, 160 Lieutenants, 43 Ensigns.

Staff. 1 Chaplain, 3 Adjutants, 4 Quarter-masters, 11 Surgeons, 2 Commissaries, 1 Engineer, 1 Waggon-master, 2 volunteers.

Privates, 4101.

Officers	-	-	304
Staff	-	-	25
Privates	-	-	4101

Total 4430

(Signed) JOSEPH LORING, Commissary of Prisoners.

Note

Notes 48 and 49. Return of Ordnance and Stores, taken by his Majesty's troops in the Redoubts and Lines of the Enemy, from their landing at Frog-Neck, West Chester County, from the 12th of October, to the 20th of November, 1776.

At Fort Washington, (now Fort Knyphausen), and batteries depending. Iron ordnance: 4 thirty-two pounders, 2 eighteen ditto, 7 twelve ditto, 5 nine ditto, 15 six ditto, 8 three ditto, 2 five and half-inch brads howitzers.

Fort Independence. Iron ordnance: 12 four pounders.

Fort Valentine. Iron ordnance: 4 twelve pounders, 10 nine ditto, 10 six ditto, 37 four ditto.

Fort Lee, the Rock, Redoubt and Batteries, in the Jerseys. Iron ordnance: 5 thirty-two pounders, 3 twenty-four ditto, 2 six ditto, 2 three ditto, 1 thirteen-inch brads mortar, 1 ten-inch ditto, 2 thirteen-inch iron mortars, 1 ten-inch ditto, 1 eight-inch ditto.

On the road leading to Hackinsack, in the Jerseys. Iron ordnance: 2 twenty-four pounders, 2 eighteen ditto, 4 twelve ditto, mounted on travelling carriages, 4 six pounders.

Total. Iron ordnance, 9 thirty-two pounders, 5 twenty-four pounders, 4 eighteen pounders, 15 twelve pounders, 15 nine pounders, 31 six pounders, 49 four-pounders, 10 three pounders, 2 five-and-a-half-inch brads howitzers, 1 thirteen-inch brads mortar, 1 ten-inch ditto, 2 thirteen-inch iron mortars, 1 ten-inch ditto, 1 eight-inch ditto.

SHOT.

Round, loose. 1087 thirty-two pounders, 272 eighteen pounders, 2637 twelve pounders, 300 nine pounders, 760 six pounders, 870 three pounders.

Cafe. 30 thirty-two pounders, 40 eighteen pounders, 340 twelve pounders, 290 nine pounders, 74 six pounders, 39 three pounders, 1150 double headed of forts, 42 boxes for grape.

SHELLS.

156 thirteen inch, 311 ten-inch, 1140 eight-inch, 1170 five and a half-inch, 1200 four-two-fifths-inch.

Powder, barrels,		15
Musquets of forts,		2800
Musquet cartridges, near		400000
Iron,	tons { bar	20
	rod	5
Intrenching tools of forts,		500
Armourers tools, sets,		6
Hand barrows,		200
Gyn, complete,		1
Sling carts,		2

Iron

Iron fraize, of 400 weight each, supposed to be intended to stop the navigation of Hudson's river. { 200

A large quantity of other species of stores not at present ascertained.

Note 50. The Arrangement for Winter Quarters of his Majesty's Troops, in North America, 1776.

At New York—1st Brigade of British, viz. the 4th, 15th, 27th, and 45th regiments; a squadron of the 17th Light Dragoons; and three regiments of Hessians, viz. Hereditary Prince, Cassel, and Donop.

At Haerlem—The 6th Brigade of British, viz. 23d, 44th, and 64th regiments.

At Amboy—23d and 71st regiments; the remains of the 7th and 76th regiments; a detachment of Dragoons; and the Waldeck regiment.

At Brunswick—The Foot Guards, Grenadiers, Light Infantry. Second Brigade, British, viz. 5th, 28th, 35th, and 49th regiments. Fourth Brigade, British, viz. 17th, 40th, 46th, and 55th regiments. The 42d regiment, which is not brigaded: also Donop's corps, Hessian Grenadiers, and Chasseurs.

At Bergen—57th regiment.

At Trenton—A Brigade of Hessians.

At Rhode Island—Third and 5th Brigades, British, viz. 10th, 37th, 38th, and 52d; 22d, 43d, 54th, and 63d regiments; a battalion of Grenadiers, and one of Light Infantry; a troop of Light Dragoons, a detachment of Artillery, and two Brigades of Hessians.

Note 51. List of his Majesty's Forces sent against Rhode Island under Commodore Sir Peter Parker, and Lieutenant-General Clinton.

NAVAL FORCE.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Chatham,	50	{ Sir P. Parker, Knt. Capt. T. Caulfield.
Preston,	50	{ William Hotham, Esq. Capt. S. Appleby.
Centurion,	50	Rd. Braithwaite.
Renown,	50	F. Banks.
Experiment,	50	James Wallace.
Ambuscade,	32	J. Macartney.
Brune,	32	Ja. Ferguson.
Diamond,	32	C. Fielding.
		Emerald,

Emerald,	32	Ben. Caldwell.
Cerberus,	28	J. Symonds.
Carysfort,	28	R. Fanshawe.
Sphinx,	20	A. Hunt.
Kingsfisher,	16	A. Græme.

MILITARY FORCE.

Lieutenant-General Henry Clinton.
 Hugh Earl Percy.
 Major-General Richard Prescott.
 Val. Jones.

British Regiments—10th, 22d, 37th, 38th, 43d, 52d, 54th, 63d ; 120 Light Dragoons, and Artillery—making in all, Hessian troops,	4002 3098
Total,	7,100

Note 53. Supplies voted by Parliament for the year 1777.
 (*See end of the Appendix.*)

Note 54. List of the Fleet in the East Indies, under Sir Edward Vernon.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Rippon,	60	{ Sir Edward Vernon. Capt. Hon. W. Waldegrave.
Coventry,	28	B. Marlow.
Seahorse,	24	Geo. Farmer.
Cormorant,	16	Geo. Young.
Swallow,	16	J. A. Panton.

Note 55. A List of his Majesty's armed Vessels, Boats, &c. which brought the army under General Burgoyne, over Lake Champlain, in campaign 1777.

<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Vessels and Weight of Metal.</i>
26	Ship Royal George, 20 12-pounders, and six 6-pounders.
22	Ship Inflexible, 16 9-pounders, and six 3-pounders.
14	Schooner Maria, 14 6-pounders.
14	Ketch Thunderer, 14 24-pounders
12	Schooner Carleton, 12 6-pounders.
20	Brig Washington, 16 6-pounders, and 4 3-pounders.
8	Sloop Lee, 8 6-pounders.
9	Hoy Royal Convert, 9 9-pounders.
7	Sloop Jersey, 7 9-pounders.

GUN-BOATS.

10 gun-boats with 1 3-pounder.	4 provision vessels, 60 to 30 tons.
4 ditto, with 1 2-pounder.	23 ditto long boats.
VOL. VI.	E 2 gun-

2 gun-boats, with 1 24-pounder. 3 twelve-oar barges.
 9 ditto, with 1 12-pounder. 26 cutters.
 13 ditto with 1 9-pounder. 260 batteaux.
 6 ditto with 1 2-pounder. 10 Flat-bottomed boats.

N. B. Eighty-eight swivels and howitzers, dispersed in the above fleet.

Note 56. Army from Canada, under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

Total Rank and File, July 1st, 1777. (Sick included.)

BRITISH.		Recruits under Lt. Nutt,	
9th regiment,	542	Canadians,	154
20th,	528	Indians, never more sent than 500	148
21st,	538	(before embark. fell off to 90)	
24th,	528	Provincials, at most,	682
47th,	524	(Oct. 1. no more than 456)	
53d,	537	In September, the addi-	} 300
62d,	541	onal companies joined	
Grenadiers and L. Infan-	} 329	near Fort Miller,	
try companies, from the			
29th, 31st, and 34th re-			
giments,			
	4067		
Left in Canada of the a-	} 343		
bove,			
Total British,	3724		
GERMANS,	3727		
Left in Canada,	711		
In the campaign,	3016		
Total regular troops,	6740		

Garrison left out of the a-
bove at Ticonderago.

British, rank & file, 462
 German, ditto, 448
 910

5830

To force a passage to Al-
bany.

1st July—British Artillery, 257
 ——— German ditto, 100

6187

Batmen, servants, &c. in the above

Regulars Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, in the campaign 1777.

BRITISH.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Officers, -	26	47	19	
Serjeants,	15	33	14	
Drummers,	3	5	6	
Rank and file,	207	549	449	1285
GERMANS,				
Officers,	10	16	29	
Serjeants,	12	28	59	
Drummers,	1	8	18	
Rank and file,	141	225	575	941
Total,	—	—	—	2226

Artillery furnished by Sir Guy Carleton for the campaign 1777.

16 heavy 24-pounders.	6 eight inch howitzers.
10 ditto 12 ditto.	6 five and a half inch ditto.
8 medium 12 ditto.	2 13 inch mortars.
2 light 24 ditto.	2 10 ditto, ditto.
1 ditto 12 ditto.	6 light ditto.
26 ditto 6 ditto.	12 five and half ditto.
17 ditto 3 ditto.	24 four and two-fifth inch ditto.

Of the above, 6 heavy 12 pounders were left at Ticonderago.
 24 ditto in the Royal George.
 1 two ditto 24 ditto, sent on board of a ship for the defence of Lake Champlain.
 1 fourteen ditto, sent back to St John's.
 4 medium 12 ditto left at Fort George.
 1 light ditto left at Ticonderago.
 2 ditto 6 ditto left at Fort George.
 4 ditto ditto left at St. John's.
 4 ditto 3 ditto, left at Ticonderago.
 5 ditto ditto, left at St. John's.
 2 light inch howitzers, left at Fort George.
 2 ditto left at St John's.
 2 five 1-half inch ditto left at Fort George.
 2 thirteen inch mortars, left in the Royal George.
 2 ten ditto ditto, ditto.
 4 eight ditto ditto, ditto.
 4 five 1 half ditto, left at Ticonderago.
 4 royals ditto, left in the Royal George.
 8 cohorns ditto, ditto.
 12 ditto ditto, left at Ticonderoga.

Remained of Artillery along with the army,

20 light six pounders.	2 Royal howitzers.
6 ditto three ditto.	

The Park of Artillery consisted of

2 light twenty-four pounders.	2 eight inch howitzers.
4 medium twelve ditto.	2 royal ditto.

Note 57. List of the Cannon, Stores, &c. taken from the enemy, at Ticonderago and Mount Independence, July 6. 1777.

IRON ORDNANCE.

Thirty-two pounders, 2, 1 spiked. Twenty-four pounders, 2, 1 spiked. Eighteen pounders, 10, 6 spiked. Twelve-pounders, 10, 8 spiked. Nine-pounders, 18, 6 spiked. Six-pounders, 34, 15 spiked. Four-pounders, 9, 1 spiked. Two-pounder, 1, not spiked. One pounder, 2, not spiked. 8 Inch howitzers, 2. Petards, 2. Brass mortars $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch 1. Total 93.

E 2

SHOT.

SHOT.

Round Shot. Thirty-two pounders, 30. Twenty-four pounders, 54. Eighteen-pounders, 268. Twelve-pounders, 359. Nine-pounders, 280. Six-pounders, 886. Four-pounders, 12. Three-pounders, 70.

Grape-shot. Thirty-two pounders, 19. Twenty-four pounders, 40. Eighteen-pounders, 66. Twelve-pounders, 15. Nine-pounders, 8. Six pounders, 84. 8 Inch howitzers, 10.

Double-headed Shot. Thirty-two pounders, 20. Eighteen-pounders, 68. Twelve-pounders, 46. Nine-pounders, 90. Six-pounders, 52.

SHELLS.

Thirteen-inch, 30. Ten-inch, 40. Eight-inch, 187. Five and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 219. Four and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 170.

Iron round Shot of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ oz.} \\ 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$ Boxes 39.

Corned Powder in Barrels.

Whole Barrels, 29. Broken ditto, 9.

Besides the above ordnance there is also taken great quantities of military stores of every denomination, intrenching tools, &c. &c.

Ordnance taken and destroyed in the five armed vessels at Skenefborough, July 6, 1777.

Iron Ordnance taken. Eighteen-pounders, 2. Six-pounders, 2. Four-pounders, 6. Two-pounders, 4.

Total 14.

Iron Ordnance destroyed. Twelve-pounders, 2. Six-pounders, 2. Four-pounders, 13. Two-pounders, 4.

Total 35 taken and destroyed.

One vessel loaded with powder, taken—Quantity not known.

One vessel loaded with powder, blown up—Quantity not known.

Total of Artillery taken, 107

Total of Artillery destroyed, 21

General Total, 128 Pieces.

Exclusive of shot and shells, &c. described in the above return, there were also great numbers of batteaux loaded with military stores and powder, which were all burnt or blown up by the rebels at Skenefborough, July 6, 1777.

Sent

Sent on the Expedition to the Mohawk, under Brigadier-General Barry St Leger.

Detachment from the 8th regiment,	100
Ditto 34th, ditto,	100
Sir Johnfon's regiment, of New York,	133
Hanau chaffeurs,	342
Total,	655

Left for the defence of Canada,

The 8th regiment, deducting 100 for the expedition to the Mohawk,	460
Battalion companies of the 29th and 34th regiments,	896
Ditto of the 34th regiment, deducting 100 men for the expedition to the Mohawk,	348
Eleven additional companies from Great Britain,	616
Detachment from the two brigades,	300
Ditto German troops,	650
Royal Highland Emigrants,	500
	3370

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, &c. in the army, under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

Names of the Staff Officers, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Brigadier-General Frazer, Sir James Clarke, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, killed.

Captain Green of the 31st regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Major-general Phillips, Captain Bloomfield of the Royal Artillery, Major of Brigade to Major-general Phillips, wounded.

Captain Money of the 9th regiment, Deputy Quarter-master General, prisoner.

Names of Officers, killed, wounded, and missing.

Major Grant of the 24th regiment, killed.

Captains Wight of the 53d, Jones, Royal Artillery, wounded.

Lieutenants Westrop and Wright, 9th regiment, Lucas, Cooke, Obins, 20th ditto, Currie, Mackenzie, Robertson, Turnbull, 21st ditto, Douglas, 29th ditto, Reynal, Harvey, Stuart, 62d ditto, Haggart, of the Marines, Clelland, Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, killed.

Ensigns Taylor, Phillips, Young, 62d ditto, killed.

Adjutant Fitzgerald, 62d ditto, killed.

Lieutenant-colonels Lind, of 20th regiment, Anstruther, 62d ditto, wounded, in two different actions.

Major Forbes, 9th ditto, Acland, 20th ditto, Agnew, 24th ditto, Earl of Balcarras, 53d ditto, Harnage, 62d ditto, wounded, in two different actions.

Captains Montgomery, Sweetenham, Stapylton (since dead of his wounds) 7th ditto, Wemyss, Dowling, Stanley, Farquhar, 20th ditto, Strangeways, 24th ditto, Ramsley, 21st ditto, Blake, 24th ditto, Harris, Ross, 34th ditto, Craig, 47th ditto, Shrimpton, Bunbury, 62d ditto, wounded.

Lieutenants, Battersby, light infantry, 29th ditto, Fisherton, grenadiers 21st ditto, Richardson, grenadiers 34th ditto (wounded in two different actions) Rowe, Stavelly, Murray, Prince, 9th ditto, Dowling, 29th, doing duty with the 20th ditto, Doyle, 24th ditto, Rutherford, 21st ditto, Williams, Steel, 29th ditto, Richardson, 34th ditto, Houghton, Cullan, 53d ditto, Jones, 60th ditto, Smith, Howarth, Royal Artillery, wounded.

Ensigns Connel, 20th ditto, Blake, Hervey, 62d ditto, Baron de Salons, 9th ditto, wounded.

Adjutant Fielding, 9th ditto, wounded.

Majors Acland, commanding the grenadiers, Williams, Royal Artillery, prisoners.

Captains Montgomery, Money, 9th ditto, prisoners.

Lieutenants Johnson, York, 29th ditto, Howarth, Royal Artillery, prisoners.

Ensigns d'Antroch, Naylor, 62d ditto, prisoners.

Surgeon Shelly, 9th ditto, prisoner.

TOTAL.

1 Brigadier-general, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 12 serjeants, 4 drummers, 313 rank and file killed.

2 Lieutenant-colonels, 5 Majors, 17 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 38 serjeants, 4 drummers, 715 rank and file wounded.

2 Majors, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 43 rank and file, prisoners.

J. BURGONE, Lieutenant-general.

N. B. From the 12th, the loss by killed, prisoners, and desertion, was very considerable.

Note 58. Return of the Stores, taken and destroyed at Peekskill, by Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, 24th March, 1777.

Destroyed and burnt by the King's troops.

310 hogheads of rum, 150 hogheads of molasses, 800 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biscuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 800 bushels of oats, 2500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of buck wheat, 12 casks of coffee, 9 casks of chocolate, 50 casks of tallow, 30 chests of candles, 15 barrels of salt.

salt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 500 canteens of wood and bowls, &c. 400 intrenching tools, 30 casks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harness, 1 iron twelve pounder on a field carriage.

Destroyed and burnt by the Rebels.

100 hogheads of rum, 500 barrels of flour, 500 bundles of straw, 1 magazine of hay, 2030 bushels of wheat, 1 ammunition waggon loaded.

Total: 410 hogheads of rum, 150 hogheads of molasses, 1300 barrels of flour, 150 barrels of biscuit, 170 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of beef, 17 barrels of pitch and tar, 500 bundles of straw, 1 magazine of hay, 800 bushels of oats, 4500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of buck wheat, 12 casks of coffee, 9 cases of chocolate, 50 casks of tallow, 30 chests of candles, 15 barrels of salt, 200 iron pots and camp kettles, 500 canteens of wood, and bowls, &c. 400 intrenching tools, 30 casks of nails, 150 waggons and carts with harness, 1 iron twelve pounder on a carriage, 1 ammunition waggon loaded.

N. B. Two piles of barracks for 1200 men, and seven store-houses containing the above stores, with many other articles that cannot be justly ascertained, were burnt; also several sloops and petiaugers destroyed, loaded with provisions.

Note 59. Return of the Stores, Ordnance, Provisions, &c. as nearly as could be ascertained, found at the Rebels Stores, and destroyed by the King's Troops at Danbury, &c. in Connecticut, April 27, 1777.

A quantity of ordnance stores, with iron, &c.

4000 barrels of beef and pork.

1000 barrels of flour.

100 large tierces of biscuit.

89 barrels of rice.

120 puncheons of rum.

Several large stores of wheat, oats, and Indian corn, in bulk; the quantity thereof could not possibly be ascertained.

30 pipes of wine.

100 hogheads of sugar.

50 ditto of molasses.

20 casks of coffee.

15 large casks filled with medicines of all kinds.

10 barrels of saltpetre.

1020 tents and marquees.

A number of iron boilers.

A large quantity of hospital-bedding, &c.

Engineers, pioneers, and carpenters tools.

A printing-press complete.

Tar, tallow, &c.

5000 pairs of shoes and stockings.

At a mill between Ridgeberry and Ridgefield 100 barrels of flour, and a quantity of Indian corn.

At the bridge at the West Brice of Norwalk river, and in the woods contiguous ;

100 hogheads of rum.

Several chests of arms.

Paper cartridges.

Field forges.

300 tents.

Return of the Rebels killed and wounded on the 27th and 28th of April, 1777, in Connecticut, by the detachment under the command of Major General Tryon.

KILLED.

General Wooster, Colonel Goold, Colonel Lamb of the Artillery, Colonel Henman, Dr. Atwater, a man of considerable influence, Captain Cooe, Lieutenant Thomson, 100 privates.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Whiting, Captain Benjamin, Lieutenant Cooe, 250 privates.

TAKEN.

50 privates, including several committee men.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of his Majesty's troops on the 27th and 28th of April, upon the expedition under the command of Major General Tryon.

4th regiment, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

15th ditto, 8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

23d ditto, 5 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file wounded; 10 rank and file missing.

27th ditto, 1 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 10 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

44th ditto, 3 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 3 serjeants, 12 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer and fifer, 4 rank and file missing.

64th ditto, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 11 rank and file wounded.

Prince of Wales' American Volunteers, 1 drummer and fifer, 6 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 2 captains, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Total

Total, 1 drummer and fifer, 23 rank and file killed; 3 field officers, 6 captains, 3 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 92 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer and fifer, 27 rank and file missing.

Royal Artillery, 2 additional killed; 3 matrosses, 1 wheeler wounded; 1 matross missing.

(Signed) W. HOWE.

4th regiment, Captain Thorne wounded.

15th, Captain Dirmas, Lieutenant Hastings, of 12th regiment, acting as a volunteer, wounded.

27th, Major Conran, Captain Rutherford, Ensign Minchin wounded.

23d, Second Lieutenant Price, Volunteer Vale wounded.

44th, Major Hope wounded.

64th, Captain Calder, Ensign Mercer wounded.

Prince of Wales' American Volunteers, Colonel Brown, Captain Lyman, Captain Seon wounded.

71st regiment, Captain Simon Frazer, a Volunteer wounded.

Note 60. List of the Staff and Land Forces under the command of Sir William Howe, K. B. on the expedition against Philadelphia.

Commander in Chief, General Sir William Howe, K. B.

Lieutenant-Generals, { Earl Cornwallis.
Knyphausen.

Major-Generals, { James Grant.
Charles Grey.
Edward Matthew.
———Stirn.

Brigadier-Generals, { Hon. Alex. Leslie.
Samuel Cleaveland, Esq.
James Agnew, Esq.
Sir William Erskine, Kt.

Quarter-Master-General, Sir William Erskine.

Adjutant-General, Colonel James Paterfon.

BRITISH.

2 battalions Foot Guards, forming one Brigade, Maj.-Gen. Matthews.

FIRST BRIGADE, { 4th, 23d, 28th, and } No officer appointed.
49th regiments,

SECOND BRIGADE, { 5th, 10th, 27th, 40th, } Major-Gen. Grant.
and 55th, regiments,

THIRD

THIRD BRIGADE, { 15th, 17th, 42d, 2 batt. } Major-Gen. Grey.
 and 44th regiments.
 FOURTH BRIGADE, { 33d, 37th, 46th, and 64th } Brig-Gen. Agnew.
 regiments,
 FIFTH BRIGADE, 71st regiment—3 battalions.
 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons.
 A Corps of Artillery.
 Holland's corps of guides,
 The Queen's Regiment of Rangers, } Provincials.
 Hessians, Lieutenant-General Knyphausen.
 Hessian and Anspach Chasseurs.
 The Hessian regiments of Linzing, Minegerode, and Sognal, grenadiers; the battalions of Du Corp, Donop, and Merbach; a corps of Yagers, and a battalion of Anspach.

A List of the Fleet which escorted the above.

Eagle, 64 guns (flag-ship), Nonfuch, 64 (Commodore) Raifonable (left at the mouth of the Potowmack); Somerset, 64; Augusta, 64; Isis, 50; Roebuck, 44 (joined off the Delaware); Apollo, 32; Liverpool, 28 (left at Cape Henlopen); Sphynx, 20; Merlin, Senegal, Swift, and Dispatch, sloops; Strombolo, fire-ship; Vigilant, armed ship; armed tenders, transports, victuallers, ordnance ships, &c. in all 280 sail.

NOTE 61. List of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, in North America.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Eagle,	64	Richd. Lord Viscount Howe V. A. of the Blue. Com. in Chief. Capt. Henry Duncan.
Chatham,	50	Sir Peter Parker, R. A. Blue. Capt. Tobias Caulfield.
Preston,	50	William Hotham, Esq. Com- modore. Capt. Samuel Uppleby.
Raifonable,	64	T. Fitzherbert,
Nonfuch,	64	Wal. Griffith.
Augusta,	64	Francis Reynolds.
St Albans,	64	Richard Onslow.
Somerset,	64	Geo. Ourry.
Renown,	50	F. Banks.
Centurion,	50	Richard Braithwaite.
Isis,	50	Hon. W. Cornwallis.

Expe-

Experiment,	50	Sir James Wallace,
* Warwick,	50	John Moutray.
Roebuck,	44	Andw. S. Hamond.
Phœnix,	44	Hyde Parker, junr.
Rainbow,	44	Sir Geo. Collier.
Venus,	36	William Pere Williams.
Amazon,	32	Max. Jacobs.
Diamond,	32	Charles Fielding.
Flora,	32	John Brisbane.
Lark,	32	Richard Smith.
Brune,	32	James Ferguson.
Vestal,	32	James Shirley.
Juno,	32	Hugh Dalrymple.
Emerald,	32	Benjamin Caldwell.
Orpheus,	32	Charles Hudson.
Ambuscade,	32	J. Macartney.
Richmond,	32	J. L. Gidoin.
Blonde,	32	J. Milligin.
Niger,	32	Geo. Talbot.
Apollo,	32	Ph. Pownal.
Pearl,	32	Thos. Wilkinfon.
Thames,	32	Tyr. Howe.
Carysfort,	28	Robert Fanthaw.
Cerberus,	28	John Symons.
Liverpool	28	Henry Bellew.
Lizard,	28	Thos. Mackenzie.
Mermaid,	28	James Hawker.
Milford,	28	Sir Wm. Burnaby.
Solebay,	28	Thos. Symonds.
Syren,	28	Tob. Furneaux.
Tartar,	28	C. Ommaney.
Unicorn,	28	John Ford.
Triton,	28	Skeff. Lutwidge.
Fowey,	24	John Henry.
Mercury,	24	James Montagu.
Greyhound,	24	Archibald Dickfon.
Scarborough,	24	Andrew Barclay.
Sphinx,	20	Ant. Hunt.
Galatea,	20	Thos. Jordan.
Daphne,	20	St John Chinnery.
Garland,	20	Richard Pearson.
Rose,	20	James Reid.
Camilla,	20	John Collins.
Camel,	20	Hon. W. C. Finch.
Ariel,	20	Hon. Chas. Phipps.
Perseus,	20	Hon. G. K. Elphinstone.
Falcon,	16	H. Hammond.

Merlin,

* Went out to Québec at the end of the season, and returned again immediately.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Merlin,	16	S. Reeve.
Atalanta,	16	T. Marshall.
Kingsfisher,	16	Alexr. Græme.
Nautilus,	16	J. Becher.
Scorpion,	16	J. Howarth.
Senegal,	16	J. Inglis.
Porpoise,	16	T. Haynes.
Vulture,	16	Ja. Feattus.
Dispatch,	14	Chr. Mason.
Swan,	14	T. Totty.
Zebra,	14	Hon. J. Tollemache.
Swift,	14	T. L. Frederick.
Raven,	14	J. Stanhope.
Albany,	12	H. Mowat.
Otter,	10	M. Squire.
Viper,	10	S. Graves.
Carcafs,	8	— Edwards.
Cruizer,	8	A. Parrey.
Thunder, } bombs,	8	James Gambier.
Strombolo, }	8	Peter Aplin.
Jersey, hospital-ship,	60	R. Halsted.

ARMED SHIPS.

Grampus,	32	Capt. Amb. Reddall.
Buffalo,	32	Hugh Bromedge.
Tortoise,	32	Jahleel Brenton.
Friendship,	22	A. Ja. Pye Molloy.
Haerlem,	20	Sir J. Knight.
Lord Howe,		
Hope,		
Vigilant,	16	H. C. Christian.

Note 62, and 63. List of Stores, and Ordnance, taken and destroyed at Forts Montgomery and Clinton, with the loss sustained in that expedition, Oct. 6, 1777.

Return of Cannon, Stores, Ammunition, &c.

Cannon. Thirty-two pounders 6; eighteen-pounders 3; twelve-pounders 7; nine-pounders 3; six-pounders 41; four-pounders 3; three-pounders 2; two-pounders 2; Total 67.

Two frigates built for 30 and 36 guns were burnt by the rebels on the forts being taken. The guns aboard them, and two galleys which were likewise burnt, amounted to above 30. One sloop with 10 guns fell into our hands. The whole loss therefore is above 100 pieces of cannon.

Powder,

Powder. 54 casks; 11½ barrels; 12,236lb. exclusive of what was aboard the vessels.

Cartridges fitted. 1852 cannon; 37,396 musquet.

Cannon shot. 9530 round; 886 double-headed; 2483 grape and case: 36 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lb. Langridge.

For musquets. 1279 wt. of ball; 116 wt. of buck shot; 400 flints.

Every article belonging to the Laboratory in the greatest perfection. Other stores, such as port-fires, match, harness, spare gun carriages, tools, instruments, &c. &c. in great plenty. A large quantity of provisions. The boom and chain which ran across the river from Fort Montgomery to St Anthony's Nose is supposed to have cost the rebels 70,000l. Another boom which we destroyed near Fort Constitution must likewise have cost the rebels much money and labour. Barracks for 1500 men were destroyed by Major-general Tryon at Continental Village, besides several store-houses and loaded waggons, of the articles contained in which no accounts could be taken.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Light Infantry and Grenadiers. 1 Captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

26th regiment. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

52d. 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded.

57th. 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, wounded.

63d. 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 Captains, 2 serjeants, 27 rank and file, wounded.

One company in 71st. 1 Lieutenant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Hessian chasseurs. 3 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file, wounded.

Hessian regiment of Trumbach. 2 rank and file, wounded.

Capt. Emerick's Provincial Corps. 1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

Loyal Americans. 1 Ensign, 2 rank and file, wounded.

New-York Volunteers. 1 Major, 7 rank and file, killed; 10 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Total—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 30 rank and file, killed; 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 126 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file, missing.

Names and ranks of the Officers killed and wounded in the above return.

Light infantry and grenadiers. Captain Stuart, 26th killed. Capt. D'Eeb, Anspach Grenadiers, Lieut. M'Donell, 26th, wounded.

52d.

- 26th. Lieutenant Delhunty, wounded.
 52d. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, killed ; Lieutenants Grose, Ruffel, Ensign Thomas, wounded.
 57th. Capt. Brownlow, wounded.
 63d. Major Sill, Lieutenant Wrixen, killed ; Captains Nesbitt, Jones, wounded.
 71st. Lieutenant M'Kenzie, killed ; Lieutenant Frazer, wounded.
 Loyal Americans. Ensign Ward, wounded.
 New-York Volunteers. Major Grant, Ensign M'Donnel, killed.
 N. B. Count Graboufskie, a Polish Nobleman acting as Aid du Camp to Lieutenant-general Clinton, killed, not included in the above return.

Notes 64, 65, and 66. Result of the Council of War held by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and an account of the strength of his Army, which surrendered at Saratoga, Oct. 17. 1777.

PRESENT.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, Major-General Philips, Major-General Reidesfel, and Brigadier-General Hamilton.

The Lieutenant-general states to the Council the present situation of affairs.

The enemy in force, according to the best intelligence he can obtain, to the amount of upwards of fourteen thousand men, and a considerable quantity of artillery, are on this side the Fish-kill, and threaten an attack. On the other side the Hudson's River, between this army and Fort Edward, is another of the enemy, the numbers unknown ; but one corps, which there has been an opportunity of observing, is reported to be about fifteen hundred men. They have likewise cannon on the other side Hudson's River, and they have a brigade below Saratoga church, by which these two armies can communicate.

The batteaux of the army have been destroyed, and no means appear of making a bridge over the Hudson's River, were it even practicable from the position of the enemy.

The only means of retreat, therefore, are by the ford at Fort Edward, or taking the mountains, in order to pass the river higher up by rafts, or by another ford, which is reported to be practicable with difficulty, or by keeping the mountains, to pass the head of Hudson's River, and continue to the Westward of Lake George all the way to Ticonderoga ; it is true, this last passage was never made but by Indians or very small bodies of men.

In order to pass cannon or any wheel carriages from hence to Fort Edward, some bridges must be repaired under fire of the enemy from the opposite side of the river ; and the principal bridge will be a work
of

of fourteen or fifteen hours ; there is no good position for the army to take to sustain that work, and, if there were, the time stated as necessary would give the enemy on the other side Hudson's River an opportunity to take post on the strong ground above Fort Edward, or to dispute the ford while General Gates's army followed in the rear.

The intelligence from the lower part of Hudson's River is founded upon the concurrent reports of prisoners and deserters, who say it was the news in the enemy's camp that Fort Montgomery was taken ; and one man, a friend to Government, who arrived yesterday, mentions some particulars of the manner in which it was taken.

The provisions of the army may hold out to the 20th ; there is neither rum nor spruce beer.

Having committed this state of facts to the consideration of the Council, the General requests their sentiments on the following propositions :

1st. To wait in the present position an attack from the enemy, or the chance of favourable events.

2d. To attack the enemy.

3d. To retreat, repairing the bridges as the army moves for the artillery, in order to force the passage of the ford.

4th. To retreat by night, leaving the artillery and the baggage ; and should it be found impracticable to force the passage with musquetry, to attempt the upper ford, or the passage round Lake George.

5th. In case the enemy, by extending to their left, leave their rear open, to march rapidly for Albany.

Upon the first proposition resolved, That the situation would grow worse by delay, that the provision now in store is not more than sufficient for the retreat, should impediments intervene, or a circuit of country become necessary ; and as the enemy did not attack when the ground was unfortified, it is not probable they will do it now, as they have a better game to play.

The second unadvisable and desperate, there being no possibility of reconnoitring the enemy's position, and their great superiority of numbers known.

The third impracticable.

The fifth thought worthy of consideration by the Lieutenant-general, Major-general Phillips, and Brigadier-general Hamilton ; but the position of the enemy yet gives no opening for it.

Resolved, That the fourth proposition is the only resource, and that, to effect it, the utmost secrecy and silence is to be observed ; and the troops are to be put in motion in the still part of the night, without any change in the disposition.

N. B. It depended upon the delivery of six days provision in due time, and upon the return of scouts, who had been sent forward, to examine by what route the army could probably move the first four miles undiscovered, whether the plan should take place on that day, or on the morrow.

The scouts on their return reported, that the enemy's position on
our

our right was such, and they had so many small parties out, that it would be impossible to move without our march being discovered.

Minutes and proceedings of a Council of War, consisting of all the General Officers and Field Officers, and Captains commanding Corps, on the Heights of Saratoga, Oct. 12, 1777.

The Lieutenant-general having explained the situation of affairs, as in the preceding Council, with the additional intelligence, that the enemy was intrenched at the fords of Fort Edward, and likewise occupied the strong position on the Pine Plains, between Fort George and Fort Edward, expressed his readiness to undertake at their head any enterprize of difficulty or hazard that should appear to them within the compass of their strength and spirit: he added, that he had reason to believe a capitulation had been in contemplation of some, perhaps of all, who knew the real situation of things; that upon a circumstance of such consequence to national and personal honour, he thought it a duty to his country, and to himself, to extend his Council beyond the usual limits; that the assembly present might justly be esteemed a full representation of the army; and that he should think himself unjustifiable in taking any step in so serious a matter, without such a concurrence of sentiments as should make a treaty the act of the army, as well as that of the General.

The first question therefore he desired them to decide was,

“Whether an army of 3500 fighting men, and well provided with artillery, were justifiable, upon the principles of national dignity, and military honour, in capitulating in any possible situation?”

Resolved nem. con. in the affirmative.

Question 2. “Is the present situation of that nature?”

Resolved, nem. con. that the present situation justifies a capitulation upon honourable terms.

The Lieutenant-general then drew up the message, marked No. 2, in the papers relative to the negotiation, and laid it before the Council. It was unanimously approved, and upon that foundation the treaty opened.

October 14. Major Kingston having delivered the message marked No. 2, returned with the proposals marked No. 3, and the Council of War being assembled again, the Lieutenant-general laid it before them, when it was resolved unanimously to reject the 6th Article, and not to admit of it in any extremity whatever.

The Lieutenant-general then laid before the Council the answers to Major-general Gates's proposals, as marked in the same paper, together with his own preliminary proposals, marked No. 4, which were unanimously approved of.

October 15. The Council being assembled again, Major-general Gates's answers to Lieutenant-general Burgoyne's proposals were laid before them, whereupon it was resolved, that they were satisfactory, and a sufficient ground for proceeding to a definitive treaty.

Note

Note 67. List of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Howe.

(See Note 60.)

Note 68. Return of the loss sustained by the King's Troops at the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.

Royal artillery. 5 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded.

1st Battalion of light infantry. 1 Lieutenant, 9 rank and file, killed; 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, wounded.

2d Battalion of ditto. 6 rank and file, killed; 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, wounded.

1st Battalion of grenadiers. 3 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

2d Battalion of ditto. 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 61 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

Brigade of foot guards. 1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

1st Brigade, 4th regiment. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 20 rank and file, wounded.

1st Brigade, 23d regiment. 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

1st Brigade, 28th regiment. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

1st Brigade, 49th regiment. 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade, 5th regiment. 1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade, 10th regiment. 2 rank and file, killed; 6 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade, 27th regiment. 1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade, 40th regiment. 1 rank and file, wounded.

2d Brigade, 55th regiment. 1 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade, 33d regiment. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

4th Brigade, 37th regiment. 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade, 46th regiment. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

4th Brigade, 64th regiment. 1 Captain, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 5 serjeants, 31 rank and file, wounded.

Two Battalions of the 71st regiment. 3 rank and file, wounded.

Queen's American rangers. 1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed ; 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 serjeants, 43 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file, missing.

Ferguson's corps of riflemen. 2 rank and file, killed ; 1 Captain, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Total British. 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 68 rank and file, killed ; 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 1 Major, 16 Captains, 22 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 35 serjeants, 4 drummers, 372 rank and file, wounded ; 6 rank and file, missing.

Hessian yagers. 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 Captain, 3 serjeants, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Battalion Linfing. 2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto Lengerke. 1 rank and file, killed.

Regiment du Corps. 1 rank and file, killed ; 2 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto Mirbach. 2 rank and file, wounded.

Anspach yagers. 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Total Foreign. 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, killed ; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded.

Total British and Foreign. 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 74 rank and file, killed ; 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 1 Major, 17 Captains, 25 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 40 serjeants, 4 drummers, 395 rank and file, wounded ; 6 rank and file, missing.

Names and rank of Officers killed and wounded in the general engagement of the 11th of September, 1777.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant Shand, wounded.

1st Battalion of light infantry. 38th company, Lieutenant Johnston, killed ; 23d Capt. Meccan, 33d Capt. Dancey, 15th Capt. Douglas, 27th Lieut. Birch, 33d Lieut. Nicholl, 15th Lieut. Leigh, wounded.

2d Battalion of light infantry, 49th company, Capt. Wade, 55th Capt. Downing, 57th Capt. Sir James Murray, 40th Capt. De Courcy, 45th Lieut. Ruxton, 49th Lieut. Armstrong, 63d Lieut. Ball, wounded.

1st Battalion of grenadiers, 15th company, Lieut. Faulkener, 27th Lieut. Minchin, 40th Lieut. Barber, killed ; 55th Lieut. Col. Meadows, 15th Captain Cathcart, 40th Capt. Simcoe, 33d Lieutenants Harris and Drummond, 37th Lieutenants Chapman and Cooke, wounded.

2d Battalion of grenadiers, 63d company, Captain Drury, 52d Lieutenant D'Oyly, killed ; 44th Captain Fish, 64th Lieut. Peters, wounded.

4th regiment. Capt. Rawdon, wounded.

28th reg. Lieut. Edwards, wounded.

49th regiment, Captain Stewart, wounded.

5th reg. Ensign Andrew, wounded.

46th reg. Ensign Bristow, wounded.

64th reg. Capt. Nairne, killed; Major Maccleroth, Lieuts. Jacob, Toriano, and Wynyar, Ensigns Freeman and Grant, wounded.

Queen's American rangers. Capt. Murden, killed; Capt. Williams, Saunders, M'Kay, M'Crea, Lieuts. Ker, Agne, Smith, Jeel, and Close, Ensign M'Kay, wounded.

Ferguson's corps. Capt. Ferguson, wounded.

Hessian yagers. Capt. Trantvitter, wounded.

Battalion of Linfing. Lieuts. De Buy and De Brumbak, wounded.

Anspach yagers. Lieut. De Forstner, wounded.

Volunteers serving with the Queen's rangers. Capt. Burns, wounded.

Ditto with first battalion of light infantry, Captains Cummings, Currey, M'Intosh, and M'Kenzie, wounded.

Ditto with 2d battalion of light infantry. Capt. Moultrie, Evans, Fone, wounded.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, taken from the Rebels by his Majesty's troops, in the action near Brandy-wine-creek, Sept. 11, 1777.

Ordnance mounted on travelling Carriages.

Brass six-pounders, 1 Rebel States, 1 Hessian, 1 English; four-pounders, 4 French; three-pounders, 1 Hessian, 1 French; five and half-inch howitzer, 1 Rebel States.

Iron four-pounders, 1 Rebel States. Total 11.

Shot fixed, with powder. Grape quilted, six-pounders, 188; three-pounders, 20; ditto, round, six-pounders, 76; three-pounders, 23; ditto case, six-pounders, 130; three-pounders, 225.

Shot fixed to wood bottoms. Round, six-pounders, 6; case, six-pounders, 4; eight inch howitzers, 38; five and half ditto, 39.

Shot, round loose. Twelve-pounders, 6; six-pounders, 39; four-pounders, 12; three-pounders, 20.

Cartridges. Paper filled with powder, six-pounders, 24; three-pounders, 46; flannel ditto, for five and half inch howitzer, 28; musquet filled with ball, 6000.

Powder. Whole barrels, 3.

Budge barrels, 4.

Waggons covered for ammunition, 9; open ditto, 1.

A quantity of damaged tubes, port fires, and intrenching tools.

The two Hessian guns were taken by the rebels at Trentown, and one of them since bored to a six-pounder.

The English gun was left at Prince-town, the carriage being broke.

Note 69. Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's Forces at the battle of German-town, on the 4th of October, 1777.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Royal artillery—1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.

1st Battalion of light infantry—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed ; 2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file, wounded ; 2 rank and file, missing.

2d Battalion of light infantry—2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, killed ; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, wounded ; 1 Captain, 4 rank and file, missing.

Brigade of foot guards—3 rank and file, wounded.

4th regiment—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed ; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 2 serjeants, 46 rank and file wounded ; 3 rank and file, missing.

5th—1 drummer, 9 rank and file, killed ; 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Ensigns, 5 serjeants, 37 rank and file, wounded.

15th—1 Lieutenant-colonel, 1 Ensign, 5 rank and file, killed ; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 serjeants, 42 rank and file, wounded.

17th—1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed ; 3 serjeants, 21 rank and file, wounded.

33d—2 serjeants, 2 rank and file, killed ; 13 rank and file, wounded.

37th—3 rank and file, killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

40th—4 rank and file, killed ; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 3 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded ; 3 rank and file, missing.

44th—1 Lieutenant-colonel, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 31 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file, missing.

46th—2 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

49th—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, wounded.

55th—3 rank and file, killed ; 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded.

64th—1 rank and file, killed ; 6 rank and file, wounded.

Queen's American rangers—1 rank and file, wounded.

Total British—2 Lieutenant-colonels, 2 Ensigns, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file, killed ; 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 6 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, 23 serjeants, 1 drummer, 372 rank and file, wounded ; 1 Captain, 13 rank and file, missing.

Hessian chaffeurs—10 rank and file, wounded.

Hessian reg. du corps—1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Total Hessians—1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, wounded.

Total British and Hessians—2 Lieutenant-colonels, 2 Ensigns, 7 ser-

serjeants, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-colonel 6 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, 24 serjeants, 1 drummer, 395 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 13 rank and file, missing.

N. B. 16th light Dragoons—1 man killed; 3 horses killed; and 4 wounded.

Names and rank of the Officers killed and wounded, of his Majesty's Forces, at the battle of German-town, on the 4th of October, 1777.

Royal artillery—Lieutenant James Frost, wounded.

1st Light infantry—Lieutenant Morgan, 17th, dead of his wounds. Lieut. Champagne, 4th wounded.

2d Light infantry—Captain Sir James Baird, 71st, Captain Weir, 43d, Lieut. St George, 52d, Lieut. Campbell, sen. 71st, wounded; Capt. Speke, 37th, prisoner.

4th regiment—Capt. Thorne, Lieutenants Arbuthnot and Kemble, Ensigns Dickson, Schoen, Hadden, and Blenman, Adj. Hunt, wounded.

5th regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Walcot, Capt. Charleton, Ensigns Thomas and Stuart, wounded.

15th regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Bird, Ensign Anthony Frederick, killed; Captains T. G. Goldfrapp, Henry Ditmas, Lieut. G. Thomas, Ensign William Ball, wounded.

17th regiment—Ensign Nathaniel Philips, killed.

37th regiment—Lieut. Buckeridge, wounded.

40th regiment—Lieutenants Doyle and Forbes, Ensign Campbell, wounded.

44th regiment—Lieutenant-colonel Agnew (Brigadier-general) killed; Ensign David Stack, wounded.

55th regiment—Captain Fisher, Ensign Shuldhham, wounded.

Volunteers serving with 1st light infantry—James Forrest, William M'Intosh, wounded.

Ditto serving with the 2d light infantry—Smithf. Waller, half-pay, Ensign Gordon, wounded.

N. B. Captain Wolfe, of the 40th light infantry, killed, and Lieutenant Hunter, of the 52d ditto, wounded; one serjeant and one rank and file killed, and eight rank and file wounded, 20th September, on a detachment under the command of Major-general Grey, in Pennsylvania.

Note 70, Return of the Artillery, and Military Stores found in the Fort of Red-bank, Nov. 22, 1777.

6 eighteen-pounders, 1 unserviceable; 3 eighteen-pounders mounted on truck-carriages, 2 unserviceable; 2 six-pounders mounted on ditto, spiked and unserviceable; 1 four-pounder mounted on ditto, unserviceable; 1 four-pounder mounted on ditto, with elevating screw, spiked; 3 four-pounders mounted on ditto, spiked; 1 three-pounder

pounder mounted on ditto, spiked and unserviceable; 8 howitzer-swivels; 4 howitzer ditto, carried off by a naval captain; 3 swivels; 1 traveling-carriage for eighteen-pounders; 5 truck carriages for ditto; 1 travelling-carriage for nine-pounders; 4 ditto for six-pounders; 3 limbers for ditto.

SHOT.

Round. 506 twenty-four-pounders; 818 eighteen-pounders; 156 twelve-pounders; 51 nine-pounders; 23 six-pounders; 1301 four-pounders; 173 three-pounders; 20 one-pounders; 32 half-pounders.

Bar. 7 twenty-four-pounders; 25 twelve-pounders; 50 nine-pounders; 65 three-pounders.

Grape quilted. 14 twelve-pounders; 54 six-pounders; 28 four-pounders.

Grape in bags, 24.

Box of different natures, 1.

Round shot fixed to wood bottoms. 5 twelve-pounders; 6 six-pounders; 6 four-pounders; 16 three-pounders.

Hand grenades, 18.

Wadbooks, 1 thirty-two-pounder; 1 six-pounder.

Spunges, 1 six-pounder; 2 four-pounders.

Aprons of lead, 4.

Drag ropes, 3.

Traversing handspike, 1.

Pikes, 93.

Intrenching-tools, 30.

Boxes with ball-cartridges, 9.

Cask with musquet-balls, 1.

JAMES PATTISON, Brigadier-Gen.

Note 71. Return of the Ordnance and Stores found in Mud-island fort, taken from the Rebels by the King's Troops, Nov. 16, 1777.

IRON ORDNANCE.

On travelling-carriages. 1 thirty-two pounder; 1 twenty-four-pounder; 7 eighteen-pounders, 2 unserviceable; 1 twelve-pounder; 2 four-pounders.

On garrison-carriages. 14 eight-pounders, 1 unserviceable; sunk with a scow, of forts, 10.

SHOT.

Round loose. 1475 twenty-four-pounders; 843 eighteen-pounders; 165 twelve-pounders; 1100 eight-pounders; 16 four-pounders.

Bar.

Bar. 6 thirty-two pounders; 4 twenty-four-pounders; 169 eighteen-pounders.

Grape quilted. 12 thirty-two-pounders; 84 eighteen-pounders; 20 twelve-pounders; 110 eight-pounders; 8 four-pounders.

Fixed with powder for twelve-pounders. 11 cask; 9 grape.

Small iron for cask. 4 cwt.

Cartridges paper filled. 65 eight-pounders.

Sponges of forts, 36.

Ladles ditto, 9.

Wadhooks, 15.

Aprons of lead, 9.

Linstocks, 6.

Budge barrels, 2.

SAM. CLEVELAND, Brigadier-Gen.

Note 72. Loss sustained by the Enemy at the Battle of Brandywine.

9 pieces of cannon.

A Major Bush, and a number of inferior officers killed; and upwards of a thousand men killed and wounded.

Note 73. List of the Squadron on the Newfoundland Station, under the command of Rear-Admiral John Montagu.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Romney,	50	{ V.-A. John Montagu. Capt. Geo. Montagu.
Bienfaitant,	64	
Active,	28	John M'Bride.
Fox,	28	William Williams.
Squirrel,	20	P. Fotheringham.
Proteus,	20	Henry Harvey.
Pegasus,	14	Hugh Robinson.
Tryal,	16	H. Gore.
Martin,	16	Jos. Nunn.
		C. Chamberlain.

Note 74. List of the Squadron at the Leeward Islands, under the command of Vice-Admiral James Young.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Portland,	50	{ Vice-Admiral James Young, Capt. James Dumarefq.
Æolus,	32	
Lowestoffe,	28	Chr. Atkins.
	F 4	Wm. Locker.
		Ariadne,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ariadne,	20	Thomas Pringle.
Hind,	20	Henry Bryne.
Seaford,	20	John Colpoys.
Camel,	20	Hon. W. C. Finch.
Sylph,	16	Ja. Richard Dacres.
Weasel,	16	Samuel Warren.
Druid,	14	Peter Carteret.
Grafshopper,	14	William Truscott.
Favourite,	14	William Fooks.
Beaver,	14	James Jones.
Nimrod, } armed ships,	14	
Pelican, }	14	J. P. Ardefoife.
Antigua,	12	B. Douglas.

Note 75. List of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, under the command of Vice-Admiral Clark Gayton.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders;</i>
Antelope,	50	{ Vice-Admiral C. Gayton.
		{ Capt. William Judd.
Southampton,	32	W. Garnier.
Winchelsea,	32	N. Bateman.
Boreas,	28	Charles Thompson.
Lively,	20	T. Bishop.
Glasgow,	20	T. Pasley.
Cygnets,	18	Hon. Robert Stratford.
Hornet,	16	B. Hawwell.
Kent, armed ship,	20	Jos. Tathwell.

Note 76. Squadron in the Mediterranean, under the command of Vice-Admiral Robert Man.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Medway,	60	{ Vice-Adm. Robert Man.
		{ Capt. W. Affleck.
Alarm,	32	William Hay.
Enterprize,	28	Sir Thomas Rich, bart.
Levant,	28	Geo. Murray.
Raven,	14	John Stanhope.
Zephyr,	12	R. Man.

In December this year, Vice-Admiral Man was relieved at Gibraltar, by Rear-Admiral Duff in the Panther of 60 guns, Captain J. Harwey.

Note

Note 77. List of the Squadron that failed on a cruize from Spithead, under the command of Captain Robert Digby, November 11th, 1777.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ramillies,	74	Capt. R. Digby.
Royal Oak,	74	John Faulknor.
Culloden,	74	Geo. Balfour.
Resolution,	74	Sir Chaloner Ogle.
Proserpine,	28	Evelyn Sutton.

They returned to England, December 26th.

Note 78. List of the Squadron that failed on a cruize from Spithead, under the command of Captain Samuel Hood, Dec. 27th, 1777.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Courageux,	74	Capt. Samuel Hood.
Terrible,	74	Sir Richard Bickerton.
Hector,	74	Sir John Hamilton.
Worcester,	64	Mark Robinson.
Proserpine,	28	Evelyn Sutton.

Note 79. Declaration delivered by the French Ambassador to Lord Weymouth.

TRANSLATION.

The under-signed Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, has received express orders to make the following declaration to the Court of London.

The United States of North America, who are in full possession of independence, as pronounced by them on the fourth of July, 1776, having proposed to the King to consolidate, by a formal convention, the connection begun to be established between the two nations, the respective Plenipotentiaries having signed a treaty of friendship and commerce, designed to serve as a foundation for their mutual good correspondence.

His Majesty being determined to cultivate the good understanding subsisting between France and Great Britain, by every means compatible with his dignity, and the good of his subjects, thinks it necessary to make this proceeding known to the Court of London, and to declare at the same time, that the contracting parties have paid great attention, not to stipulate any exclusive advantages in favour of the French nation; and that the United States have reserved the liberty of treating with any nation whatever, upon the same footing of equality and reciprocity.

In

In making this communication to the Court of London, the King is firmly persuaded, he will find new proofs of his Majesty's constant and sincere disposition for peace ; and that his Britannic Majesty, animated by the same sentiments, will equally avoid every thing that may alter their good harmony ; and that he will particularly take effectual measures, to prevent the commerce between his Majesty's subjects and the United States of North America from being interrupted, and to cause all the usages received between commercial nations to be, in this respect, observed, and all those rules which can be said to subsist between the two Crowns of France and Great Britain.

In this just confidence, the under-signed Ambassador thinks it superfluous to acquaint the British Minister, that the King his master, being determined to protect effectually the lawful commerce of his subjects, and to maintain the dignity of his flag, his Majesty has, in consequence, taken eventual measures in concert with the United States of North America.

(Signed) M. DE NOAILLES.

Note 80. Declaration of his Majesty, delivered to both Houses of Parliament.

GEORGE R.

His Majesty having been informed, by order of the French King, that a treaty of amity and commerce has been signed between the court of France and certain persons employed by his Majesty's revolted subjects in North America, has judged it necessary to direct, that a copy of the declaration delivered by the French ambassador, to Lord Weymouth, be laid before the House of Lords ; and at the same time to acquaint them, that his Majesty has thought proper, in consequence of this offensive communication on the part of the court of France, to send orders to his ambassador to withdraw from that court.

His Majesty is persuaded that the justice and good faith of his conduct towards foreign powers, and the sincerity of his wishes to preserve the tranquility of Europe, will be acknowledged by all the world ; and his Majesty trusts that he shall not stand responsible for the disturbance of that tranquility, if he should find himself called upon to resent so unjust and so unprovoked an aggression on the honour of his crown and essential interests of his kingdoms, contrary to the most solemn assurances, subversive of the law of nations, and injurious to the rights of every sovereign power in Europe.

His Majesty, relying with the firmest confidence on the zealous and affectionate support of his faithful people, is determined to be prepared to exert, if it shall become necessary, all the force and resources of his kingdoms, which he trusts will be found adequate to repel every insult and attack, and to maintain and uphold the power and reputation of this country.

G. R.

Note

Note 81. List of the British and French Navy.

BRITISH, June 1778.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.Built.</i>		<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.Built.</i>	
<i>First Rates.</i>			Culloden,	74	1776
Britannia,	100	1762	Cumberland,	74	1774
Royal George,	100	1756	Defence,	74	1763
Victory,	100	1765	Dragon,	74	1760
<i>Second Rates.</i>			Dublin,	74	1757
<i>b</i> Atlas,	90	1782	Egmont,	74	1768
Barfleur,	90	1768	Elizabeth,	74	1769
Blenheim,	90	1761	Fame,	74	1759
Duke,	90	1777	Grafton,	74	1771
Formidable,	90	1777	<i>b</i> Hector,	74	1779
London,	90	1766	Hercules,	74	1759
Namur,	90	1756	Hero,	74	1759
* Neptune,	90	1756	Invincible,	74	1765
Ocean,	90	1761	Lenox,	74	1758
Prince George,	90	1772	Magnificent,	75	1766
Princess Royal,	90	1773	Monarch,	74	1765
Queen,	90	1769	<i>b</i> Montagu,	74	1779
<i>b</i> St George,	90	1785	Marlborough,	74	1767
Sandwich,	90	1759	* Mars,	74	1759
Union,	90	1756	Prince of Wales,	74	1765
<i>Third Rates.</i>			Ramillies,	74	1763
Royal William,	84	1719	Resolution,	74	1770
Cambridge,	80	1757	Royal Oak,	74	1769
Foudroyant,	80	1758	Ruffel,	74	1764
Princess Amelia,	80	1757	Robust,	74	1764
Ajax,	74	1770	Shrewsbury,	74	1758
Albion,	74	1763	Suffolk,	74	1765
<i>b</i> Alcide,	74	1779	Sultan,	74	1775
Alexander,	74	1779	Superb,	74	1760
Alfred,	74	1778	* Temeraire,	74	1759
Arrogant,	74	1761	Terrible,	74	1762
Bedford,	74	1775	Thunderer,	74	1760
Bellona,	74	1760	Torbay,	74	1730
Berwick,	74	1775	Triumph,	74	1764
Canada,	74	1766	* Warspight,	74	1758
Centaur,	74	1759	<i>b</i> Warrior,	74	1781
Conqueror,	74	1775	Vengeance,	74	1774
Cornwall,	74	1758	Valiant,	74	1759
Courageux,	74	1761	* Chichester,	70	1753
			Boyne,	70	1766
			Grampus,	70	1751
			Leviathan,		

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Built.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Built.</i>
Leviathan,	70	1750	Brittol,	50	1775
* Orford,	70	1749	Centurion,	50	1774
Buffalo,	70	1743	Chatham,	50	1758
* Tigre,	70	1762	Experiment,	50	1774
America,	64	1777	Isis,	50	1774
b Anson,	64	1781	Jupiter,	50	1778
Ardent,	64	1764	Portland,	50	1770
Asia,	64	1764	Preston,	50	1757
Belleisle,	64	t. 1761	Renown,	50	1774
Eienfaifant,	64	t. 1758	Romney,	50	1762
Burford,	64	1757	Salisbury,	50	1769
Defiance,	64	1773	b. Leopard,	50	1789
Eagle,	64	1774	b. Medusa,	50	1785
* Effex,	64	1760	Warwick,	50	1767
Europe,	64	1766			
Exeter,	64	1763			
* Hampton Court,	64	1744	<i>Fifth Rates.</i>		
Intrepid,	64	1770	Phoenix,	44	1759
Lion,	64	1770	Rainbow,	44	1761
* Modefte,	64	t. 1759	Roebuck,	44	1774
Monmouth,	64	1773	Romulus,	44	1777
Nonfuch,	64	1774	Pool,	40	1747
Prudent,	64	1768	Melampe,	36	t. 1757
b Polyphemus,	64	1782	Venus,	36	1758
Raifonable,	64	1768	Pallas,	36	1757
Ruby,	64	1775	Eolus,	32	1758
b Repulfe,	64	1780	Alarm,	32	1758
† Revenge,	64	1742	Amazon,	32	1773
* St Anne,	64	t. 1761	Ambuscade,	32	1773
St Albans,	64	1764	Apollo,	32	1763
Stirling Caffle,	64	1775	Arethufa,	32	1759
Trident,	64	1768	Emerald,	32	1762
Vigilant,	64	1774	Blonde,	32	t. 1760
Worcefter,	64	1769	Brune,	32	t. 1761
Yarmouth,	64	1754	Diamond,	32	1774
			Diana,	32	1757
			Flora,	32	t. 1759
			Loweftoffe,	32	1762
* Achilles,	60	1757	Montreal,	32	1761
† Dreadnought,	60	1742	Niger,	32	1759
Dunkirk,	60	1754	Pearl,	32	1762
Conqueftadore,	60	t. 1762	Richmond,	32	1757
* Firm,	60	1759	Quebec,	32	1760
Jersey,	60	1736	Stag,	32	1758
Medway,	60	1755	Sapphire,	32	{ 1740
Panther,	60	1768			{ 1758
Rinpon,	60	1757	Southampton,	32	1757
† Windfor,	60	1745	Thames,	32	1758
† Antelope,	50	1741	Thetis,	32	1762
			Wincheſter,		

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Built.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Built.</i>
Winchelsea,	32	1764	Aldborough,	24	1756
Jafon,	32	1763	Ariadne,	20	1766
Lark,	32	1762	Ariel,	20	1776
Minerva,	32	1759	Camel,	20	1782
<i>Sixth Rates.</i>					
Argo,	28	1758	Camilla,	20	1776
Andromeda,	28		Daphne,	20	1776
Boreas,	28	1757	Deal Castle,	24	1756
Boston,	28	1762	Fowey,	20	1749
Carysfort,	28	1766	Galatea,	20	1775
Coventry,	28	1757	Crocodile,	24	
Active,	28	1758	Gibraltar,	24	1754
Cerberus,	28	1758	Garland,	24	1748
Enterprise,	28	1776	Glasgow,	24	1757
Guadaloupe,	28	1758	Greyhound,	20	1781
Huffar,	28	1758	Hind,	20	1749
Levant,	28	1757	Lively,	20	1756
Lizard,	28	1757	Mercury,	24	1756
Maidstone,	28	1758	Nightingale,	24	1746
Milford,	28	1761	Pelican,	24	1776
Resource,	28	1776	Porcupine,	24	1756
Solebay,	28	1763	Perseus,	20	1756
Surprise,	28	1766	Rose,	20	1757
Tartar,	28	1756	Scarborough,	20	1756
Triton,	28	1773	Seaford,	20	1754
Unicorn,	28	1748	Seahorse,	24	1748
Crescent,	28	1759	Sphinx,	20	1748
Proteus,	28	1779	Squirrel,	20	1755
			Success,	20	1749

SLOOPS.

	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>
Alderney,	12	Favourite,	16	Nymph,	14
Atalanta,	16	Ferret,	16	Otter,	10
Bonetta,	16	Fly,	14	Porpoise,	16
Beaver,	14	Fortune,	16	Ranger,	12
Badger,	12	Fury,	16	Raven,	14
Camelion,	16	Grasshopper,	14	Saltaft,	16
Ceres,	16	Harpy,	18	Savage,	16
Childers,	14	Hawke,	12	Scorpion,	16
Cruizer,	8	Hazard,	8	Senegal,	16
Cygnets,	18	Hornet,	16	Shark,	16
Cupid,	14	Hunter,	10	Speedwell,	8
Dispatch,	14	Lynx,	10	Spy,	10
Druid,	14	Martin,	14	Swallow,	16
Delight,	16	Merlin,	16	Swan,	14
Diligence,	10	Nautilus,	16	Swift,	14
				Sylph,	

	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>
Sylph,	16	Viper,	10	Weasel,	16
Tamer,	16	Vulture,	14	Wolf,	8
Tryal,	16	Wasp,	8	Zephyr,	10

BOMBS.

Blast,	Terror,	Thunder.
Carcafs,	Furnace,	

FIRE-SHIPS.

Firebrand	Infernal	Strombolo.
Furnace	Pluto	

YACHTS.

Dorset	Mary	Royal Charlotte
Fubbs	Medina	William and Mary.
Katherine	Augusta	

Those marked thus * might have been rendered fit for service ;
thus † not fit for sea ; b building.

A correct List of the French Navy, May 1778.

<i>First Rates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Royal Louis,	116	Hector,	74	Caton,	64
Bretagne,	110	Intrepide,	74	Eveille,	64
Ville de Paris,	110	Magnifique,	74	Fantafque,	64
St Esprit,	80	Marseillois,	74	Hardie,	64
Ceuronne,	80	Minotaur,	74	Indien,	64
Duc de Burgogne,	80	Northumber'land,	70	Lion,	64
Tonnant,	80	Orient,	74	Prothée,	64
Languedoc,	80	Palmier,	74	Provence,	64
		Protecteur,	74	St Michael,	64
<i>Second Rates.</i>		Robuste,	74	Sphinx,	64
Aclif,	74	Sceptre,	74	Solitaire,	64
Bien Aimé,	74	Six Corps,	74	Reflechi,	64
Bourgogne,	74	Souveraine,	74	Rolland,	64
César,	74	Victoire,	74	Renou,	64
Citoyen,	74	Zelé,	74	Union,	64
Conquerant,	74	Zodiaque,	74	Triton,	64
Dauphin Royal	74			Vengeur,	64
Defenseur,	74	<i>Third Rates.</i>		Vaillant,	64
Destin,	74	Actionnaire,	64	Flamand,	60
Diademe,	74	Altier,	64	Amphion,	50
Diligent,	74	Alexandre,	64	Bordelois,	50
Fendant,	74	Artesien,	64	Fier,	50
Glorieux,	74	Brilliant,	64	Hippopotame,	50
Guerrier,	74	Bizarre,	64	Sagittaire,	50

FRI-

FRIGATES.

	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>
Consolante,	40	Pallas,	32	Engageante,	26
Fortunée,	40	Refolue,	32	Fier,	26
Pourvoyeuse,	40	Terpichore,	32	Flore,	26
Survielante,	40	Tourterelle,	32	Gracieuse,	26
Belle Poule,	36	Zephir,	32	Indiscrete,	28
Andromaque,	32	Renomé,	30	Infidelle,	26
Amphitrite,	32	Comete,	30	Inconstante,	26
Aigrette,	32	Sibylle,	30	Legere,	26
Danae,	32	Aimable,	26	Mouche,	26
Dedaigneuse,	32	Alcmene,	26	Mignone,	26
Envieuse,	32	Atalante,	26	Pleiade,	26
Ephigenie,	32	Aurore,	26	Sensible,	28
Imperieuse,	32	Blanche,	26	Sincere,	26
Licorne,	32	Bodeuse,	26	Sultane,	26
Malicieuse,	32	Chimere,	26	Topaze,	26
Nymphé,	32	Coquette,	26	Triton,	26
Oiseau,	32	Diligente,	26	Thetis,	24
Opale,	32	Enjouée,	26	Etourdie,	20
				Precieuse,	26

SLOOPS.

Hirondelle,	16	Serin,	14	Angelique,	10
Surveillante,	16	Sardine,	14	Fortune,	10
Perle,	16	Silphyde,	14	Vigilante,	10
Rossignol,	16	Curieuse,	10	Favorite,	10
Ifis,	16	Bergere,	10	Lunette,	4
Ecureuil,	14	Cerf Volant,	10		

HOURES.

Espiegle,	12	Moucheron,	6	Furet,	4
Chasseur,	12	Milan,	6	Puce,	4
Coureur,	12				

FRAMES.

Therese,	36	Charlotte,	20	Mathilde,	20
Christine,	36	Fortune,	20	Sophie,	20
Munique,	20	Louise,	20	Françoise,	20
Cunegonde,	20				

FLUTES, OR STORE-SHIPS.

Balance,	32	Coulisse,	28	Seine,	24
Garonne,	28	David,	28	Menagerie,	22
Normande,	28	Elephante,	26	Etoile,	20
Bricole,	28	Fortune,	24	Tompone,	20
				Portuese,	

	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>
Portuese,	20	Esturgeon,	20	Barbice,	14
Ecluse,	20	Eole,	16	Corisante,	14
Bouffole,	20	Courir,	16	Solomon,	12
Compas,	20	Nourisse,	14		

SENAUX.

Dorade,	12	Ville de Bilbao,	10	Pluvier,	8
Grand St. Louis,	10	Manon,	10	Afrique,	4
St Jean Baptiste,	10	Saumon,	8	Diligence,	4

BOMBS OR GALLIOTS.

Tempete,	8	Etna,	8	Fleche,	8
Salamandre,	8				

CHEBECS.

Requieu,	24	Seduifant,	20	Serpent,	18
Singe,	20	Cameleon,	20	Eclair,	18
Renard,	20	Rufe,	18		

GALLERETS.

Duchelle,	3	Ambitieufe,	3	5 Canonieres,	1
Bravo,	3	8 Demi-galleres,			
Hardie,	3	each,	3		

ABSTRACT.

Ships of the Line.	1 Rates,	8	}	68
	2d do.	30		
	3d do.	30		
Frigates,				54
Corvettes,				17
Houres,				8
Prames,				10
Flutes,				23
Senaux,				9
Galliotas or Bombs,				4
Chebecs,				8
Gallerets,				4
Demi-Galleres,				8
Canonieres,				5
				217

Note

Note 82. List of the Ships of War broke up or fold since the Peace in 1763, to the year 1778.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Royal Ann,	100	† Moro S.	70	Princess Mary,	60
Royal Sovereign,	100	Lancaster,	66	Nottingham,	60
Duke,	90	† Africa,	64	Prince of Orange,	60
Barfleur,	90	Alcide F.	64	† Pembroke,	60
St George,	90	Belliqueux F.	64	Plymouth,	60
† Prince,	90	Elizabeth,	64	Rupert,	60
Boyne,	80	Monmouth,	64	Weymouth,	60
† Newark,	80	Prince Frederick,	64	Worcester,	60
Princess Royal,	80	Trident F.	64	York,	60
Princess Caroline,	80	Edinburgh,	64	Assistance,	50
Culloden,	74	Royal Oak,	64	Bristol,	50
† Magnanime F.	74	† America,	60	Centurion,	50
† Norfolk,	74	Anson,	60	Chester,	50
Monarch, F.	74	St Albans,	60	Deptford,	50
† Kent,	74	† St Antonio S.	60	Gloucester,	50
Bedford,	70	Augusta,	60	Hampshire,	50
† Dorsetshire,	70	Canterbury,	60	Isis, F.	50
Grafton,	70	Defiance,	60	Nonfuch,	50
Nassau,	70	Eagle,	60	Norwich,	50
† Swiftsure,	70	Exeter,	60	Portland,	50
† Vanguard,	70	Florentine F.	60	Rocheſter,	50
Suffolk,	70	Intrepide F.	60	Salisbury,	50
† Aquilon S.	70	Lion,	60	Sutherland,	50
† Reyna S.	70	Montagu,	60	Wincheſter,	50
† Soveran, S.	70	Princess Louiſa,	60	Woolwich,	50
† Infante S.	70				

16 of 44 guns; 22 from 22 to 40 guns; 32 ſloops.

Thoſe marked thus † were by many thought capable of being repaired.

Note 83. A correſt List of the Spaniſh Navy, May 1778.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
<i>First Rates.</i>		Angelo de la Guardia,	70
Santiffima Trinidad,	112	Arrogante,	70
Phoenix,	80	Atalante,	70
Rayo,	80	Diligente,	70
St Louis,	80	St Gabriel,	70
St Carlos,	80	Galiardo,	70
St Ferdinand,	80	Guerraro,	70
St Nicholas,	80	Brillante,	70
Triumphante,	80	Firme,	70
St Vincente,	80	Mercure,	70
<i>Second Rates.</i>		Magnanimo,	70
Africa,	70	Monarca,	70
VOL. VI.	G		
		Neptuno,	

APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Neptune,	70	St Michael,	70
Oriente,	70	St Pascal,	70
St Fernando,	70	St Paul,	70
Serio,	70	St Pedro,	70
St Augustino,	70	St Raphael,	70
St Francis d'Assise,	70	Velasco,	70
St Francis de Paulo,	70	Vincedor,	70
St Eugenio,	70	Vigilante,	70
St Damafo,	70		
St Domingo,	70	<i>Third Rates.</i>	
St Iago,	70	Campion,	70
St Janvier,	70	Dragon,	64
St Lorenzo,	70	Espana,	64
Princesa,	70	Ruse,	64
St Jean Nepomucene,	70	St Leandro,	64
St Isabella,	70	Septentrion,	64
St Isidro,	70	America,	60
St Julien,	70	Capitano,	60
St Josepho,	70	Peruvien,	60
St Joachim,	70	St Pedro d'Alcantara,	60
St Jean Baptift,	70	St Raimond,	60

FRIGATES.

St Leocadia,	36	St Gertrude,	26
Esmeralde,	32	St Lucia,	26
Carmel,	26	St Margaritta,	26
Estrea,	26	St Maria Cabezza,	26
Juno,	26	St Maria Magdalena,	26
Liebre,	26	St Martha,	26
Pallas,	26	St Rosalia,	26
Rosario,	26	St Perpetua,	26
St Aqueda,	26	St Theresa,	26
St Barbe,	26	Venus,	26
Assumption,	26	Aquila,	24
St Clara,	26	Solitude,	24
St Catilina,	26	Dorado,	22
St Cecilia,	26	Perla,	22
St Dorothea,	26	St Rosa,	20
St Eulalia,	26	Jupiter,	18
Industria,	26		

XEBEQUES.

Andalusia,	30	Dian,	30
Cayman,	30	Horde,	30
		Heron,	

	<i>Ships.</i>	ABSTRACT.	
Heron,	30	Ships of the Line, { 1st Rates, } { 2d ditto, } { 3d ditto, }	9
Liebre,	30		42
Pelier,	30		11
St Nariffa,	30		
St Antonio,	26	Total,	62
St Sebastian,	26	Frigates,	33
St Louis,	16	Xebeques,	12
Nuovo Carmel,	16	Brigantines,	3
		Bomb-ketches,	4
		Galliottes,	2
		Demi-Galliottes,	7
		Heure Regulieres,	8
		Pacquet boats,	7
		Corvette,	1
		Heure frigates,	2

Note 84. List of the Ships at Spithead, and in Portsmouth harbour, reviewed by the King in May 1778.

* Princess Amelia,	80	{ Sir Thomas Pye, Admiral of the White.
		{ Capt. Digby Dent.
† Prince George,	98	{ Hon. Aug. Keppel, Admiral of the Blue.
		{ Capt. John Faulknor.
† Queen,	90	{ Sir Robert Harland, Vice-Adm. of the Red.
		{ Capt. Isaac Prescott.
† Ocean,	90	{ Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. Vice- Admiral of the Blue.
		{ Capt. John Laforey.
‡ Princess Royal,	90	M. Milbank.
† Duke,	90	W. Brereton.
§ Sandwich,	90	Richard Edwards.
† Foudroyant,	80	J. Jervis.
Prince of Wales,	74	{ Hon. Sam. Barrington, R. A. of the Red.
		{ Capt. Benjamin Hill.
† Royal Oak,	74	{ Hyde Parker, Esq. R. A. of the Blue.
		{ Capt. J. F. Evans.
† Invincible,	74	{ John Evans, Esq. Commodore.
		{ Capt. Ant. Parry.
§ Centaur,	74	Phillips Cosby.
§ Resolution,	74	Sir C. Ogle.
§ Elizabeth,	74	Hon. F. Maitland.
§ Cumberland,	74	Jos. Peyton.
	G 2	§ Berwick,

§ Berwick,	74	Hon. K. Stewart.
† Shrewsbury,	74	Sir John L. Ross.
† Egmont,	74	J. Elphinstone.
† Valiant,	74	Hon. J. L. Gower.
† Courageux,	74	Lord Mulgrave.
† Ramillies,	74	R. Digby.
† Hector,	74	Sir J. Hamilton.
** Monarch,	74	Jos. Rowley.
† Cornwall,	74	Tim. Edwards.
† Sultan,	74	J. Wheelock.
† Fame,	74	S. Colby.
† Bedford,	74	Edm. Affleck.
† Conqueror,	74	T. Graves.
† Grafton,	74	T. Wilkison.
† Ruffel,	74	F. S. Drake.
† Monmouth,	64	T. Collingwood.
† America,	64	Lord Longford.
† Exeter,	64	J. N. P. Nott.
† Stirling Castle,	64	Sir Cha. Douglas.
† Bienfaisant,	64	J. M'Bride.
† Worcester,	64	Mark Robinson.
** Pallas,	36	T. S. Davy.
† Arethusa,	32	Sam. Marshall.
† Fox,	28	Hon. T. Windfor.
† Guadaloupe,	28	Hugh Robinson.
† Lively,	20	R. Biggs.
** Amphitrite,	24	T. Gaborian.
†† Europe,	64	{ John Montagu Esq. V. Ad. of the Red. Capt. Francis Parry.

- * Flag-ship at Spithead, for receiving impressed men.
 † Belonged to the Admiral's squadron.
 || Ordered to the Leeward Islands.
 ‡ Ordered on foreign service, under V. A. Byron.
 § In the harbour refitting, belonging to Admiral Keppel's squadron.
 †† Ordered to Newfoundland.
 ** In the harbour fitting.

Naval Officers promoted by order of his Majesty, when he visited Portsmouth, in May 1778.

Masters and Commanders made Captains.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Sloop they commanded.</i>	<i>Ship promoted to.</i>
Anthony Parrey.	Alderney, 14 guns.	Invincible, 74 guns.
Thomas Gaborian.	Wasp, 8.	Amphitrite, 24 ditto.
Farmery Epworth.		Antelope, 50 ditto.

Lieu-

Lieutenants made Masters and Commanders.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Ships they were promoted from.</i>	<i>Flag-Officer on board.</i>	<i>Sloop promoted to.</i>	<i>Guns</i>
Thomas Marshall.	Princess Amelia,	Ad. Sir Tho. Pye.	Atalante,	16
W. Geo. Fairfax.	Prince George,	Ad. Keppel.	Alert, cutter.	10
John Reynolds.	Queen,	V.-Ad. Harland.	Ranger,	8
Martin Cole,	Ocean,	V.-Ad. Palifer,	Wolf,	8
Thomas Crispin,	Europa,	V.-Ad. J. Montagu	Vesuvius bomb,	8
Rob. Simonton,	Prince of Wales.	R.-Ad. Barrington,	Alderney,	14
Philip Patton,	Royal Oak,	R.-Ad. H. Parker.	Etna bomb,	16
David Collins,	Invincible,	Commodore Evans,	Alfred armed ship.	
Ad. Trotter,	{ Sandwich, on board of which the Queen visited, }		Queen armed ship.	
Thomas Hicks,	{ Augusta, yacht, on board of which was the Lds of Adm. }		Helena,	14
Philip Walfsh,	Rattlesnake cutter,		Alderney,	14

Note 86. An account of the Losses sustained by the Rebels on an expedition up the Delaware, under Lieut.-Colonel Abercrombie, Major Maitland, and Capt. Henry.

2 frigates, one for 32 guns, the other for 28.

9 large ships.

3 privateer sloops for 16 guns each.

3 ditto for 10 guns each.

23 brigs, with a number of sloops and schooners.

Note 87. For an ample Account of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Commissioners with Congress, in order to negotiate a peace, with an account of the Congress' objection to Geo. Johnstone, Esq. &c. &c. see the end of the Appendix.

Note 88. List of the Fleet under the command of Lord Viscount Howe, in North America.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders,</i>
Eagle,	64	{ Rich. Ld. Visc. Howe, Vice- Adm. of the Red. Capt. Henry Duncan.
Ardent,	64	
Trident,	64	{ James Gambier, Esq. R. Adm. of the Blue. Capt. George Keppel.
St Albans,	64	
	G 3	{ John Elliot Esq. Commodore. Capt. A. Ja. P. Molloy. Richard Onflow.
		Somerfet,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Somerſet,	64	Geo. Ourry.
Nonſuch,	64	Walter Griffith.
Raiſonable,	64	Thoſ. Fitzherbert.
Preſton,	50	{ Wm. Hotham, Eſq. Commodore. Capt. S. Uppleby.
Renown,	50	
Centurion,	50	Geo. Dawſon.
Ifis,	50	Richd. Braithwaite.
Experiment,	50	John Raynor.
Roebuck,	44	Sir Ja. Wallace.
Phoenix,	44	Andw. S. Hamond.
Rainbow,	44	Hyde Parker.
Venus,	36	Sir Geo. Collier.
Amazon,	32	W. P. Williams.
Ambuſcade,	32	M. Jacobs.
Apollo,	32	J. Macartney.
Pearl,	32	Philemon Pownal,
Richmond,	32	John Linzee.
Blonde,	32	J. L. Gidoïn.
Brune,	32	J. Milligan.
Diamond,	32	Ja. Ferguſon.
Emerald,	32	Cha. Fielding.
Flora,	32	B. Caldwell.
Juno,	32	J. Briſbane.
Lark,	32	Hugh Dalrymple.
Thetis,	32	Richard Smith.
Orpheus,	32	J. Gell.
Thames,	32	Charles Hudſon.
Delaware,	32	Tyr. Howe.
Ifis,	32	Chr. Maſon.
Virginia,	32	S. W. Clayton.
Cerberus,	28	J. Orde.
Carysfort,	28	J. Symons.
Lizard,	28	R. Fanſhaw.
Maidſtone,	28	T. M'Kenzie.
Mermaid,	28	A. Gardner.
Solebay,	28	Ja. Hawker.
Triton,	28	Tho. Symonds.
Syren,	28	Skiff. Lutwidge.
Unicorn,	28	T. Furneaux.
Ariel,	20	J. Ford.
Camilla,	20	C. Phipps.
Daphne,	20	S. Collins.
Fowey,	20	St John Chinnery.
Galatea,	20	J. Henry.
Greyhound,	20	T. Jordan.
Mercury,	24	A. Dickſon.
Perſeus,	20	Ja. Montagu.
		Hon. K. Elphinstone.

Roſe,

Rofe,	20	Ja. Reid.
Scarborough,	20	And. Barclay.
Sphinx,	20	Alex. Græme.

SLOOPS.

Albany,	16	Captain H. Mowat.
Dispatch,	14	J. Botham.
Falcon,	18	H. Harmood.
Nautilus,	16	J. Becher.
Raven,	14	J. Stanhope.
Scorpion,	16	J. Howorth.
Kingsfisher,	16	H. C. Christian.
Senegal,	16	J. Inglis.
Otter,	12	M. Squire.
Swan,	14	T. Totty.
Tamer,	14	E. Thornborough.
Viper,	14	S. Graves.
Zebra,	14	H. Collins.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Strombolo,	8	Captain P. Aplin.
Sulphur,	8	Ja. Watt.
Volcano,	8	Cha. O'Hara.

BOMBS.

Thunder,	8	Captain James Gambier.
Carcafs,	8	Ed. Edwards, acting.

HOSPITAL SHIP.

Jerfey,	60	Capt. W. A. Halsted.
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STORE-SHIP.

Leviathan,	50	Capt. Jof. Tathwell.
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ARMED SHIP.

Vigilant,	20
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List of the French Fleet sent to North America, under the Comte d' Eftaing.

<i>Ships:</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders:</i>
Le Languedoc,	90	M. d' Eftaing.
Le Tonnant,	80	M. de Bruman.
	G 4	Le Cæfar,

APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Cæsar,	74	M. de Broves.
Le Zelé,	74	M. de Barras.
L' Hector,	74	M. de Mories.
Le Protecteur,	74	M. d' Apchon.
Le Marseillois,	74	M. de Virtrieux.
Le Guerrier,	74	M. de Bougainville,
Le Vaillant,	64	M. de Chabert.
La Provence,	64	M. de Camporcin.
Le Fantaque,	64	M. de Suffrein.
Le Sagitaire,	54	M. d' Albert.

FRIGATES.

La Fleche,	26	M. de Castillanis.
L' Aimable,	26	M. de St Cosme.
L' Alcmeue,	26	M. de Bonneval.
La Chimere,	26	M. de St Cezair.
L' Engageante,	26	M. de Preville.
L'clair,	16	M. de Flotte.

Note 89. List of the Squadron under the command of Lord Viscount Howe, which was opposed to the French Squadron under M. d' Estaing, October 10. 1778.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Eagle,	64	522	Richard Viscount Howe, V.-A. of the Red.
			Capt. Henry Duncan.
			Capt. Roger Curtis.
* Trident,	64	517	John Elliot, Esq. Commodore.
			Capt. A. J. P. Molloy.
* Preston,	50	367	Wm. Hotham, Esq. Commod.
			Capt. S. Uppleby.
Cornwall,	74	600	Tim. Edwards.
* Nonfuch,	64	500	Wal. Griffith.
* Raifonable,	64	500	T. Fitzherbert.
* Somerset,	64	500	G. Ourry.
* St Albans,	64	500	Rich. Onslow.
* Ardent,	64	500	G. Keppel.
* Centurion,	50	350	Rd. Braithwaite.
* Experiment,	50	350	Sir Ja. Wallace.
* Isis,	50	350	J. Raynor.
* Renown,	50	350	Geo. Dawson, acting.
Phoenix,	44	280	Hyde Parker.
Roebuck,	44	280	A. S. Hamond.
Venus,	36	240	H. P. Williams.

Richmond,

Richmond,	32	220	J. L. Gidoin.
Pearl,	32	220	J. Linzee.
Apollo,	32	220	Philemon Pownall.
Sphynx,	20	160	Alex. Græme.
Nautilus,	16	125	J. Becher.
Vigilant, armed ship,	20	150	H. C. Christian.
Strombolo,	} fire-ships.	{ 45	R. Aplin.
Sulphur,			Ja. Watt.
Volcano,			C. O'Hara.
Thunder,	} bomb-ketches.	{ 8 80	Ja. Gambier.
Carcass,			Lieut. Edwards, acting.
Philadelphia,	} Gallies.		Paterfon.
Huffar,			Sir J. Barclay.
Ferret,			O'Brien.
Cornwallis,			Spry.

* Ordered to join Lord Howe at the mouth of the Delaware.

Note 90. Loss sustained by the British army, in their retreat from Philadelphia, at Freefield, 28th of June, 1777.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, &c.

Total British—1 Lieutenant-colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 56 rank and file, killed; 3 serjeants, 45 rank and file, died with fatigue; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 137 rank and file, wounded: 3 serjeants, 61 rank and file, missing.

Total German—1 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file died with fatigue; 11 rank and file, wounded.

Names and rank of the Officers.

Killed—Royal Artillery, Lieut. Vaughan; 1st Grenadiers, Capt. Gore, of the 5th company; and 2d ditto, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Monckton, of the 45th company (commanding the battalion), and Lieut. Kennedy, of the 44th company.

Wounded—1st Grenadiers, Capt. Cathcart of the 15th company, Brereton of the 17th, and Wills of the 23d; 2d ditto, Major Gardner of the 10th company, Capt. Leighton of the 46th, and Powell of the 33d, and Lieut. Gilchrist of the 42d, Kelly of the 44th, Paurmier of the 46th, and Groffe of the 52d; foot-guards, Col. Trelawney and Capt. Bellew; 15th reg. Capt. Ditmas, (attached to the 2d grenadiers); marines, Lieut. Desborough, (attached to the 2d grenadiers); and Queen's American rangers, Lieut.-Col. Simcoe.

Note 90. (See Note 88.)

Note

Note 91. List of the Fleet sent to North America, under Vice-Admiral Byron.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princess Royal,	90	Hon. J. Byron, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
		Capt. William Blair.
Royal Oak,	74	Hyde Parker, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
		Capt. H. Fr. Evans.
Invincible,	74	John Evans, Esq. Commodore.
		Capt. Ant. Parry.
Bedford,	74	Edm. Affleck.
Albion,	74	Geo. Bowyer.
Conqueror,	74	T. Graves.
Cornwall,	74	Tim. Edwards.
Culloden,	74	Geo. Balfour.
Fame,	74	S. Colby.
Grafton,	74	T. Wilkinfon.
Ruffel,	74	Fr. S. Drake.
Sultan,	74	J. Wheelock.
Monmouth,	64	T. Collingwood.
Guadaloupe,	28	Hugh Robinfon.

Note 92. List of the French that first entered the harbour of Rhode Island.

2 French ships 74 guns each, pushed up the Narraganfet passage July 30th.

2 French frigates of 36 guns each, pushed up the Seconnet passage, same date.

Note 93. An account of the Losses sustained by the Rebels, in the expedition under Major-General Grey.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

The troops engaged were,—the 1st battalion light infantry, 1st battalion grenadiers, 33d, 42d, 46th, and 64th regiments; of which 1 was killed, 4 were wounded, and 16 missing.

Account of the loss which the enemy sustained, was,—one officer and three men killed by the advanced parties of light infantry; who, on receiving a fire from the inclosures, rushed on with their bayonets. Sixteen were brought prisoners from Bedford, to exchange for that number missing from the British troops.

Return.

Return of vessels and stores destroyed on Accushnet river, the 5th of September 1778.

8 sail of large vessels from 200 to 300 tons, most of them prizes.

6 armed vessels carrying from ten to sixteen guns.

A number of sloops and schooners of inferior size, amounting in all to seventy, besides whale-boats and others. Amongst the prizes were three taken by Count d'Estaing's fleet.

26 store-houses, at Bedford, several at M^r Pherfon's Wharf, Cran's Mills, and Fair-Haven. These were filled with very great quantities of rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea, medicines, gunpowder, sailcloth, cordage, &c.

2 large rope-walks.

At Falmouth in Vineyard Sound, the 10th of September, 1778.

2 sloops and a schooner taken by the galleys.

1 loaded with staves.

1 sloop burnt.

In the Old-Town harbour, Martha's Vineyard.

1 brig of 150 tons burthen, burnt by the Scorpion.

1 schooner of 70 tons burthen, burnt by ditto.

23 whale-boats taken or destroyed.

A quantity of plank taken.

At Holmes's Hole, Martha's Vineyard.

4 vessels with several boats, taken or destroyed.

A salt-work destroyed, and a considerable quantity of salt taken.

Arms taken at Martha's Vineyard.

388 stand, with bayonets, pouches, &c. some powder, and a quantity of lead, as by Artillery return.

At the battery near Fair-Haven, and on Clark's Point.

13 pieces of iron ordnance destroyed, the magazine blown up, and the platforms, &c. and barracks for 200 men, burnt.

1000l. sterling in paper, the amount of a tax collected by authority of the Congress, was received at Martha's Vineyard from the collector.

Cattle and sheep taken from Martha's Vineyard.

300 oxen. 10,000 sheep.

Return

Return of ammunition, arms, and accoutrements, &c. which were brought in by the militia on the island of Martha's Vineyard, agreeable to Major-General Grey's order, received at Holmes's Cove, Sept. 12, 13, and 14, 1778.

Tisbury, 132 firelocks, 16 bayonets, 44 cartridge boxes or pouches, 11 swords or hangers, 22 powder-horns.

Chilwark, 2 halberts, 127 firelocks, 20 bayonets, 30 cartridge-boxes or pouches, 12 swords or hangers, 40 powder-horns, 2 pistols, 1 drum.

Old-town, 129 firelocks, 13 bayonets, 3 cartridge-boxes or pouches, 2 swords or hangers, 9 powder-horns, 2 pistols.

Total—2 halberts, 388 firelocks, 49 bayonets, 77 cartridge-boxes or pouches, 25 swords or hangers, 71 powder-horns, 4 pistols, 1 drum.

N. B. 1 barrel, 1 half-barrel, and 1 quarter-barrel of powder; a great number of lead shot or balls of different sizes in bags and boxes; and a great many flints.

Note 94. Proclamation by Captain Parker, and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell at Savannah.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the blessings of peace, freedom, and protection, most graciously tendered by his Majesty to his deluded subjects of America, have been treated by Congress with repeated marks of studied disrespect; and to the disgrace of human nature have had no effect in reclaiming them from the bloody persecutions of their fellow citizens: Be it therefore known to all his Majesty's faithful subjects of the southern provinces, that a fleet and army, under our orders, are actually arrived in Georgia for their protection, to which they are desired to repair without loss of time, and by uniting their force under the royal standard, rescue their friends from oppression, themselves from slavery, and obtain for both the most ample satisfaction for the manifold injuries sustained.

To all other well disposed inhabitants, who, from a just regard to the blessings of peace, reprobate the idea of supporting a French league, insidiously framed to prolong the calamities of war, and who, with his Majesty's faithful subjects, wish to embrace the happy occasion of cementing a firm and perpetual coalition with the Parent State, free from the imposition of tax by the Parliament of Great Britain, and secured in the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege consistent with that union of interests and force, on which their mutual advantage, religion and liberties depend; we offer the most ample protection to their persons, families and effects, on condition they shall immediately

mediately return to the class of peaceful citizens, acknowledge their just allegiance to the Crown; and with their arms support it.

To those who shall attempt to oppose the re-establishment of legal government, or who shall presume to injure such whom the dictates of reason, honour, and conscience prompt to embrace it, we lament the necessity of exhibiting the rigours of war, and call God and the world to witness, that they only shall be answerable for all the miseries which may ensue.

Deserters of every description, who, from a due sense of their error, wish to return to their colours, have also our pardon, provided they return within the space of three months from the date of this proclamation.

Given at head quarters at Savannah this 4th day of January, 1779, and in the nineteenth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) HYDE PARKER.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

God save the King.

Note 95. List of the Naval and Military force under Col. Campbell, and Capt. Hyde Parker.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Phoenix,	44	Capt. Hyde Parker.
Fowey,	24	
Rose,	24	
Vigilant,	28	
Comet, }	8	
Keppel, } gallies,	8	

LAND FORCES.

71st Regt. 2 Battalions.

Hessians, 2 do.

Provincials, 4 do.

Note 96. List of the Fleet left by Vice-Admiral Byron and Rear-Admiral Gambier.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ardent,	64	{ Rear-Adm. James Gambier. Capt. Geo Keppel.
Ruffel,	74	
Robust,	74	Phillip Cosby.
Defiance,	64	M. Jacobs,
Raisonable,	64	Sir Geo. Collier.

Renown,

APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Renown,	50	Geo. Dawson.
Romulus,	44	Geo. Gayton.
Rainbow,	44	F. H. Evans.
Roebuck,	44	Sir A. Hamond.
Blonde,	32	A. Barclay.
Isis,	32	Ja. Hawker.
Raleigh,	32	Ja. Gambier.
Richmond,	32	C. Hudson.
Thames,	32	Tyr. Howe.
Virginia,	20	J. Orde.
Delaware,	20	Chr. Mason.
Guadaloupe,	28	Hugh Robinson.
Fowey,	24	J. Henry.
Hydra,	20	Ed. Garner.
Ariel,	20	Thos. M'Kenzie.
Camilla,	20	John Collins.
Daphne,	20	St John Chinnery.
Galatea,	20	J. Howorth.
Garland,	20	J. Stanhope.
Greyhound,	20	Archd. Dickson.
Hind,	20	William Young.
Perseus,	20	Hon. Keith Elphinstone.
Rose,	20	Ph. Browne.

SLOOPs.

Falcon,	16	Rd. Lock.
Scorpion,	16	C. Osborn.
Delight,	14	J. Inglis, 2d.
Dispatch,	14	J. Botham.
Hunter,	14	J. Boyle.
Otter,	14	Rd. Creyk.
Thorn,	14	Wm. Wardlaw.
Vulture,	14	Andw. Sutherland.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Lucifer,	8	Howel Lloyd.
Vulcan,	8	Alex. Edgar.

Note 97. List of the Squadron at Newfoundland, under the command of Vice-Admiral John Montagu.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Romney,	50	{ Vice-Admiral John Montagu: Capt. Geo. Montagu.
Pallas,	36	
		Rd. King.
		Eolus,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Eolus,	32	Chr. Atkins.
Surprise,	28	R. Linzee.
Sybil,	28	T. Palley.
Proteus,	28	S. Warren.
Hind,	20	Wm. Young.
Martin,	14	C. Chamberlain.
Hawke,	12	R. P. Cooper.
Bonavista, armed ship.		

Note 98. Reinforced by the following ships belonging to Vice-Admiral Byron's squadron.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Invincible,	74	{ John Evans, Esq. Commodore. Capt. Ant. Parry.
Guadaloupe,	28	
		Hugh Robinfon.

Note 99. List of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Barrington, at the Leeward Islands, in August 1788.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prince of Wales,	74	{ Hon. J. Barrington, Rear-Ad. of the Red. Capt. Benjamin Hill.
Boyne,	70	
Boreas,	28	Herbert Sawyer.
Ariadne,	28	C. Thomson.
Aurora,	28	T. Pringle.
Seaford,	20	W. Cumming.
Deal Castle,	20	J. Colpoys.
Camel,	20	W. Parker.
Grafshopper,	14	Richard R. Bligh.
Favourite,	16	W. Truscott.
Weasel,	14	W. Fooks.
Ceres,	18	L. Robertson.
Cameleon,	16	Ja. Rd. Dacres.
Sylph,	14	J. Douglas.
Hornet,	14	John Ferguson.
Beaver's Prize,	18	R. Hafwell.
		John A. Drummond.

Note

(COPY.)

Note 100. Articles of Capitulation, for the surrender of the island of Dominica, agreed between the Marquis De Bouille, General of the French Windward Islands belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, and Governor Stuart, his Britannic Majesty's Commander in Chief of that Island.

ARTICLE I. That we the Governor, Staff Officers, Officers of the troops and soldiers, shall march out with one mortar, two field pieces of brass cannon, with ten rounds for each, arms, baggage, and all the honours of war.

ART. I. Granted that the garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, and (the officers excepted) shall afterwards lay down their arms.

ART. II. That the regular troops, consisting of six officers, and ninety-four men, being non-commissioned officers, artillery, and privates, shall be carried to England by the shortest passage, in a good vessel, with provisions for the passage, or remain here upon their parole.

ART. II. Granted, on condition that they do not serve against the King of France, until they are exchanged; but the officers only may stay here on their paroles, and not the privates.

ART. III. That the officers and others shall have leave to take with them their wives and children to the English Islands, by the shortest passage, and that a good vessel shall be provided for them, with provisions for the passage.

ART. III. Granted.

ART. IV. That the inhabitants of the island shall march out of their posts, with the honours of war, viz. two brass field-pieces, their arms and baggage, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted match.

ART. IV. Granted.

ART. V. That the inhabitants of the island shall be allowed their civil Government, their laws, customs, and ordinances. Justice shall be administered by the same persons who are now in office, and what relates to the interior police of the island shall be settled between his Most Christian Majesty's Governor and the inhabitants: and in case the island should be ceded to the King of France, at the peace, the inhabitants shall have their choice, either to keep their own political Government, or accept that which is established at Martinico, and the other French islands.

ART. V. Granted until the peace.

ART. VI. That the inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, shall be maintained in the possession of their estates, and the enjoyment of their possessions, as well real as personal estates, noble and ignoble,

ble, of what nature so ever they be; and that they shall be supported and preserved in their privileges, rights, honours and exemptions, and the free mulattoes and negroes in their liberty.

ART. VI. Granted.

ART. VII. That they shall pay no other duty to his Most Christian Majesty than they have paid to his Britannic Majesty, without any charge or imposts. The expences attending the administration of justice, the ministers stipends, and other customary charges shall be paid out of the revenue of his Most Christian Majesty, in the same manner as under the Government of his Britannic Majesty.

ART. VII. Granted. And that the inhabitants of Dominica may freely export their produce to all parts, on paying into the custom-house the duties which the inhabitants of the French islands pay in the islands, or in Europe; but the expences for the administration of justice shall be paid by the Colony.

ART. VIII. That the slaves, baggage, merchandize, and every other thing which shall have been taken during the attack of the island, shall be restored.

ART. VIII. Granted, that they shall be faithfully restored.

ART. IX. The absent inhabitants, and such as are in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be maintained in the possession and enjoyment of their estates, which shall be managed for them by attorneys.

ART. IX. Granted.

ART. X. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish quarters, or any other thing for the troops, nor slaves to work at the fortifications.

ART. X. There are cases of absolute necessity wherein there are no exceptions, but in ordinary cases the troops shall be lodged at the King's expence, and in houses to him belonging. The negroes employed for the public works shall be paid for.

ART. XI. The vessels and droghers belonging to the inhabitants of the island shall still remain their property.

ART. XI. Granted, but the English vessels from Europe shall be faithfully given up and delivered to the King's Marine.

ART. XII. The widows and other inhabitants, who through illness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately sign the capitulation, shall have time allowed to accede to it.

ART. XII. Granted.

ART. XIII. The inhabitants and merchants of this island included in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and on the same conditions as are granted to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, throughout the extent of his dominions.

ART. XIII. Granted.

ART. XIV. The inhabitants shall enjoy their own religion, and the ministers their livings.

ART. XIV. Granted.

ART. XV. That the inhabitants shall observe a strict neutrality, and shall not be forced to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty, nor against any other power.

ART. XV. Granted, but the subjects who were born Frenchmen, may freely serve the King of France, without being called to an account for it, in case the island of Dominica should return to the Government of England; and those who will not serve shall not be molested by the French Government.

ART. XVI. All prisoners taken during the attack of the islands shall be returned.

ART. XVI. Granted.

ART. XVII. The merchants of the island may receive vessels to their address, from all parts of the world, without their being confiscated; and they may sell their merchandize and carry on their trade, and the port shall be entirely free for them, for that purpose, paying the customary duties paid in the French islands.

ART. XVII. Granted until the peace, English vessels excepted.

ART. XVIII. The inhabitants shall keep their arms.

ART. XVIII. Granted, on condition that they do not serve against the King of France.

ART. XIX. No other but the persons actually residing in the island shall possess any lands or houses, by purchase, grant, or otherwise, before a peace; but if at a peace this island should be ceded to the King of France, then such of the inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the French Government shall be permitted to sell their possession and estates, both real and personal, to whom they will, and retire wherever they please; for which purpose a reasonable time shall be granted to them.

ART. XIX. Granted.

ART. XX. The inhabitants of the island shall have liberty to send their children to England to be there educated, and to send them back again here, and to make remittances to them while they are in England.

ART. XX. Granted.

ART. XXI. The inhabitants shall have liberty to sell their possessions and estates to whom they will.

ART. XXI. Granted.

ART. XXII. That the Court of Chancery shall be holden by the Members of the Council, and in the same form as heretofore, and appeals from that Court shall be in consequence to England, as heretofore.

ART. Granted.

ART. XXIII. That the men belonging to privateers, and others who have no property in the island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have vessels to carry them to the English islands, and they shall be furnished with provisions for their passage.

ART. XXIV. Granted for the space of six weeks.

ART. XXV. Demanded by the French General, that all the artillery and effects of the island of Dominica, which belong to the King of England, shall be delivered up to the General of the French troops. All the batteries on the sea coasts, in the same condition in which they were when the island was attacked. All the fire and
side

side arms belonging to the troops, or to the King of England, shall be delivered up in the same condition (except those of the officers and militia). No powder from the powder magazines or stores shall be made away with; and, in consequence, stores of the powder magazines and stores shall be delivered in to the Governor, who shall be appointed by the Marquis de Bouillé.

ART. XXV. Granted by Governor Stuart, the preceding Article being granted by the Marquis de Bouillé.

ART. XXVI. Also demanded by the French General. The stores of provisions and effects, belonging to the royal marine of England, shall be delivered up to the Commissary employed in the colony.

ART. XXVII. Granted by Governor Stuart.

ART. XXVII. Also demanded by the French General. Governor Stuart shall deliver up, to-morrow the 8th of September, 1778, after the capitulation is signed, the posts of Prince Rupert's Bay. Fort Young shall be delivered up immediately to the first company of grenadiers. All the Forts and batteries shall also be delivered up; and all the fortresses of the colony, as soon as possible.

ART. XXVII. Granted by Governor Stuart.

We, the Governor-general of the French windward islands of America, for his Most Christian Majesty the King of France, and the Lieutenant-governor and Commander in Chief of Dominica, for his Britannic Majesty the King of England, fix the Articles of Capitulation in the above twenty-seven Articles, by which we oblige ourselves reciprocally to abide. Done in two parts at Roseau, Dominica, and signed and sealed with our seals at arms, and countersigned by our Secretaries, the seventh day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

(Signed) BOUILLE. (Seal.)

(Signed) WM. STUART. (Seal.)

By the General, by Command,

BENONI HAWKES, Sec.

Note 101. List of the General Officers and Troops sent from New-York to the West Indies.

Major-General James Grant, Commander in Chief.

Brigadier-General, { Robert Prescott.
Sir Henry Calder.
William Medows.

Quarter-Master General, Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave, 40th Regt.

Adjutant-General, Major Browne, 49th ditto.

Engineers, Lieutenants Pitt, Skinner, and Forth.

Brig.-Gen. Prescott's Brigade, 15th, 28th, 46th, and 55th Regts,
Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Calder's, or Second Brigade, 27th, 85th, 40th,
and 49th regiments.

Brig.-Gen. Medows's, or Third Brigade, Light Infantry and Grenadiers, and the 5th regiment.

One troop of dismounted dragoons, and two companies of Artillery.

List of the Fleet (that escorted the troops from New York), under Commodore Hotham.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Preston,	50	{ William Hotham, Commodore. Capt. S. Uppleby.
St. Albans,	64	
Nonfuch,	64	Richard Onslow.
Ifis,	64	Wal. Griffith.
Centurion,	50	J. Raynor.
Venus,	36	Richard Braithwaite.
Pearl,	32	Ja. Ferguson.
Carcass, bomb,	8	Alexander Græme.
		Ed. Edwards.

Note 102. Translation of the Articles of Capitulation between Major-General Grant, and the Honourable Rear-Admiral Barrington, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, upon a joint expedition, and the Chevalier de Micoud, Colonel of Foot, and Lieutenant-Governor for his Most Christian Majesty of the Island of St Lucia.

ART. I. The Commandant and his garrison shall march out of their posts with the honours of war, their arms and baggage, and shall be conveyed to Martinico in a vessel fitted out for that purpose.

ANS. The Commandant and his garrison shall be permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to keep their baggage, but must deliver up their arms; and shall be sent as prisoners of war to Martinico, not to serve till they are exchanged.

ART. II. The inhabitants who have taken arms shall march out of their posts, and shall return home thence to their habitations, without suffering any molestation or impediment.

ANS. The inhabitants shall return to their habitations, in the possession of which they will be protected, after having delivered up their arms, and having taken the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.

ART. III. The inhabitants and curates shall be protected in their possessions, effects moveable and immoveable, privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions. The free people shall preserve their liberties.

ANS. The inhabitants and curates will be protected as British subjects. The free negroes shall not be molested.

ART. IV. The Commandant, as an inhabitant, shall have liberty to

to remain some time upon the island to settle his affairs, without being molested; and at the expiration of the time agreed upon, he shall be provided with a good vessel, to convey himself and his domestics, and effects to Martinico; and he demands liberty to continue his service; as was granted to Mr Stuart, Commandant at Dominica.

Ans. The Commandant, as an inhabitant of St Lucia, may remain upon the island to settle his affairs, and shall, upon his requisition, be permitted to go with his family and baggage to Martinico, upon his parole, but is to remain a prisoner of war, and not to serve, till exchanged.

ART. V. The inhabitants of the island shall be protected in their religion, government, laws, customs, and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons now in office; what concerns the police shall be regulated until a peace between the Government of his Britannic Majesty, and the inhabitants.

Ans. The inhabitants of the island shall be protected in the exercise of their religion, and be governed by the established laws of the colony. The judges will be continued during their good behaviour. The police of the island to be regulated by the Commander in Chief for the time being.

ART. VI. The emigrants from the English islands shall be included in the capitulation, without being molested for any matters they now are, or may have been concerned in, in the English islands, until a peace.

Ans. The British emigrants shall be included in the capitulation, but must remain accountable to their creditors for debts contracted in Great Britain, or in the British colonies.

ART. VII. The sick and wounded who are not able to embark immediately, shall be conveyed to the hospitals of the colony, and treated as English subjects until their recovery, after which they shall be sent back to Martinico at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Ans. Granted.

ART. VIII. The inhabitants shall pay no taxes to his Britannic Majesty, as they pay none to his Most Christian Majesty; the salaries of the officers of justice, and the curates, shall be paid by the inhabitants of the island.

Ans. The inhabitants shall pay the same taxes to his Britannic Majesty, which were paid to his Most Christian Majesty. The salaries of the officers of justice and the curates, shall be paid by the inhabitants of the island.

ART. IX. The absent inhabitants, and those in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, shall be protected in their possessions, and the enjoyment of their effects and habitations, managed by virtue of letters of attorney.

Ans. Granted.

ART. X. The ships and coasting vessels belonging to the inhabitants and merchants of the island, shall remain to them in nature and property.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XI. The absent inhabitants, widows, sick, or infirm, shall have entire liberty to sign the capitulation, and those who are not willing to sign it, shall have equally permission to go out of the island, and they shall be allowed a vessel at that time with provisions, to convey them to Martinico, at the charges of his Britannic Majesty, or to Europe.

ANS. They shall be permitted to go to Martinico.

ART. XII. The inhabitants and merchants of the island comprised in the present capitulation, shall enjoy the same privileges as do the subjects of his Britannic Majesty who are best treated.

ANS. To be considered as subjects of Great Britain.

ART. XIII. The inhabitants shall observe an exact neutrality, and shall not be forced to take arms against France, and may keep them for the interior police.

ANS. Shall not be obliged to carry arms against the troops of his Most Christian Majesty.

ART. XIV. No others but the present proprietors of lands and houses, shall be permitted to possess them, and the possessors by provisional or definitive concession, or by a commencement of power to possess them, shall be protected without molestation in their possessions; and if on the peace, the island shall remain to his Britannic Majesty, the inhabitants and proprietors shall have a reasonable time allowed them to sell their effects. Every inhabitant or merchant shall be at liberty to send their children to France, and make them remittances.

ANS. Shall remain in quiet possession of their habitations. Regulations at the peace must depend upon treaties.

ART. XV. Appeals shall be brought as formerly to the Sovereign Council of Martinico.

ANS. To the Commander in Chief of St Lucia.

ART. XVI. Whereas the island is laid waste by the destruction of the cattle, the ravages of war, and excessive services by taking the cattle of the colony, the inhabitants and merchants request to have granted to them a suspension of payment of debts already contracted, until a peace; and those who have been entirely plundered shall be permitted to claim from the government such particular indulgences as are necessary to their situation.

ANS. As the cattle have been killed by the French troops, and not by the British, they cannot expect redress from their new sovereign. Suspension from the payment of debts due the French subjects till the peace allowed; but with regard to the inhabitants of the island, the power of giving time to people in distressed circumstances is reserved to the Commander in Chief in the island.

ART. XVII. The curates of every parish shall be protected, and when the curacies became vacant, the inhabitants of the parishes shall be provided with curates, on requiring them from the superiors of the missions of Martinico.

ANS. The curates shall remain in their parishes during their good behaviour.

behaviour; when vacancies happen, curates will be named by the commander in chief.

ART. XVIII. There shall be an account drawn up by the keeper of the Magazine of Artillery, of every piece of artillery, as well battering, as field pieces, and other warlike stores; and with regard to provisions, magazines, and in general, every thing belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, the Commissary shall cause an account to be made out of them by the keeper of the Magazine; and as an inhabitant, Mons. Raulin de la Mothe, Commissary of the Marine, and of the classes, desires to have time allowed him, in like manner as the Chevalier Micoud, to settle his affairs.

Ans. All stores of ammunition and provisions, and every thing which is considered as the property of his Most Christian Majesty, together with all deserters and prisoners belonging to the British army, are to be delivered up, upon honour, to the British Commissaries. The request of M. Raulin de la Mothe is granted.

Concluded and agreed upon by me, Colonel of Foot, and Lieutenant Governor for the King of the island of St Lucia, this 30th day of December, 1778, who have put the seal of my arms to these presents, which are counter-signed by my secretary.

LE CHEV. de MICOUD.

By the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. REGNAULT.

Granted and agreed to, at St Lucia, this 30th day of Decr. 1778.

JAMES GRANT.

SAM. BARRINGTON.

Return of the Ordnance found at St Lucia.

- 4 Twenty-four pounders.
- 2 Twenty-one ditto.
- 7 Eighteen do.
- 1 Fourteen do.
- 15 Twelve do.
- 2 Ten do.
- 7 Eight do.
- 1 Seven do.
- 5 Five do.
- 5 Four do.
- 3 Three do.
- 5 One do.—Total, 59.

Note 103. Fleets in the West Indies under Vice-Admiral Byron.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princess Royal,	90	Hon. J. Byron, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
		Cap t William Blair.
	H 4	Royal

Royal Oak,	74	{ Hyde Parker, Esq. Rear-Ad. of the Blue. Capt. H. Fr. Evans.
Prince of Wales,	74	{ Hon. J. Barrington, Rear-Ad. of the Red. Capt. Benjamin Hill.
Invincible,	74	{ John Evans, Esq. Commodore. Capt. Ant. Parry.
Bedford,	74	Edm. Affleck.
Albion,	74	Geo. Bowyer.
Conqueror,	74	T. Graves.
Cornwall,	74	Tim. Edwards.
Culloden,	74	Geo. Balfour.
Fame,	74	S. Colby.
Grafton,	74	T. Wilkinson.
Ruffel,	74	Fr. S. Drake.
Sultan,	74	J. Wheelock.
Boyne,	70	Herbert Sawyer.
Monmouth,	64	T. Collingwood.
Guadaloupe,	28	Hugh Robinson.
Ariadne,	28	C. Thomson.
Aurora,	28	T. Pringle.
Boreas,	28	W. Cumming.
Seaford,	20	J. Colpoys.
Deal Castle,	20	W. Parker.
Camel,	20	Richard R. Bligh,
Grasshopper,	14	W. Truscott.
Favourite,	16	W. Fooks.
Weasel,	14	L. Robertson.
Ceres,	18	Ja. Rd. Dacres.
Cameleon,	16	J. Douglas.
Sylph,	14	John Ferguson.
Hornet,	14	R. Hafwell.
Beaver's Prize,	18	John A. Drummond.

Note 104. List of the Fleet at Jamaica, under Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Knt.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Bristol,	50	{ Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Parker. Capt. T. Caulfield.
Ruby,	64	Joseph Deane.
Salisbury,	50	Charles Inglis.
Viper,	32	G. Talbot.
Minerva,	32	J. Stot.
Southampton,	32	W. Garnier.
Active,	28	William Williams.
		Lowestoffe,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Lowestoffe,	28	William Locker.
Resource,	28	Pat. Fotheringham.
Glasgow,	24	T. Lloyd.
Pelican,	24	T. Lloyd.
Badger,	12	Everitt.
Lynx,	10	J. Bretton.
Porpoise,	16	T. Haynes.
Hound,	14	Jof. Nunn.

Note 105. List of the Squadron in the East Indies, under Sir Ed. Vernon.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Rippon,	60	{ Sir Edward Vernon, Commod. Capt. Geo. Young.
Coventry,	28	
Seahorse,	24	B. Marlow.
Cormorant,	18	J. A. Panton.
Valentine,	{ East In- dian,	Wm. Owen.
diaman,		James Ogilvie.
	24	

Note 106. List of the French Squadron in the East Indies.

Brillante,	64	M. de Tronjolli, Chef d'Escadre.
Pourveyeuse,	36	
Sartine,	32	
— } 2 country	24	
— } ships.	24	

Note 107. Articles of Capitulation of Pondicherry.

“ PRELIM. ART. M. de Bellecombe, Major-General in his Most Christian Majesty's armies, General Commandant of the French establishments in the Indies, Governor of Pondicherry, proposes to Major-General Munro, commanding the English army, to surrender the place the 25th of this month, if before that period he does not receive any succour; and requires, that in the mean time hostilities be suspended on both sides, as also the works; and that there shall not be any communication between the besiegers and besieged.

ANS. The fort of Pondicherry must be delivered up at twelve o'clock to-morrow at noon, and the British troops put in possession of the Vellenore gate at that time.

ART. I. The officers on the staff, the garrison, and other military persons

persons defending Pondicherry, shall have the honours of war: They shall retire by the sea-port with their arms and baggage, colours flying, drums beating, lighted matches, with six cannons, two cast mortars, which shall be put on board the vessel in which M. de Bellecombe shall embark; each piece shall have six charges, and each soldier shall have fifteen cartouches.

Ans. The gallant defence made by Major General Bellecombe and his garrison justly demands every mark of honour: The garrison are therefore allowed to march out of the Vellenore gate with the honours of war; they will, on the glaciis, pile up their arms by order from their own officers; where they will leave them, with their drums, the cannon, and mortars. The officers in general are allowed to keep their arms; and the regiment of Pondicherry, at General Bellecombe's particular request, are allowed to keep their colours.

ART. II. All the officers and soldiers, as well of the regiment of Pondicherry, as of the artillery, and of the seapoys, and their suite, as also the Caffres and Mallays belonging to the artillery, (who are free) shall be sent at the charge of his Britannic Majesty, and as commodiously as possible, to the isle of France, in English vessels, well and duly victualled. The said officers and soldiers shall take with them all their effects, without being examined, and their servants and slaves; and those who are married shall have the liberty of taking away their families. In the number of officers above mentioned, who are to be sent to the isle of France, at the charge of his Britannic Majesty, M. Dione, Major of Infantry, an inhabitant of Bourbon, now at this place, shall be included.

Ans. All European officers and soldiers shall proceed to Madras, where, or in its neighbourhood, they will be properly accommodated, till such time as ships can be provided by the Government of Madras to transport them to France, which shall be done as expeditiously as possible. The Caffres, Seapoys, and Mallays, shall deliver up their arms, and be allowed to go where they please. Whatever relates to private property, families, and slaves of the officers and soldiers, is granted. M. Dione, Major of Infantry, shall be provided with a passage to the isle of France.

ART. III. The treatment stipulated by the preceding article, shall equally take place for the transportation to France, or to the isle of France, at their choice, of all other military persons, officers of government, and the superior council, and other courts of justice; and those for the affairs of the India Company; the writers, clerks, and others in the service; and in general for all persons who are, or have been employed in the King's service, in what quality soever.

Ans. Answered in what relates to the military, in the foregoing article. Granted as to the rest; and the ships shall be provided by the Government of Madras.

ART. IV. The most commodious vessel shall be chosen, and well victualled, at the charge of his Britannic Majesty, to carry to France, by the most direct passage, M. de Bellecombe, his family, his Aides-de-Camp, and the persons whom he shall think proper to take with him,

him, as well as his domestics, with all his papers, equipages, plate, and baggage, which shall not be subject to any examination, amongst the said effects shall be included a large picture of the King, which was given to that general, and which cannot be detained upon any pretext whatsoever.

Ans. Granted, at the expence of the Government of Madras.

ART. V. Another vessel shall be provided, to convey to the isle of France, M. de Auvergnés, Brigadier of the King's forces, Colonel of the regiment of Pondicherry, and his staff officers. His papers and effects, as well as those of the said officers, shall not be subject to any examination, and they may take away with them their servants and slaves.

Ans. Proper passages and accommodations shall be provided, at the expence of the Government of Madras, to transport M. de Auvergnés, Brigadier General, and Colonel of the regiment of Pondicherry, his Staff and attendants, to France. His baggage and papers not to be searched, nor those belonging to his Staff.

ART. VI. The like provision, with due distinction, shall be made at the charge of his Britannic Majesty, for the passage to France, of M. Law de Lauriston, Brigadier of the King's forces, ancient Commandant of the French in India, M. Coutameaux, Lieutenant-Colonel; M. de Bristel, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of Karicul; M. Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel; M. Leonare, Major of Infantry, Commandant of the Corps of Seapoys; and the engineers and officers belonging to the artillery. They may take away with them their families, servants and slaves, and embark all their papers and effects without examination.

Ans. Granted, at the expence of the Government of Madras.

ART. VII. A ship shall in like manner be provided, at the charge of his Britannic Majesty, for the passage to France, of M. Cheureau, the King's Commissary, Commissary General of the Marine, Superintendent at Pondicherry, with the officers of Government, and other persons, whom he shall think proper to take with him, and their families and attendants. This vessel shall be commodious, and duly victualled. The papers, equipages, plate, and baggage, which M. Cheureau shall embark therein, shall be exempt from any search. Provision shall also be made with proper attention, at the charge of his Britannic Majesty, for the passage to France, or the isle of France, of the officers of the superior Council, and those for the affairs of the India Company, and other civil officers who merit any distinction; and they shall enjoy the same facilities for their families, their attendants, and baggage, as are stipulated in the present article.

Ans. A proper passage and accommodation will be provided, at the expence of the Government of Madras, for M. Cheureau, and the rest of the gentlemen mentioned in this article. Their baggage and papers shall not be searched.

ART. VIII. M. de Bellecombe shall not be obliged to go to Madras, nor to any other English settlement. He shall not leave Pondicherry until the day of his embarkation, which shall not exceed the

the month of January, if it cannot take place sooner, and no person shall be quartered in the Governor's house before his departure. He shall retain therein his guards armed, and all the honours of his post. M. Cheureau shall also remain at Pondicherry till his embarkation, which shall not be later than next January, if it cannot take place sooner. He shall retain the Intendant's house, without any person pretending to be quartered therein before his departure.

Ans. Proper houses and accommodations shall be provided for Major General Bellecombe and Monsieur Cheureau at Madras agreeable to their rank and station, to which place they must remove either 20 days from the signing of the capitulation, and will be provided with ships for their passage in the month of January next, or as near it as possible.

ART. IX. No officer civil or military, or soldier or sailor, shall be sent either to Madras or elsewhere. Such as cannot be embarked at the same time, whether on account of sickness or otherwise, shall wait at Pondicherry for an opportunity of being conveyed to the isle of France; and no authority shall be given in any case to force, or even to solicit, the soldiers or sailors to enter into the service of his Britannic Majesty, or of the India Company.

Ans. Answered in the second article with regard to the soldiers; the sailors in health to proceed to Madras. The sick of all denominations remaining at Pondicherry shall be taken proper care of. The latter part of this article agreed to.

ART. X. The treatment and subsistence of the officers, soldiers, and sailors, now at Pondicherry, as also of all other persons employed in the service of the King, shall be furnished at the charges of his Britannic Majesty, from the day after the present capitulation, until the day of their landing in the islands of France or Bourbon, or in France. Such of the said officers, soldiers, sailors, and also the Topas and Indians, who are now ill in our hospitals, shall be subsisted and nursed there, until their perfect recovery, at the charges of his Britannic Majesty.

There shall be left a writer of the Marine, and some officers of health, to have an eye to their welfare, and take care of them till they are embarked. The subsistence of the writer of the Marine, and the officers of health above described, shall be continued at the charges of his Britannic Majesty until their return to France.

And as all these objects may occasion considerable details, a Commissary shall be named to discharge the duties of an agent, who shall take an account of all receipts and disbursements which shall be made for the subjects of his Majesty, and who shall be authorised to claim in all cases the execution of the articles of the present capitulation.

Ans. All European officers, soldiers, sailors, and all other Europeans employed in his Most Christian Majesty's service, now in Pondicherry, shall be properly subsisted at the expence of the government of Madras, till they arrive in France, or in the isle of France; what relates to the sick answered in the foregoing article. A writer of

of the Marine, and two officers of health will be allowed to remain and take care of the sick, and be subsisted at the expence of the Government of Madras. The appointment of a Commissary does not appear necessary.

ART. XI. The artillery, arms, ammunition, provisions, and in general all the effects of the King, which shall be found in this place, shall be truly delivered, after exact inventories, to the Commissaries who shall be appointed to receive them in the name of his Britannic Majesty. Duplicates of these inventories shall be transmitted in due form to Monsi. de Bellecombe.

ANS. A commissary will be named by Major-General Munro to receive all the artillery, arms, ammunition, provisions, and in general all the effects belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, from the Commissary appointed by Major-general Bellecombe. A regular list will be taken, and delivered to him.

ART. XII. The fortifications, the governor's house, the magazines, and other buildings belonging to the King, shall be preserved in their present state, of which there shall be drawn out an account by the chief Engineer of this place, jointly with the commissaries of his Britannic Majesty, and there shall be nothing destroyed.

ANS. The fortifications and public buildings in Pondicherry shall be in no ways destroyed until further instructions are received from Europe.

ART. XIII. The free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion shall be entirely preserved. The churches shall be respected, the ecclesiastics and religious orders shall be supported in the full enjoyment of their houses, and all their other property and privileges. Protections shall be given to this effect, principally to the Apostolical Prefect, in order that he may exercise, without fear, and with decency, the functions of his office. The missionaries shall be at liberty to go from place to place, to proceed in their respective functions; and they shall receive, under the English flag, the like protection as they enjoyed under the French flag. In particular, the Bishop of Tabraca, now at Pondicherry, shall have every regard paid to him, which he merits by his piety, still more than by his dignity.

ANS. Granted as long as they behave with propriety, and do not endeavour to make converts from amongst people professing the Protestant religion.

ART. XIV. The Officers, civil and military, the inhabitants, merchants, and all other persons whatsoever, both Europeans and Indians, and those of any other nation, actually at Pondicherry, and its dependencies, as also all absentees, whose affairs are under the management of attorneys, shall preserve, besides the freedom of their persons, the entire and peaceable right and possession of their effects, moveable and immoveable, their merchandize, goods and vessels; and also the use of their credits and contracts, as well at Pondicherry, as at all other factories and manufactories whatsoever; they shall keep or dispose of them to the French, or to the English, and invest them

them in articles for exportation, which they shall have liberty to send either to the isle of France, or to neutral ports, within the space of 15 months, from the date hereof, without being subjected to any duties. The owners of the vessel called the *Briffon*, may dispatch her to the isle of France, under permit, with the passengers and merchandize they wish to embark thereon; and the necessary passports for this purpose shall be granted.

Ans. Such of the inhabitants who chuse to remain in Pondicherry, and who have not been mentioned in the foregoing articles, will, on taking the oaths of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, be allowed to trade under the protection of the British flag. The private property of all persons, now in Pondicherry, will be secured to them; such as chuse to dispose of their property will be permitted to do it, arms and warlike stores excepted. Granted, with respect to the vessel called the *Briffon*, if she proves to be private property of the merchants of Pondicherry; but liable to inspection with respect to her cargo, before she sails from the road of Pondicherry.

ART. XV. Such French subjects, whose affairs or the situation of their fortune may require it, shall be at liberty to remain at Pondicherry; they shall in no ways be molested, and shall enjoy the same protection as the free subjects of his Britannic Majesty; and they shall be allowed, at all times, to go where they please.

Ans. Granted, except to military officers, who must go with their corps; but they may leave powers of attorney to persons to act for them.

ART. XVI. The military, whose affairs require their presence at Pondicherry, shall be permitted to remain there, upon obtaining permission to that effect from M. de Bellecombe; in which case they shall enjoy the favour expressed in the preceding article.

Ans. Answered in the foregoing article.

ART. XVII. The inhabitants, and others, whether Europeans or Indians, shall not be troubled or molested, under any pretence, for having borne arms during the siege of this place, as they were compelled thereto; and as it is usual in the colonies, under such circumstances, for every one to serve in the militia.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XVIII. The deserters of both nations shall be restored to their respective crowns, with promise of pardon; but no individual shall be claimed as such, for having only rejoined the standard of their nation, under which they shall continue, without being enquired after, or molested, under any pretext whatever. With respect to soldiers made prisoners, on both sides, during the siege, they shall be mutually restored, whatever may be the number.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XIX. All government papers without exception, shall remain in the possession of M. de Bellecombe, and shall be embarked, without being examined or searched, on board the ship that is to carry him back to France. The same shall be observed with regard to those of the intendance, which *Monf. Cheureau* will carry away with

with him, without being examined or searched, as also those of the comptrol and revenue.

Ans. All public papers shall be delivered up to a proper person appointed to receive and inspect them; and such as are not found necessary for government, will be returned to Major-General Bellicombe and M. Cheureau.

ART. XX. The public records, effects, registers, and papers, belonging to the superior council and courts dependent thereon, minutes of the deeds of notaries, and all effects and papers in general, which may affect the security of the conditions and fortune of the citizens, shall be respected and preserved; they shall remain at Pondicherry in the custody of their present possessors, for their customary proper use, until an opportunity may offer for disposing of such valuable effects, till future circumstances shall indicate the proper measures to be taken for these important objects.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXI. The deposit of papers, which regard the settling of the affairs of the India Company, shall be at the disposal of the commissaries of that Company, who shall be at liberty to take the precautions and arrangements that they may think necessary for the security of these papers.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXII. The French European or Indian subjects, who may remain in the French or English places and possessions, shall have nothing to discuss with the Indian Princes; and the English government shall secure them from all vexations and demands from them, granting them the same protection as the subjects of his Britannic Majesty.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXIII. The Seapoys, or other Indians, of whatsoever cast or religion they be, who shall have served under the French flag, shall not be troubled or molested in their possessions, or in their persons on account of their services, and of their attachment towards the French nation. The English government shall even take them under its protection in case they shall be persecuted by any Asiatic power.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXIV. The present capitulation shall extend, as far as the articles of it are capable, to all that relates to Chandernagore, and other French factories at Bengal, at Yanaon, and at Karikal, which the English have seized, and at the settlement of Mufulipatam; as also to the French vessels which have been taken in the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, since the first of July last; the sailors of which, and those who were in the place, shall be transported to the Isle of France. The papers and letters addressed to Mons. de Bellicombe, which were taken in those ships, shall be faithfully restored.

Ans. Inadmissible.

ART. XXV. After the signing of the present capitulation, there shall be delivered to an English guard of 50 men the gate of Villenour,
at

at which there shall remain a French guard of the same number, It shall be intrusted to these guards to let no French soldier go out, nor any English soldier enter. The day after, the English troops shall be put in possession of all the posts, and shall place the necessary guards to preserve good order; at the same time the garrison of Pondicherry shall retire into the barracks, which they shall occupy till their embarkation; and, on their arrival there, the soldiers, by orders of their officers, shall deposit their arms in magazines, of which the staff-officers shall keep the keys. The same shall be observed with regard to the Sepoys and other armed Indians. The necessary passports shall be granted.

Ans. Answered by the first Article.

ART. XXVI. The full and entire execution of the present capitulation shall be observed, *bona fide*, and shall be secured, not only by the signature of Maj.-Gen. Monro and that of Commodore Vernon, but also by the governor and council of Madras; referring myself for the rest to the decision of the courts of France and of England, for a reparation proportioned to the violation of treaties, and of the right of nations, which has operated in Asia since the month of July last, by the orders of the governors and councils of Calcutta and of Madras, to the very great prejudice of the French nation, and of humanity.

BELLECOMBE.

Ans. This capitulation will be signed by Sir Edward Vernon and Maj.-Gen. Munro, and they will be guarantees for the ratification of the superior council of Madras.

HECTOR MUNRO.
ED. VERNON.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in the garrison of Pondicherry, 1788.

Nearly 200 killed. 148 wounded.

The garrison consisted nearly of 3000 men, of which 900 were Europeans.

Note 108. List of the Fleet that sailed from St Helens, June 12, 1788, under Admiral Keppel.

LINE OF BATTLE.

First Division.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Monarch,	74	600	Capt. Rowley.
Hector,	74	600	Sir John Hamilton.
Exeter,	64	500	Nott.
Queen,	90	750	{ Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Vice- Admiral of the Red. Capt. Prescott.
Shrewsbury,	74	600	
Cumberland,	74	600	Sir J. L. Rofs, Bart. Peyton.
			Berwick,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Berwick,	74	600	Hon. K. Stewart.
Stirling Castle,	64	500	Sir Charles Douglas, bart.

Second Division.

Courageux,	74	600	Rt. Hon. Ld. Mulgrave.
Sandwich,	90	750	Richard Edwards.
Victory,	100	894	Hon. Aug. Keppel, Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief. Capt. { R.-Ad. Campbell. Faulkner.
Foudroyant,	80	650	
Prince George,	90	750	J. Jervis.
Bienfaillant,	64	500	Sir John Lindsay, J. M ^{rs} Bride.

Third Division.

Elizabeth,	74	600	Hon. F. Maitland.
Robust,	74	600	Alex. Hood.
Ocean,	90	750	Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. Vice- Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Laforey.
America,	64	500	
Egmont,	74	600	Lord Longford.
Ramillies,	74	600	J. Allen. R. Digby.

FRIGATES.

Arethusa,	32	220	Sam. Marshall.	
Fox,	28	200	Hon. T. Windsor.	
Proserpine,	28	200	Evelyn Sutton.	
Milford,	28	200	Sir William Burnaby.	
Alert,	} cutters, {	14	60	W. G. Fairfax.
Meredith,		14	60	
Vulcan, fire-ship.				

The fleet was soon after joined by the Formidable of 90 guns, Capt. Bazely ; and the Belleisle of 64 guns, Capt. Brooks.

Note 109. Fleet under Admiral Keppel, when reinforced.

Starboard Division.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Monarch,	74	600	Capt. Rowley.
Hector,	74	600	Sir J. Hamilton.
Centaur,	74	600	Phillips Cosby.
Exeter,	64	500	J. N. P. Nott.
Duke,	90	750	W. Brereton.

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Queen,

Queen,	90	772	{ Sir Robert Harland, Vice-Adm. of the Red.
Shrewsbury,	74	600	Capt. Isaac Prescott.
Cumberland,	74	600	Sir John L. Rofs.
Berwick,	74	600	Jof. Peyton.
Stirling Castle,	64	510	Hon. K. Stewart.
			Sir Cha. Douglas.

Centre Division.

Courageux,	74	600	Rt. Hon. Ld Mulgrave.
Thunderer,	74	600	Hon. R. B. Walsingham.
Sandwich,	90	750	Rd. Edwards.
Valiant,	74	600	Hon. J. L. Gower.
Bienfaisant,	64	510	J. M ^r Bride.
Victory,	100	894	{ Hon. A. Keppel, Adm. of the Blue, Commander in Chief.
Foudroyant,	80	650	Capt. { R. A. Campbell.
Prince George,	90	750	{ Faulknor.
Vigilant,	64	500	Sir J. Lindfay, K.B.
Terrible,	74	600	R. Kingmill.
Vengeance,	74	600	Sir Richard Bickerton.
			M. Clements.

Larboard Division.

Worcester,	64	500	M. Robinson.
Elizabeth,	74	600	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Robust,	74	600	Alexr. Hood.
Formidable,	90	772	{ Sir Hugh Palliser, Vice-Adm. of the Blue.
Ocean,	90	750	Capt. Bazely.
America,	64	500	J. Laforey.
Defiance,	64	500	Rt. Hon. Ld. Longford.
Egmont,	74	600	S. G. Goodall.
Ramillies,	74	600	J. C. Allen.
			Robert Digby.

Note.—The Centaur, Worcester, Thunderer, Terrible, and Arethusa, joined the fleet off Plymouth.

FRIGATES.

Arethusa,	32	320	S. Marshall.
Proserpine,	28	200	Evelyn Sutton.
Milford,	28	200	Sir W. Burnaby, Bart.
Fox,	28	200	Hon. T. Windsor.
Andromeda,	28	200	Bryce.
Lively,	24	160	R. Biggs.

FRI-

FIRE-SHIPS.

Pluto,	60	Bradby.
Vulcan,	60	Lloyd.
Alert, cutter,	12 60	W. G. Fairfax.

Note 110. List of the French Fleet under Comte d'Orvilliers, which engaged the British Fleet, July 27th, 1778.

VANGUARD.—*White and Blue Squadron.*

The Comte Du Chaffault de Besné, Lieutenant-General.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
La Couronne,	80	900	Comte du Chaffault, Lieutenant-General. Capt. Huon de Kirmadie.
Le Duc de Burgogne,	80	900	
Le Glorieux,	74	800	Comte de Rochecouart.
Le Palmier,	74	800	Chevalier de Bauffet.
Le Dauphin Royal,	74	800	M. de Real.
Le Bien Aimé,	74	800	M. de Nieul.
Le St Michel,	64	650	M. d'Aubenton.
Le Vengeur,	64	650	M. de Mithon.
L'Actionnaire,	64	650	Comte d'Amblimont.
Le Solitaire,	64	650	M. de Proilly.
			M. de Brequeville.

The Commanders of the Second and Third Divisions of the Squadrons, were the Comte de Rochecouart, and M. de Bauffet.

CENTRE.—*White Squadron.*

The Comte D'Orvilliers, Lieutenant-General.

La Bretagne,	110	1200	Comte d'Orvilliers, Lieutenant-General. Capt. Dupleffis Parfcault.
La Ville de Paris,	92	950	
L'Orient,	74	800	Comte de Guichen.
Le Fendant,	74	800	M. Hector.
Le Magnifique,	74	800	Marquis de Vaudreuil.
L'Actif,	74	800	M. de Brach.
L'Artesien,	64	650	M. D'Orves.
Le Reflexi,	64	650	M. Destouches.
L' Eveillé,	64	650	M. Cillart du Juville.
L'Alexandre,	64	650	M. de Bordine.
Le Fier,	54	540	M. de Tremignon.
			M. de Olsbaratz.

The Commanders of the Second and Third Divisions of this Squadron, were the Comte de Guichen and the Sieur Hector.

REAR-GUARD.—*Blue Squadron.*

H. S. H. The Duc de Chartres, Lieutenant-General.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Saint Esprit,	80	900	Duc De Chartres. M. de la Motte Piquet, Ad- miral. Capt. de Monperoux.
Le Robuste,	74	800	
Le Conquerant,	74	800	
L'Intrepide,	74	800	
Le Zodiaque,	74	800	Le Comte de Graffe.
Le Diademe,	74	800	Chevalier de Monteil.
L' Indien,	64	650	M. de Beauffier.
Le Roland,	64	650	M. La Port Vezin.
Le Sphinx,	64	650	M. la Cordonie.
Le Bizarre,	64	650	M. La Grandiere.
L'Amphion,	50	540	L'Archantel.
			Comte De Soulanges.
			Chevalier de Monticler.
			M. de Trobriane.

FRIGATES.

Le Sensible,	32	Chev. de Marigny.
L'Andromaque,	32	M. le Buor.
La Sincere,	32	M. de Clocheterie.
La Junon,	32	Viscomte de Beaumont.
L'Yphygenie,	32	Comte de Kerfaint.
La Nymphe,	52	Chev. de Senneville.
La Surveillante,	36	M. de Credie.
La Perle,	18	M. Mengaud de l'Aage.
L' Ecureuil,	18	M. de la Metteric.
L' Hirondelle,	16	M. de Blachon.
Le Serin,	14	M. de la Peroufe.
La Curieuse,	12	Chev. du Romain.
La Lunette,	4	M. du Chavagnac.
La Favorite,	12	Cheu. de Kerfaint.

Note III. List of the Killed and Wounded on board Admiral Keppel's Fleet.

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>		<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Monarch,	2	9	Stirling Castle,	2	11
Exeter,	4	6	Courageux,	6	13
Queen,	1	2	Thunderer,	2	5
Shrewsbury,	3	6	Vigilant,	2	2
Berwick,	10	11	Sandwich,	2	20
					Valliant,

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	<i>Killed. Wounded.</i>			<i>Killed. Wounded.</i>	
Valiant,	6	26	Robust,	5	17
Victory,	11	24	Formidable,	16	49
Foudroyant,	5	18	Ocean,	2	18
Prince George,	5	15	America,	1	17
Vengeance,	4	18	Terrible,	9	21
Worcester,	3	5	Egmont,	12	19
Elizabeth,	—	7	Ramillies,	12	16
Defiance,	8	17			
			Total,	133	373

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant Nicholas Clifford, second of the Formidable.

— William Samwell, third of the Shrewsbury.

— John M'Donald, of the Marines, Prince George.
The Surgeon of the Elizabeth.

Note 112. List of the Killed and Wounded on board the French Fleet.

	<i>Killed. Wounded.</i>			<i>Killed. Wounded.</i>	
La Couronne,	13	32	Le Magnifique,	9	37
Le Glorieux,	7	13	L'Actif,	14	51
Le Palmier,	13	17	L'Artesien,	5	8
Le Dauphin Royal,	10	21	Le Reflechi,	9	46
Le Bien Aimé,	10	39	L'Eveillé,	1	5
Le Vengeur,	5	25	Le St Esprit,	1	4
L'Actionnaire,	1	—	Le Robuste,	4	9
La Bretagne,	5	21	L' Indien,	6	14
La Ville de Paris,	26	68	Le Roland,	—	7
L'Orient,	6	11	Le Sphinx,	2	14
Le Fendant,	5	26	L' Amphion,	11	42
			Total,	163	519

Note 113. Letter from Admiral Keppel, to Philip Stevens, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty.

“ SIR,

Victory, at Sea, July 30, 1778.

My letters of the 23d and 24th instant, by the Peggy and Union cutters, acquainted you, for their Lordships information, That I was in pursuit, with the King's fleet under my command, of a numerous fleet of French ships of war.

From that time, till the 27th, the winds constantly in the S. W. and N. W. quarters, sometimes blowing strong, and the French fleet always to windward going off, I made use of every method to close in with them that was possible, keeping the King's ships at the same

I 3

time,

time collected, as much as the nature of a pursuit would admit of, and which became necessary from the cautious manner the French proceeded in, and the disinclination that appeared in them to allow of my bringing the King's ships close up to a regular engagement: This left but little other chance of getting in with them, than by seizing the opportunity that offered, the morning of the 27th, by the wind's admitting of the van of the King's fleet under my command, leading up with, and closing with, their centre and rear.

The French began firing upon the headmost of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland's division, and the ships with him, as they led up; which cannonade the leading ships and the Vice-Admiral soon returned, as did every ship as they could close up: The chase had occasioned their being extended, nevertheless they were all soon in battle.

The fleets, being upon different tacks, passed each other very close: the object of the French seemed to be the disabling the King's ships in their masts and sails, in which they so far succeeded as to prevent many of the ships of my fleet being able to follow me when I wore to stand after the French fleet; this obliged me to wear again, to join those ships, and thereby allowed of the French forming their fleet again, and range it in a line to leeward of the King's fleet, towards the close of the day; which I did not discourage, but allowed of their doing it, without firing upon them, thinking they meant handsomely to try their force with us the next morning; but they had been so beaten in the day, that they took the advantage of the night to go off.

The wind and weather being such that they could reach their own shores before there was any chance of the King's fleet getting up with them, in the state the ships were in, in their masts, yards, and sails, left me no choice of what was proper and adviseable to do.

The spirited conduct of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, and the captains of the fleet, supported by their officers and men, deserves much commendation.

A list of the killed and wounded is herewith inclosed.

I send Captain Faulkner, captain of the Victory, with this account to their Lordships; and am, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

A. KEPPEL.

Note

Note 114. List of the Fleet under Admiral Keppel, which failed from St. Helens, September 28th, on a cruize, and their Line of Battle.

Starboard Division.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders</i>
			Monarch,	74	Capt. Rowley.
			Hector,	74	Sir J. Hamilton.
			Centaur,	74	Ph. Cosby.
			Exeter,	64	J. N. P. Nott.
			Duke,	90	Sir Cha. Douglas.
Fox,	28	Hon. T. Windfor.	Queen,	90	Sir R. Harland, V.-Ad. of the Red. Capt. Prescott.
			Shrewsbury,	74	
			Cumberland,	74	Sir J. L. Rofs, Bart.
			Berwick,	74	Jos. Peyton.
			Stirling,	64	Hon. K. Stewart.
					Lloyd.

Centre Division.

			Courageux,	74	Hon. Ld. Mulgrave.
			Thunderer,	74	Hn. R. Walsingham.
			Suffolk,	74	A. Duncan.
Porcupine,	24	Capt. H. W.C. Finch.	Sandwich,	90	Rd. Edwards.
Proserpine,	28	E. Sutton.	Valiant,	74	Hon. G. L. Gower.
Bienfaillant,	64	M'Bride.			Hon. A. Keppel, Adm. of the Blue, Com- mander in Chief.
Defiance,	64	Goodall.	Victory,	100	
Andromeda,	28	Bryne.			Capt. { R-A. Campbell. Faulkner.
Arethusa,	32	Marshall.			
to repeat signals.			Foudroyant,	80	J. Jervis.
Vulcan,	} fireships	Bradby.	Pr. George,	90	Sir J. Lindfay, K.B.
Pluto,		Hon. G. Berkley.	Vigilant,	64	R. Kingmill.
Five Cutters.			Terrible,	64	Sir Rd. Bickerton.
			Vengeance,	74	M. Clements.

Larboard Division.

			Worcester,	64	Mark Robinson.
			Elizabeth,	74	Hon. T. Maitland.
			Resolution,	74	Sir Chal. Ogle.
			Robust,	74	Alexr. Hood.
Milford,	28	Sir Wm. Burnaby.	Formidable,	90	Sir Hugh Palliser, Vice Ad. of the Blue. Capt. J. Bazely.
			Ocean,	90	
			America,	64	J. Laforey.
			Defence,	74	Lord Longford.
			Egmont,	74	Ja. Cranston.
			Ramillies,	74	J. Allen.
					Robt. C. Digby.

Note 115. Charges of Misconduct against Admiral Keppel.

1. THAT on the morning of the 17th of July 1778, having a fleet of thirty ships of the line, under his command, and being then in the presence of a French fleet, of the like number of ships of the line, the said Admiral Keppel did not make the necessary preparations for fight; did not put his fleet into a line of battle, or into any order, proper either for receiving or attacking an enemy of such force; but, on the contrary, although his fleet was already dispersed and in disorder, he, by making the signal for several ships of the Vice-Admiral of the Blue's division to chase to windward, increased the disorder of that part of his fleet, and the ships were in consequence more scattered than they had been before; and whilst in this disorder, he advanced to the enemy, and made the signal for battle.

That the above conduct was the more unaccountable, as the enemy's fleet was not then in disorder, nor beaten, nor flying, but found in a regular line of battle on that tack which approached the British fleet, all their motions indicating plainly a design to give battle, and they edged down and attacked it whilst in disorder. By this unofficer-like conduct, a general engagement was not brought on; but the other flag-officers and captains were left to engage, without order or regularity; from whence great confusion ensued; some of his ships were prevented getting into action at all, others were not near enough to the enemy, and some from the confusion fired into others of the King's ships, and did them considerable damage, and the Vice-Admiral of the Blue was left alone to engage singly, and unsupported. In these instances, the said Admiral Keppel negligently performed the duty imposed on him.

2. That after the van and centre divisions of the British fleet passed the rear of the enemy, the Admiral did not immediately tack and double upon the enemy with those two divisions, and continue the battle; nor did he collect them together at that time, and keep so near the enemy, as to be in readiness to renew the battle as soon as it might be proper: but, on the contrary, he stood away beyond the enemy to a great distance, before he wore to stand towards them again, leaving the Vice-Admiral of the Blue engaged with the enemy, and exposed to be cut off.

3. That, after the Vice-Admiral of the Blue had passed the last of the enemy's ships, and immediately wore, and laid his own ship's head towards the enemy again, being then in their wake, and at a little distance only, and expecting the Admiral to advance with all the ships to renew the fight, the Admiral did not advance for that purpose, but shortened sail, and hauled down the signal for battle: nor did he at that time, or at any other time whilst standing towards the enemy, call the ships together in order to renew the attack, as he might have done; particularly the Vice-Admiral of the Red and his division,

division, which had received the least damage, had been the longest out of action, were ready and fit to renew it, were then to windward, and could have bore down and fetched any part of the French fleet if the signal for battle had not been hauled down; or if the said Admiral Keppel had availed himself of the signal appointed by the 31st article of the fighting-instructions, by which he might have ordered those to lead, who are to lead with their starboard tack on board by a wind, which signal was applicable to the occasion for renewing the engagement with advantage, after the French fleet had been beaten, their line broken, and in disorder. In these instances, *he did not do the utmost in his power to take, sink, burn, or destroy the French fleet, that had attacked the British fleet.*

4. That, instead of advancing to renew the engagement, as in the preceding articles is alledged, and as he might and ought to have done, the Admiral wore, and made sail directly from the enemy; and thus he led the whole British fleet away from them; which gave them the opportunity to rally unmolested, and to form again into a line of battle, and to stand after the British fleet. This was disgraceful to the British flag; for it had the appearance of a flight, and gave the French Admiral a pretence to claim the victory, and to publish to the world, that the British fleet ran away, and that he pursued it with the fleet of France, and offered it battle.

5. That, on the morning of the 28th of July, 1778, when it was perceived that only three of the French fleet remained near the British, in the situation the whole had been in the night before, and that the rest were to leeward at a greater distance, not in a line of battle, but in a heap, the Admiral did not cause the fleet to pursue the flying enemy, nor even to chase the three ships which fled after the rest; but, on the contrary, he led the British fleet another way, directly from the enemy.

By these instances of misconduct and neglect, a glorious opportunity was lost of doing a most essential service to the state; and the honour of the British navy was tarnished.

Note 116. Memorial signed by twelve Admirals, presented to the King, by the Duke of Bolton.

TO THE KING.

We the subscribing Admirals of your Majesty's royal navy, having hitherto, on all occasions, served your Majesty with zeal and fidelity, and being desirous of devoting every action of our lives, and our lives themselves, to your Majesty's service, and the defence of our country, think ourselves indispensably bound, by our duty to that service and that country, with all possible humility, to represent to your wisdom and justice,

That

That Sir Hugh Palliser, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, lately serving under the command of the Hon. Augustus Keppel, did prefer certain articles of accusation, containing several matters of heinous offence against his said commander in chief, to the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, he the said Sir Hugh Palliser being himself a commissioner in the said commission. This accusation he the said Sir Hugh Palliser withheld from the 27th of July last, the time of the supposed offences committed, until the 9th day of this present December, and then brought forward for the purpose of recrimination against charges conjectured by him the said Sir Hugh Palliser, but which in fact were never made.

That the Commissioners of the Admiralty, near five months after the pretended offences aforesaid, did receive from their said colleague in office, the charge made by him against his said commander; and, without taking into consideration the relative situation of the accuser and the party accused, or attending to the avowed motives of the accusation, or the length of time of withholding, or the occasion of making the same, and without any other deliberation whatsoever, did on the very same day on which the charge was preferred, and without previous notice to the party accused of an intention of making a charge against him, give notice of their intending that a court-martial should be held on the said Admiral Keppel, after forty years of meritorious service, and a variety of actions in which he had exerted eminent courage and conduct, by which the honour and power of this nation, and the glory of the British flag had been maintained and increased in various parts of the world.

We beg leave to express to your Majesty our concern at this proceeding, and to represent our apprehensions of the difficulties and discouragements which will inevitably arise to your service therefrom; and that it will not be easy for men, attentive to their honour, to serve your Majesty, particularly in situations of principal command, if the practice now stated to your Majesty be countenanced, or the principles upon which the same has been supported shall prevail with any Lord High Admiral, or with any Commissioner for executing that office.

We are humbly of opinion, that a criminal charge against an officer (rising in importance according to the rank and command of that officer) which suspends his service to your Majesty, perhaps, in the most critical exigencies of the public affairs, which calls his reputation into doubt and discussion, which puts him on trial for his life, profession, and reputation, and which, in its consequences, may cause a fatal cessation in the naval exertions of the kingdom, to be a matter of the most serious nature, and never to be made by authority but on solid ground, and on mature deliberation. The honour of an officer is his most precious possession and best qualification: the public have an interest in it; and whilst those under whom we serve countenance accusation, it is often impossible perfectly to restore military fame by the mere acquittal of a court-martial. Imputations made by high authority remain long, and affect deeply. The sphere of action
of

of commanders in chief is large, and their business intricate, and subject to great variety of opinion; and before they are to be put on the judgment of others for acts done upon their discretion, the greatest discretion ought to be employed.

Whether the board of admiralty hath by law any such discretion, we, who are not of the profession of the law, cannot positively assert: but if we had conceived that this board had no legal use of their reason in a point of such delicacy and importance, we should have known on what terms we served. But we never did imagine it possible, that we were to receive orders from, and to be accountable to those, who, by law, were reduced to become passive instruments to the possible malice, ignorance, or treason, of any individual who might think fit to disarm his Majesty's navy of its best and highest officers. We conceive it disrespectful to the laws of our country to suppose them capable of such manifest injustice and absurdity.

We therefore humbly represent, in behalf of public order, as well as of the discipline of the navy, to your Majesty, the dangers of long-concealed, and afterwards precipitately-adopted charges, and of all recriminatory accusations of subordinate officers against their commanders in chief; and particularly the mischief and scandal of permitting men, who are at once in high civil office, and in subordinate military command, previous to their making such accusations, to attempt to corrupt the public judgment, by the publication of libels on their officers in a common news-paper, thereby exciting mutiny in your Majesty's navy, as well as prejudicing the minds of those who are to try the merits of the accusation against the said superior officer.

Hawke.

John Moore.

Bolton.

Samuel Graves.

Hugh Pigot.

Robert Harland.

Bristol.

James Young.

Matthew Barton.

Francis Geary.

Shuldbham.

Clark Gayton.

Note 117. Sentence of Admiral Keppel.

At a Court-Martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship Britannia, the 7th of January, 1779, and held by adjournment at the house of the Governor of his Majesty's Garrison at Portsmouth, every day afterwards, Sundays excepted, to the 11th of February, 1779, inclusive.

PRESENT.

Sir Thomas Pye, Admiral of the White, President.

Matthew Buckle, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, till the close of the sixth day, when he became unable any longer to continue his attendance, on account of sickness.

John

John Montagu, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq; Robert Roddam, Esq; Rear-Admirals of the White.

Captains Mark Milbanke, Taylor Penny, William Bennet, Philip Boteler, Francis Samuel Drake, John Moutray, Adam Duncan, James Cranston.

The Court, pursuant to an order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 31st of December 1778, and directed to Sir Thomas Pye, proceeded to inquire into a charge exhibited by Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, against the Honourable Augustus Keppel, for misconduct and neglect of duty on the 27th and 28th of July 1778, in sundry instances, as mentioned in a paper, that accompanied the said order, and for trying the same; and on the seventh day of the trial, Admiral Buckle, one of the members of the said Court, falling ill, the rest of the members resolved to proceed without the said Admiral Buckle; and the Court having heard the evidence in support of the charge, and the prisoner's defence, and maturely and seriously considered the whole, are of opinion, that the charge is malicious and ill-founded; it having appeared, that the Admiral, so far from having, by misconduct and neglect of duty, on the days therein alluded to, lost an opportunity of rendering essential service to the state, and thereby tarnished the honour of the British navy, behaved as became a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. The Court do therefore unanimously and honourably acquit the said Admiral Augustus Keppel of the several articles in the charge against him; and he is hereby fully and honourably acquitted accordingly.

GEO. JACKSON, Ju. Ad.

Thomas Pye.

Taylor Penny.

J. Montagu.

John Moutray.

Mariot Arbuthnot.

William Bennet.

Robert Roddam.

Adam Duncan.

Mark Milbanke.

Ph. Boteler.

Francis Samuel Drake.

James Cranston.

The President (Adm. Sir Thomas Pye) then addressed himself to the Admiral in the following words, delivering to him his sword at the same time :

“ Admiral Keppel,

It is no small pleasure to me to receive the commands of the Court I have the honour to preside at, that, in delivering to you your sword, I am to congratulate you on its being restored to you with so much honour; hoping, ere long, you will be called forth by your sovereign to shew it once more in the defence of your country.”

Note

Note 118. Sentence of Sir Hugh Palliser.

" At a court-martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship the *Sandwich*, in Portsmouth harbour, the 12th of April 1779, pursuant to an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 3d day of April 1779, and directed to George Darby, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and second officer in command of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, and held by adjournment every day afterwards (Sundays excepted) till the 5th of May following, for the trial of Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Bt. viz.

PRESENT.

George Darby, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue, President ;
Robert Digby, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue ;

Captains Sir Chaloner Ogle, Richard Kempenfelt, Joseph Peyton, William Bayne, Mark Robinson, Adam Duncan, Samuel Cranston Goodall, James Cranston—till the close of the third day, from which time he was unable to attend on account of sickness.—Robert Linzee, John Colpoys, George Robinson Walters.

The order aforementioned having been accompanied with the original minutes of the proceedings of the court-martial lately held for the trial of the Honourable Admiral Keppel; and reciting, that it appears by the said minutes, that several matters were given in evidence at the said trial, respecting the conduct and behaviour of Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, on the 27th and 28th of July last, which demand strict examination: the court proceeded to examine witnesses touching the said several matters, and to try him for the same: And having maturely considered the whole,—also what the prisoner has alledged in his defence, together with what has been given in upon evidence in support thereof,—are of opinion, that his conduct and behaviour on those days were in many respects highly exemplary and meritorious: At the same time cannot help thinking it was incumbent upon him to have made known to his commander in chief the disabled state of the *Formidable*, which he might have done by the *Fox* at the time she joined him, or by other means.—Notwithstanding his omission in that particular, the court are of opinion he is not in any other respect chargeable with misconduct or misbehaviour on the days aforementioned; and therefore they acquit him, and he is hereby acquitted accordingly."

The President then, having received the Vice-Admiral's sword from the marshal, delivered it to him, addressing him in the following words.

" Sir Hugh Palliser,

I feel the highest satisfaction in being authorised by this court to return your sword, which you have hitherto worn with so much professional reputation, and which, I trust, will soon be drawn again in the honourable defence of your country."

Note

Note 119. List of the Squadron under Vice-Admiral Lord Shuldham, and Commodore Rowley, and their order of sailing, December 1778.

Van.

<i>Frigates</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Janus,	44	Capt. Glover	Russel,	74	{ Capt. Fr. S. Drake
Pomona,	28	H.W. Waldegrave	Cumberland,	74	{ Commodore.
			Suffolk,	74	{ H. Dalrymple, act.
			Lion,	64	{ Joshua Rowley, Com-
			Europe,	64	{ modore.
					{ Capt. H. C. Christian
					{ Hn. W. Cornwallis
					{ Rd. King

Centre.

			Stirling Castle, 64	R. Carkitt
			Elizabeth, 74	Hon. F. Maitland
			Pr. George *, 90	Ph. Patton, acting
Proserpine *	28	Frs. Parry, acting	Foudroyant, 80	{ Vice-Admiral Lord
				{ Shuldham
Resource,	28	P. Fotheringham	Magnificent, 74	{ Capt. Hudfon, acting
			Shrewsbury, * 74	{ J. Elphinstone
			America, 64	{ S. Reeve, acting
				{ W. Garnier, acting

Rear.

Warwick *,	50	Rd. Collins	Defiance *,	64	Bourmaster, acting
Romulus,	44	Geo. Gayton	Yarmouth,	64	N. Bateman.
Deal Castle,	24	Wm. Parker	Resolution *,	74	{ Sir Chaloner Ogle,
					{ Commodore,
Dromedary, }	26	Wm. Lockhart	Medway,	60	Wm. Affleck
store-ship, }			Hector *,	74	A. Hunt, acting
Grampus, do.	32	G. A. Byron.	Vigilant,	64	Sir Digby Dent
Tortoise, do.	32	Jaleel Brenton.			

Those marked thus * returned to England.

Lord Shuldham's Line of Battle on his return home.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
	Cumberland,	74	600	Capt. Dalrymple	{
	Europe,	64	500	Rd. King.	
Warwick, 50 guns,	Foudroyant,	80	650	Vice-Adm. Lord Shuldham.	
to supply the place	Prin. George,	90	750	Capt. Hudfon.	
of any disabled	America,	64	500	Ph. Patton.	{
ship.				Wm. Garnier.	
Proserpine, 28 guns,	Shrewsbury,	74	600	S. Reeve.	
to repeat signals.	Resolution,	74	600	Sir Chaloner Ogle, Com-	
	Defiance,	74	500	modore.	{
	Hector,	74	600	Capt. Bourmaster.	
				A. Hunt.	{

Note

Note 120. Supplies voted by Parliament, for the year 1779.

(See the end of the Appendix.)

Note 121. Manifesto which the Marquis d'Almodovar, the Spanish Ambassador, delivered to Lord Viscount Weymouth.

“ The world can bear witness to the noble impartiality of the King during the whole course of the contest between the court of London, her American colonies, and France. His Majesty moreover having learned that his powerful mediation was much wished for, generously made a tender of it ;—and the belligerent powers accepted it ;—and for this sole purpose, his Britannic Majesty dispatched a man of war to one of the Spanish ports. The King has taken the most effectual steps to bring the contending powers to an accommodation equally honourable to all parties, and proposed such wise means as might remove every difficulty, and prevent the calamities of war. But though his Majesty’s proposals, and particularly those contained in his ultimatum, were conformable to those which the court of London itself at other times seemed to think proper for an accommodation ; and though they were to the full as moderate ; yet they were rejected, in a manner expressive of the little inclination the British cabinet feels to restore peace to Europe, and to preserve the friendship of his Majesty. And indeed the conduct of that cabinet towards his Majesty during the course of the negotiation, was calculated merely to prolong it more than eight months, sometimes under vain pretexts, sometimes by the most inconclusive answers ; whilst in that interval the British council were carrying to an incredible length their insults to the Spanish flag, and trespassing upon the King’s territories : the property of his subjects has been seized ; their ships have been searched and plundered ; many of them have been fired upon, and obliged to defend themselves : even the registers and letters belonging to the court, found on board his Majesty’s packets, have been opened, and torn to pieces ; the dominions of his crown in America have been threatened ; and the British court has had recourse to the dreadful extremity of raising up the Indian nations called Chatcas, Cherokees, and Chicachas, against the innocent inhabitants of Louisiana, who would have been victims to the barbarity of these savages, if the Chatcas themselves had not felt remorse, and revealed all the attempts of English seduction. The English have usurped his Majesty’s sovereignty over the province of Darien, and over the coast of St Blas, the Governor of Jamaica having given to an Indian rebel, a commission of Captain-General of these provinces. His Majesty’s rights have been lately violated in the Bay of Honduras, where the English have committed acts of hostility against the Spaniards,

niards, whose persons have been imprisoned, and whose property has been seized. Moreover the Court of London has neglected to fulfil the stipulation made relative to that coast, by the 16th article of the late treaty of Paris.

These grievances, so numerous, so recent, and of so serious a nature, have been at different times the subject of complaints made in the King's name, and set forth minutely in memorials delivered to his Britannic Majesty's ministers in London, or communicated to them through the British ambassador at Madrid; but though the answers given to these complaints have been hitherto expressive of friendship, yet his Majesty has not as yet obtained any other satisfaction, than to see the insults complained of, reiterated to the number of one hundred.

The King, with that sincerity and candour which characterise his Majesty, formally declared to the court of London, from the beginning of their contest with France, that the conduct of England should be the rule by which Spain should direct her councils.

His Majesty declared also to the British court, that as soon as their dispute with that of Versailles should be determined, it would be absolutely necessary to settle those which had already arisen, or might hereafter arise with Spain; and in the plan transmitted to the underwritten ambassador the 28th of last September, and which he delivered to the British minister about the beginning of October, of which plan a copy was immediately given to Lord Grantham, his Majesty declared in express terms to the belligerent powers, that, considering the insults offered to his subjects, and his dominions, as well as the attacks made upon his rights, he would be necessarily obliged to take a decided part, if the negotiation, instead of being carried on with sincerity, should be broken off, or should prove ineffectual.

The injuries done to his Majesty by the court of London not having ceased, and no intention appearing in that court to repair them, the King has resolved, and orders his ambassadors to declare, "That the honour of his crown, the protection which he owes his subjects, and his own personal dignity, will no longer permit him to suffer a continuation of these insults, or to neglect any longer the reparation of those which have been already received; and that with this view, notwithstanding the pacific dispositions of his Majesty, and even the particular inclination which he always had, and always professed, to cultivate the friendship of his Britannic Majesty, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of making use of all the means that the Almighty has given him, to do himself that justice which he has in vain solicited."

Relying on the justice of his cause, his Majesty hopes that he will not be responsible to either God or man for the consequences of this resolution; and that foreign nations will form a proper idea of it, by comparing it with the treatment which they themselves have experienced at the hands of the British ministry.

The Marquis D'ALMODVAR.

Note

The Answer transmitted to the Marquis d'Almodovar, by Lord Viscount Weymouth, dated July 13, 1779.

The Marquis d'Almodovar, late Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty at this court, on his sudden departure, left with Viscount Weymouth, secretary to his Britannic Majesty, a declaration of war, founded on a detail of motives to justify so violent a step. In this detail Spain affects to complain in general of the little desire the King shewed towards the preservation of peace, and, in particular, against the disrespectful treatment of the Spanish flag, and the violation of the territory belonging to his Catholic Majesty.

As nothing could be more distant from the King's intention than to break the friendship subsisting between Great Britain and Spain, it is by order of his Majesty, that the said Viscount Weymouth offers such a state of the matters set forth in the said declaration, as, he doubts not, must shew the sincerity with which his Majesty hath endeavoured to maintain the general tranquillity.

The little desire for peace, as supposed, on the part of the King, is deducible from the conduct attributed to Great Britain during the late negotiation. After the professions of the impartiality of his Catholic Majesty, his offers of mediation between Great Britain and France, and after the acceptance of the same, the declaration affirms, "That every step had been taken necessary to produce the best effects, in order to prepare the two powers towards an accommodation equally honourable to both parties; that to this end wise expedients had been proposed: but, notwithstanding these terms were conformable to such as the court of London, at other times, judged proper, and conducive to an accommodation; they were, however, rejected, in a manner that proves too well the reluctance on the part of the British cabinet to restore peace to Europe, and to preserve the friendship of his Catholic Majesty."

The conditions offered by France were, to the highest degree, injurious and inadmissible; the King expressly declared, that he considered them as such; nothing can be more evident than that the expedients offered by Spain inevitably tended to enforce these very injurious conditions, but just before declared as inadmissible.

The pernicious consequences of the proposed expedients had been explained to the court of Spain, by order of the King, and they were, in the most amicable manner, expressly rejected. Had it been otherwise, there could be no reason for an *ultimatum*: yet it is not without astonishment, that, after the first answer, the King receives an *ultimatum* from the court of Spain, not only containing the very same offers thus rejected, but announced with scarce any difference in point of form.

The declaration further says, "That on the 28th of September, the court of Spain had notified to the belligerent powers, that in case the negotiation did not succeed, she would then determine how to act." If the open part the court of Spain now takes, be that she se-

cretly intended at that time, it would have been more consistent with her dignity then to avow it, and range herself openly under the banners of France.

Instead of such a conduct, the court of Madrid, affecting impartiality, hath offered to mediate, but not to dictate the terms of peace, promising to communicate to each court the conditions claimed by either, that so they might be modified, explained, or rejected. When the proposals made by France were rejected, and the declaration made to Spain to cease her mediation, since her endeavours did not succeed, it was accompanied with assurances, that the friendship subsisting between the two nations should not be interrupted.

How far this is true, appears from the actual declaration, announcing hostilities on the part of Spain, without venturing to state the non-acceptance of the terms as one of the causes of the war; but should it be otherwise insinuated, it will furnish his Majesty with an additional reason to complain of the injustice and arrogance of such a pretension.

The previous causes which the court of Spain hath thought proper to urge, are, the insults against her flag, and the violation of her territory.

As to the first, these are the terms of her memorial: "Prizes have been made; vessels have been searched and plundered; many have been fired upon who were forced to defend themselves; the registers and packets belonging to the court, and found on board his Catholic Majesty's packet-boats, have been opened, and torn to pieces."

All sorts of American vessels have been received in the ports of Spain; they have been furnished with false documents, and suffered to carry Spanish colours; their privateers have plundered all nations without distinction; and such has been the industry of the Spanish ministry, in order to enhance the number of grievances, that these depredations were by them represented as injuries committed by Great Britain. These complaints, which do not exceed the number of twenty-four, seldom specify the author of the supposed insult; and those which did, were frequently ill founded, and in general frivolous. However, it is granted that the answers were amicable. The King thought it worthy of himself, not only to use every precaution necessary to prevent disorders which might offend neutral powers, but also to use every effort to punish the authors, and repair the loss of the sufferers. Such hath been his conduct at all times when possible to discover and convict the guilty. Among the vast operations, such as in the present war, it is not surprising that some irregularities have happened; but when such cases were proved, restitution was made, with ample damages, and all charges paid.

It has been advanced, "That his Catholic Majesty formally declared to the court of London, ever since France commenced hostilities, that the court of Madrid would regulate her conduct by that of the court of Great Britain." Nevertheless thirteen English vessels have been seized, on what pretence, or by whose order, we are still

to

to learn, although his Majesty ordered such representations to be made, as are usual on the like occasions, between nations in a state of amity ; which his Majesty did, not attributing these seizures to a perfidious and inimical design, until the conduct of the court of Spain has been better explained by the present declaration.

The pretended violation of the Spanish territory may be reduced to four heads.

In the first place, it is said, " That the dominions in America belonging to the court of Spain have been threatened ;" without specifying time, place, or circumstance.

Secondly, the memorial mentions, " That the Indians have been set against the innocent inhabitants of Louisiana, who must have fallen victims to their fury, had not the Chactaws repented, and revealed the conspiracy."—It is well known, that the Governor of New Orleans tried to seduce the Chactaws, and that he received with open arms those tribes which committed devastations in the English western settlements. These tribes returned, but were not set against the Spanish territory ; it was never attempted, nor was such an idea ever entertained.

The declaration asserts, " That a formal representation was made to the court of London concerning these different grievances ; and seeing the equivocal expressions on the two preceding points, such remonstrances were particularly necessary towards the strict observance of the good faith between two nations at peace."—It is not true that the least representation was ever made on either of the two preceding articles ; to which the most ample and satisfactory answers might have been given.

Thirdly, they pretend, " That the sovereignty of his Catholic Majesty, in the province of Darien, and on the coast of St Blas, hath been usurped, the government of Jamaica having appointed an Indian to the rank of General over these provinces."—On this subject, instructions were dispatched, bearing date the 28th of April last, as is usual between nations in friendship : no advices being received from Jamaica on this matter, fresh orders were sent for a full explanation ; but in point of time no answer could yet be expected.

Fourthly, " That the territory in the bay of Honduras has been usurped, acts of hostility committed, the Spaniards imprisoned, and their houses plundered ; as also that England had neglected to fulfil the stipulated article relative to this coast, agreeable to the 17th article of the treaty of Paris."—With regard to the English subjects frequenting the Bay of Honduras, that matter had been regulated according to the aforesaid article, and finally adjusted with the court of Spain, in the year 1764. Since which period, no complaint having been made on either side, this court is still ignorant whether the least cause ever existed. Surely this cannot be included among the pretended grievances which the declaration supposes, as having been duly represented either to the English court, or to her ambassador at the court of Madrid.

Such are the motives alledged by the court of Spain in the name

of his Catholic Majesty, as a justification, before God and the world, for commencing hostilities against Great Britain. The King appeals to the actual state of affairs, being the same as that which subsisted since the conclusion of the last treaty, as a full proof that no attempt was ever made on his part to infringe this treaty. He appeals to his uniform conduct ever since this epoch, to furnish still stronger proofs, that he hath endeavoured to preserve the same with all the assiduity and care which the interests of humanity and the happiness of his subjects required. Ultimately, he appeals to the conduct of his enemies, and in particular to the aforesaid declaration from the court of Spain, as the last proof of the necessity he is under to defend the rights of his crown and people, against a determined project to invade the same; a project wherein the court of Spain at length openly joins, without the least reason to colour such a proceeding.

Note 122. List of the British Fleet at or near Home.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Victory,	100	{ Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Adm. of the White. Capt. { Rd. Kempenfelt. H. Collins.
Britannia,	100	{ George Darby, Esq. Vice-Ad. of the Blue. Capt. C. M. Pole.
Royal George,	90	{ Sir J. L. Ross, Bart. Rear-Ad. of the Blue. Capt. J. Colpoys.
Prince George,	90	{ Robert Digby, Esq. Rear-Ad. of the Blue. Capt. Ph. Patton.
Blenheim,	90	B. Hartwell.
Duke,	90	Sir Charles Douglas, Bt.
Formidable,	90	J. Stanton.
London,	90	S. Cornish.
Namur,	90	C. Fielding.
Queen,	90	A. Innes.
Union,	90	J. Dalrymple.
Sandwich,	90	J. Macartney.
Ocean,	90	Geo. Ourry.
Foudroyant,	80	J. Jervis.
Princess Amelia,	80	Geo. R. Waters.
Alexander,	74	Lord Longford.
Alfred,	74	Wm. Bayne.
Bedford,	74	Edm. Affleck,
Berwick,	74	Hon. K. Stewart.

Canada,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Canada,	74	H. Dalrymple.
Centaur,	74	J. N. P. Nott.
Courageux,	74	Lord Mulgrave.
Culloden,	74	Geo. Balfour.
Cumberland,	74	Jof. Peyton.
Egmont,	74	J. C. Allen.
Hector,	74	Sir John Hamilton, Bart.
Invincible,	74	J. Laforey.
Marlborough,	74	T. Penny.
Monarch,	74	Ad. Duncan.
Ramillies,	74	J. Moutray.
Resolution,	74	Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt.
Defiance,	74	James Cranston.
Shrewsbury,	74	M. Robinson.
Thunderer,	74	Hon. R. B. Walsingham.
Terrible,	74	Sir Rd. Bickerton, Bart.
* Triumph,	74	Phil. Affleck.
Valiant,	74	S. G. Goodall.
* Edgar,	74	J. Elliot.
* Alcide,	74	J. Brisbane.
* Montague,	74	J. Houlton.
* Arrogant,	74	J. Cleland.
* Ajax,	74	S. Uvedale.
* Dublin,	74	S. Wallis.
America,	74	S. Thompson.
Ardent,	64	Ph. Boteler.
Bienfaisant,	64	J. M ^r Bride.
* Intrepid,	64	Hon. J. St. John,
Prudent,	64	T. Burnet.
* St Albans,	64	Rd. Onslow.
* Buffalo,	60	H. Bromedg.
† Dunkirk,	60	J. Milligan.
† Conquestadore,	60	James Orrok.
Romney,	50	Geo. Johnstone.
Jupiter,	50	Francis Reynolds.
Isis,	50	J. Raynor.

FRIGATES.

Serapis,	44	Rd. Pearson.
Phoenix,	44	Sir Hyde Parker.
Endymion,	44	Ph. Carteret.
Ulysses,	44	T. Dumaresq.
Amazon,	32	Hon. C. Phipps.
Ambuscade,	32	T. Haynes.
Apollo,	32	Philemon Pownall.
Boston,	32	Wm. Dudingstone.
Brune,	32	W. P. Williams.
Cerberus,	32	R. Man.
K 3		Convert,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Convert,	32	H. Harvey.
Diana,	32	Hon. Geo. Falconer.
Emerald,	32	B. Caldwell.
Jafon,	32	Ja. Pigot.
Pearl,	32	Geo. Montagu.
Quebec,	32	Geo. Farmer.
Richmond,	32	J. L. Gidoin.
Southampton,	32	W. Garnier.
Stag,	32	R. P. Cooper.
Winchelsea,	32	N. Bateman.
Andromeda,	28	H. Bryne.
Brilliant,	28	J. Ford.
Champion,	28	C. P. Hamilton.
Crescent,	28	C. Hope.
Cyclops,	28	J. Robinson.
Huffar,	28	E. Salter.
Hydra,	28	T. Lloyd, 1st.
Iris,	28	Geo. Keppel.
Laurel,	28	T. Lloyd.
Levant,	28	Geo. Murray.
Lizard,	28	Fr. Parry.
Medea,	28	Ja. Montagu.
Mercury,	28	
Milford,	28	Sir William Burnaby.
Pandora,	28	Ant. Parry.
Pegasus,	28	J. Bazely.
Proserpine,	28	Ev. Sutton.
Raleigh,	28	Ja. Gambier.
Tartar,	28	A. Græme.
Unicorn,	28	J. L. Frederick.
Amphytrite,	24	T. Gaborian.
Garland,	20	J. Stanhope.
Hind,	20	Wm. Young.
Pelican,	20	Hen Lloyd.
Porcupine,	20	Hon. W. C. Finch.
Scarborough,	20	R. B. Nicholas.
Seaford,	20	Jo. Prescott.
Squirrel,	20	F. Epworth.
Syren,	24	

SLOOPs.

Alderney,	12	Ar. Kemp.
Beaver,	14	Jos. Peyton, jun.
Beaver's Prize,	16	J. A. Drummond.
Bonetta,	16	Ralph Dundas.
Cabot,	18	Edm. Dod.
Cormorant,	16	Rod. Home.

Coureur,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders</i>
Coureur, cutter.	16	Lieut. Chr. Major.
Delight,	14	Capt. J. Douglas.
Drake,	16	Jos. Brown.
Fairy,	16	T. L. Frederick.
Favourite,	16	J. Manby.
Fly,	14	Ed. Garner.
Fortune,	16	M. Squire.
Fury,	16	A. Agnew.
Harpy,	16	Ph. Walfh.
Hazard,	8	Geo. Ann Pulteney.
Helena,	14	Sir J. B. Warren, Bart.
Hawke,	14	Rd. Murray.
Hornet,	16	R. Hafwell.
Lively,	14	J. Inglefield.
Lynx,	14	J. Breton.
Porpoise,	16	
Ranger,	8	J. Reynolds.
Swan,	14	T. Totty.
Swallow,	16	Rd. Bickerton.
Thorn,	14	W. Wardlaw.
Wasp,	8	Ja. Lys.
Wolf,	8	M. Cole.
Zephyr,	16	J. Inglis.

FIRE-SHIPS.

1	Basilisk,	8	N. Philip.
2	Comet,	8	Walter Long.
	Firebrand,	8	Hon. Geo. Berkeley.
	Furnace,	8	Geo. Stoney.
	Incendiary,	8	Geo. Robertson.
	Infernal,	8	T. Allen.
3	Lightning,	8	R. Calder.
	Lucifer,	8	Howel Lloyd.
4	Pluto,	8	Ja. Bradby.
	Salamander,	8	Ja. Kinneer.
5	Spitfire,	8	Ja. Norman.
	Sulphur,	8	T. Boston.

BOMB-KETCHES.

Thunder,	8	John Wallace.
Terror,	8	Chas. Wood.

* Were ships that either arrived from foreign parts, or were fitted out late in the year.

† Guardships—the first at Plymouth; the second at the Nore.

1	Formerly his Majesty's sloop	Grafshopper.
2	_____	Diligence.
3	_____	Sylph.
4	_____	Shark.
5	_____	Speedwell.

R 4

Squadrons

Squadrons sent to protect Trade.

To the north-west coast of Ireland, the south of Scotland, and north of Ireland.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Convert,	32	Hen. Hervey.
Stag,	32	R. P. Cooper.
Boston,	32	W. Dudingstone.
Rattlesnake, cutter,	12	W. Knell.

In the North Sea.

Cyclops,	28	J. Robinson.
Cerberus,	32	R. Man.
Syren,	24	
Pelican,	24	Hen. Lloyd.

Off the coast of Kent and Suffex.

Winchelsea,	32	N. Bateman,
Levant,	28	Geo. Murray.
Lively,	16	J. Inglefield.
Bonetta,	16	Ralph Dundas.
Busy, Flying fish, Jackall, Wells, George, } cutters, } 12 12 12 12 12		

Some of the above ships were relieved and sent abroad, others supplying their place, of nearly the same force.

Note 123. List of the British Fleet in the East Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Rippon,	60	Sir Edward Vernon, Knt. Com- modore.
Asia,	54	Capt. B. Marlow.
Coventry,	28	Geo. Vandeput:
Seahorse,	24	J. A. Panton.
Cormorant,	18	A. M'Coy.
		Wm. Owen*.

* Killed by accident on shore; succeeded by C. M. Pole.

March

March 7th, The following Fleet sailed from St Helens, for the East Indies, under the command of Sir Edward Hughes.

Superb,	74	{ Sir Edward Hughes, K.B. Rear Admiral of the Blue. Capt. R. Simonton.
Exeter,	64	Richard King.
Eagle,	64	Amb. Reddal.
Burford,	64	P. Rainier.
Worcester,	64	Geo. Talbot.
Belleisle,	64	J. Brooks.
Nymph,	14	J. Blanket.

And 13 sail of East India Company's ships, having on board the 1st Battalion of Lord M'Leod's Highland Regiment.

Sir Edward Hughes had orders to steer along the coast of Africa, and take possession of the island of Gorée.

With the above fleet sailed the Warwick, 50 guns, Capt. Richard Collins, for the island of St Helena, to escort the homeward bound East India Fleet to England; as also the following ships for the coast of Africa, having a part of the 75th regiment on board, to garrison the island of Gorée:

* Vengeance,	74	Capt. Hon. Fred. Campbell.
* Acteon,	44	R. Keeler.
* Hyæna,	24	Ed. Thompson.
* Vesuvius, } bomb-	{ 8	A. Crispin.
* Etna, } ketches.	{ 8	Fr. S. Hartwell.

The ships marked thus *, from the African coast, proceeded to the West Indies.

Note. 124. List of the French Force that took Senegal, Feb. 1799.

Le Fendant, 74; Sphinx, 64; Resolue, and La Nymphe, frigates; Lunette, Epervier, and the Lively.

The troops were commanded by the Duc de Lauzun.

Note 125. List of the Fleet under M. de Eftaing, in the West Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Languedoc,	80	{ Le Comte D'Eftaing, Admiral. Capt. M. de Boulainvilliers.
Le Tonnant,	80	M. des Touches.
Le Cæsar,	74	M. d'Espinoûse.
Le Zélé,	74	M. de Barras.

L'Hector,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
L'Hector,	74	M. de Mories.
Le Protecteur,	74	M. d' Apchon.
Le Marseillois,	74	M. de Virtieux.
Le Guerrier,	74	M. de Bougainville.
Le Vaillant,	64	M. de Chabert.
La Provence,	64	M. de Champorein.
La Fantafque,	64	M. de Suffrein.
Le Sagittaire,	50	M. de Castellane.

FRIGATES.

L' Aimable,	26	M. de St Coome.
L'Alcmene,	26	M. de Bonneval.
La Chimere,	26	M. de St Cezaire.
L'Engageante,	26	M. de Preville.

He was joined by the two following squadrons at Martinico from Europe.

Le Robuste,	74	Le Comte de Grasse.
Le Magnifique,	74	Chevalier de Bach.
Le Dauphin Royal,	74	M. Mithon de Genouilly.
Le Fendant,	74	M. de Vandruel.
Le Vengeur,	64	Chev. de Retz.
Le Sphynx,	64	M. de Soulanges.
L' Anibal,	74	M. de la Motte Piquet.
Le Diademe,	74	M. de Dampiere.
L'Artisien,	64	Chev. de Peynier.
Le Reflexi,	64	M. Cillart du Suville.
Le St Michael,	64	M. d'Aymar.
L' Amphion,	50	M. Ferron du Quinregal.
Le Fier Rodrique,	50	M. de Montant.

The following frigates either came from Europe, with some of the two above squadrons, or else were on the West India station.

La Fortunée,	40	Chev. de Marigny.
L'Amazon,	36	Chev. de la Touche.
L'Iphigene,	36	Le Comte de Kersaint.
Le Blanche,	32	M. de Galliffonniere.
La Boudeuse,	36	M. de Segue.
La Resolue,	36	Chev. de Ponteves Gyen.

Note

Note 126. Articles of Capitulation between Le Chevalier de Trolong du Romain, Lieutenant of his Most Christian Majesty, Commander in Chief of the French Troops, and his Excellency Valentine Morris, Esq. Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Island of St Vincent, and its Dependencies, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

ART. I. Governor Morris demands, in the first place, that the Officer and drummer, sent by him yesterday to the commander of the French troops, be restored to him; the detaining these when sent as a flag of truce, and then continuing to march on, appearing to him to have been a great infringement of the laws of war.

Ans. Granted.

ART. II. The Governor and Staff-Officers, Officers of the troops, and the soldiers, to march out with their colours flying, drums beating, ten rounds a piece, with two brass field-pieces, arms, baggage, and all the honours of war.

Ans. Granted.

ART. III. The regular troops, officers, soldiers and artillery-men, to be carried to the island of Antigua in good vessels, sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Most Christian Majesty, and there to be at liberty to do duty, the Governor engaging an equal number of equal qualities of French prisoners to be exchanged in their room; the same for one officer of engineers, and an assistant engineer.

Ans. The troops shall be exchanged at Antigua for an equal number of French prisoners.

ART. IV. The officers and others shall have liberty to carry their wives and families and domestick slaves to the English islands by the shortest route, and that they shall be furnished with good vessels and provisions for the passage.

Ans. Granted.

ART. V. The inhabitants of the island shall march out of their posts with the honours of war, their baggage, arms, and colours, drums beating, and lighted matches.

Ans. The inhabitants shall go freely to their homes.

ART. VI. The inhabitants of the island shall continue to enjoy their civil government, their laws, usages, and ordinances. Justice shall be administered by the same persons that are now in office, and the interior police of the island shall be settled between his Most Christian Majesty's Governor and the inhabitants; and in case the island be ceded to the King of France at the peace, the inhabitants shall be at liberty either to preserve their political Government, or to accept that which is established in Martinico and the French islands.

Ans. Granted.

ART.

ART. VII. The inhabitants, both secular and clergy, shall be maintained in the possession of their real and personal estates, and property of what nature soever, as well as in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, honours, and immunities, and the free negroes and mulattoes in their freedom.

ANS. Granted.

ART. VIII. That they shall pay no other duty to his Most Christian Majesty than they paid to his Britannic Majesty, without any other tax or impost; the expence of the administration of justice, the salaries of ministers and other ordinary charges shall be paid out of the revenues of his Most Christian Majesty, in like manner as under the government of his Britannic Majesty.

ANS. Granted, if it was granted at Dominica.

ART. IX. That the slaves, baggage, vessels, merchandise, and every thing else taken since the landing of the French troops, and during the attack of the island, shall be restored.

ANS. Granted, as far as it possibly can be effected.

ART. X. The absent inhabitants, and those in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and possession of their estates and effects, which shall be managed by their attornies.

ANS. Granted.

ART. XI. The inhabitants shall not be compelled to furnish quarters, or any thing else, for the troops, or slaves to work on the fortifications.

ANS. This article cannot be granted.

ART. XII. The ships, vessels, and droghers, belonging to the inhabitants of this island, shall remain their property.

ANS. Granted.

ART. XIII. The widows, and other inhabitants, who, from sickness, or other obstacles, cannot sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time to agree to it.

ANS. Granted.

ART. XIV. The inhabitants and merchants of the island, comprehended in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade on the same terms as are granted to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty throughout the extent of his dominions.

ANS. Granted.

ART. XV. The inhabitants shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty, or any other power.

ANS. Granted.

ART. XVI. The inhabitants shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion, and the ministers their curacies.

ANS. Granted.

ART. XVII. All the prisoners taken, or persons detained, since the landing of the French troops, shall be reciprocally restored.

ANS. Granted.

ART. XVIII. Merchants of the island may receive ships to their
addresses

address without being confiscated, dispose of their merchandise, and carry on trade, and the port shall be entirely free on paying the same duties as in the French islands.

Ans. Agreed, provided they wear French colours after they arrive.

ART. XIX. The inhabitants shall keep their arms.

Ans. Rejected.

ART. XX. No persons but those now resident on the island, or at present proprietors of lands and houses, shall hold any house or land, by purchase or otherwise, until the peace; but at the peace, if this island be ceded to the King of France, the inhabitants who decline living under the French Government, may then be at liberty to sell their estates, both real and personal, to whom they please, and to retire whenever they shall think proper, for which purpose a reasonable time shall be allowed them.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXI. The inhabitants of the island may send their children to be educated in England, as well as to send them back, and to make remittances for their maintenance while in England.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXII. The inhabitants shall be at liberty to sell their estates and effects to whom they may think fit.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXIII. That the court of Chancery shall be held by the Members of the Council, and the proceedings be the same as are now used in the island of Antigua, except that all writs and other process shall be granted by the President of the Council, and the Great Seal, now used in this island, shall be given unto and remain in his custody, for the purpose of sealing all writs, process, and decrees issuing out and made by the said Court.

Ans. Granted, if it was granted to Dominica.

ART. XXIV. That the wives of such officers and others as are not in the island may retire with their effects, and the number of domesticks, according to their rank.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXV. There shall be delivered to the General of the French troops all the artillery and stores in the colony of St Vincent belonging to the King of England. All the batteries on the coast, and the respective posts, as well in the Carib country or elsewhere in the island, shall be surrendered in the same state they were in when the island was attacked, such injury as these may have received in any attack excepted; all the arms belonging to the King of England's troops shall be delivered in like condition, excepting those of the officers of the troops and militia. No powder shall be secreted or carried out of the magazines, which shall be delivered by the Governor.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXVI. None of the Indians or Caribs shall, on any account, be permitted to garrison, or be quartered in any of the forts, posts,

posts, towns, or houses in the island; and the inhabitants demand and expect the protection of his Most Christian Majesty's Commander to preserve their persons and properties inviolate, so long as they faithfully observe the present articles of capitulation.

Ans. Granted, with the exception in the reference.

ART. XXVII. All negroes, now absent or run away, shall, when taken and brought in, be delivered to their proprietors; and if any such are harboured by the Indians, Caraihs, or free negroes, they shall, upon demand, be restored.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXVIII. Whatever depredations the Caraihs have committed during or since the attack of the island, they to be compelled to instantly desist therefrom, and be made to release and gave up all slaves and effects which they have taken, and to be fully restrained from hereafter committing the least disorders on the persons and effects of the inhabitants.

Ans. As much justice as possible shall be rendered.

ART. XXIX. All the Caraihs now under arms, and who have joined the French troops, to be immediately disarmed, dismissed, and ordered to their respective homes, and all others now in arms to be disarmed, and also compelled to retire to their respective homes, and to remain in their own districts.

Ans. Granted, with the exception in the reference.

ART. XXX. A safeguard to be granted for all the papers at the Government-house, and these not to be liable to any inspection, and Governor Morris to be at liberty either to keep those there or to remove them.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXXI. The like to be granted for all papers and records in the respective offices of the customs, the marshal, secretary, and register, receiver-general, treasurer, and commissary, and of all other publick records and papers to be left in the custody of their respective officers, and not to be inspected.

Ans. Granted.

ART. XXXII. Permission to send either to England, or to some of his Majesty's Admirals or Governors, advice to be forwarded to his Britannic Majesty of the present event.

Ans. Whenever the Governor thinks proper.

ART. XXXIII. Governor Morris to remain in the island some time, in order to settle his own private affairs, as also any of the King's officers, if required.

Ans. Granted.

Articles demanded by the French General.

ART. XXXIV. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to pay any debts due to English persons not residing in this island, and who are not capitulants thereof, until the end of the war.

ART.

ART. XXXV. All vessels taken after the capitulation will be restored.

Ans. Granted, with the exception in the reference.

ART. XXXVI. The Colony shall be obliged to advance a sum of money to pay the French troops, which will be discounted from the revenue.

We the Commander in Chief of the French troops, legally authorized in the King's name by the Count D'Estaing, and Valentine Morris, Esq; Governor in Chief of the island of St Vincent, have agreed to and signed three copies of the above thirty-six articles.

Le Chev. DE TROLONG DU RUMAIN.

Government House, St Vincent. June 18, 1779.

Par Ordre, Dallah, Secrétaire.

By command, VALENTINE MORRIS.

R. Westfield, *Secretary.*

REFERENCES.

1. As to the twenty-ninth article, although Mr Canonge had allowed it, if it has been agreed that the Caraihs shall be sent to their homes, and there be restrained from doing any injury to the inhabitants and red Caraihs, without disarming them.

2. Relative to the twenty-sixth article, after the words in any of the forts, there shall be understood, except in case of an attack.

3. The ships from Europe made an exception to the thirty-fifth article.

Le Chev. DE TROLONG DU RUMAIN.

Par Ordre, Dallah, Secrétaire.

By command,

VALENTINE MORRIS.

R. Westfield, *Secretary.*

Abstract of the return of the seven companies of the 60th Foot, at St Vincent's, April 1, 1779.

2d Battalion, 60th. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-master, 21 serjeants present, 16 drummers, ditto, 357 rank and file fit for duty, 50 ditto sick in Barracks, 54 ditto sick in Hospital, 3 ditto on Furlough. Tot. 464.

Note

Note 127. *List of the Fleet under the command of the Hon. John Byron, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, in the West Indies, and his Line of Battle in the sea-fight off Grenada, July 6th, with the French Fleet under the Comte D'Estaing.*

The Suffolk to lead with the Starboard, and the Grafton with the Larboard tacks on board.

Van Division.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Kill.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>
Suffolk,	74	617	{ Rear-Admiral Rowley. Capt. Hugh C. Christian.	7	25
Boyne,	70	520	Herb. Sawyer.	12	30
Royal Oak,	74	600	T. Fitzherbert.	4	12
Prince of Wales,	74	600	{ V.-A. hon. S. Barrington, Capt. B. Hill.	26	46
Magnificent,	74	600	J. Elphinstone.	8	11
Prudent,	64	500	A. Ja. P. Molloy.	3	6
Medway,	60	420	W. Affleck.	—	4

Centre Division.

Fame,	74	600	J. Butchart,	4	9
Nonfuch,	64	500	Walter Griffith.		
Sultan,	74	600	Alan Gardner.	16	39
Princess Royal,	90	770	{ Vice-Adm. hon. J. Byron, Commander in Chief. Capt. Wm. Blair.	3	6
Albion,	74	600	Geo. Bowyer.	—	2
Stirling Castle,	64	500	R. Carkett.	2	6
Elizabeth,	74	600	W. Truscott.	1	2
Ariadne frigate,	20	160	T. Pringle, to rep. signals.		

Rear Division.

Yarmouth,	64	500	N. Bateman.		
* Lion,	64	500	Hon. W. Cornwallis,	21	30
Vigilant,	64	500	Sir Digby Dent, Knt.		
Conqueror,	74	617	{ Rear-Ad. Hyde Parker, Capt. H. Harwood.		
Cornwall,	74	600	Tim. Edwards.	16	27
Monmouth,	64	500	R. Fanshaw.	25	28
Grafton,	74	600	Tho. Collingwood.	35	63
				183	346

* The killed and wounded on board the Lion not known with certainty, but said, by Capt. Fanshaw, who spoke her after she parted from the squadron, to be as above stated.

Officers

Officers Killed.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Officers Names.</i>
Royal Oak,	Lieut. W. B. Parrey.
Grafton,	{ 2d. Lieut. John Hutchins.
	{ Gunner, Nicott Brown.
Sultan,	Lt. of Marines, Jonah Veale.

Officers wounded.

Prince of Wales,	Vice-Admiral Barrington.
Royal Oak,	Lt. Richards of the Marines.
Grafton,	Lt. Brett.
Sultan,	Lt. Caldwell, of the 46th regt.
Magnificent,	Lt. Bowdens, of the 4th regt.

Besides the above mentioned ships, there were the following ships appertaining to the squadron on this station, some of which joined Admiral Byron after the action.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Preston,	50	{ William Hotham, Commodore.
* Isis,	64	{ Capt. S. Uppleby.
Centurion,	50	J. Raynor.
Venus,	36	Richard Braithwaite.
* Diamond,	32	Ja. Ferguson.
* Aurora,	28	J. Linzee.
Boreas,	28	Ja. Cumming.
* Carysfort,	28	Cha. Thomson.
* Maidstone,	28	Wm. Cumming.
Proserpine,	28	Wm. Parker.
† Sphinx,	20	Geo. Anson Byron.
		Robt. Sutton.

SLOOPs.

Barbadoes,	14	J. Thomas.
Cameleon,	14	Hugh Broughton.
* Favourite,	16	J. Manby.
Rover,	14	Sir Geo. Home, Bart.
Savage,	14	J. Graves.
Star,	14	N. Ingram.
Surprise,	16	J. Brine.
Tobago,	18	C. Hotchkys.

ARMED STORE-SHIPS.

* Dromedary,	26	W. Lockhart.
Grampus,	32	J. S. Bennet.
* Tortoise,	32	J. Frodsham.
Supply,	20	J. L. Naesmith.
Lionels,	20	Wm. Grant.
Pelican, armed sch.	8	Lieut. Harding.

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Joined

Joined the Squadron the end of the season from Africa,

Vengeance,	74	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Acteon,	44	R. Keeler.
* Hyæna,	24	Ed. Thomson.
Ætna } bomb-	8	F. J. Hartwell.
Vesuvius } ketches. }	8	Ab. Crespin.

† Sent home with dispatches.

• Obligated to make for Jamaica.

‡ Sent home with the trade.

§ Taken by the French, and since re-taken.

Note 128. List of the Prizes taken on the Leeward Island station, when under the command of Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker.

Ships.

L'Alcmene, of 30 guns, 220 men, by the Cornwall and Proserpine.			
Le Compas, laden with sugar, 20 guns, 140 men.			
Le President, provisions, &c.	550 tons,	30 guns, 160 men.	
L'Hercule, do.	do.	do.	do.
Le Menagere *, do.	600	do.	do.
De Brissac, do.	400	22	150.
Le Juste, do.	200	10	35.
La Cherie, do.	180	8	do.
L'Henriette, merchandize,	160	2	30.
La Catharine, wine, oil, candles, &c.	100	5	27.
La Lizarde, sugar, coffee, & cotton,	50		12.
D'Estaing, lumber, &c.	90		22.
Chavigny, fire, wood, brick, &c.	530	18	40.
St Jacques, do.	250	18	40.
Sally, lumber,	60		6.
Nancy, fish and lumber,	40		5.
Fair, rice, and tobacco,	120		15.

Total, sixteen vessels, carrying 252 guns, and 1489 men.

* Bought into the service, and named the Albemarle.

On 30th August 1779, the Boreas took, after a smart engagement of twenty minutes, in which she had 4 men killed, and 5 wounded, a French flute, called Le Compas, of 20 guns, and 140 men, from Martinico, laden with sugar. What loss the enemy sustained was not mentioned.

Note 129. List of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Ad. Sir Peter Parker, Knt.

Ships.

Bristol,

Guns.

50

Commanders.

{ Sir Peter Parker, Vice-Admi-
ral.
Capt. Tobias Caulfield.

Ruby,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ruby,	64	Joseph Deane.
Lion,	64	Hon. W. Cornwallis.
Salisbury,	50	Charles Inglis.
Leviathan,	50	J. Brown.
Charon,	44	Hon. J. Luttrell.
Janus,	44	Bonovier Glover.
La Prudente,	36	Hon. W. Waldegrave.
Pallas,	36	T. Spry.
Lowestoffe,	32	Chr. Parker.
Niger,	32	R. Lambert.
Pomona,	28	Chas. E. Nugent.
Resource,	28	Pat. Fotheringham.
Hinchingsbrook,	24	Hon. Nelson.
Badger,	12	Cuth. Cullingwood.
Hound,	14	Ja. M'Namara.
Porcupine,	16	J. Pakenham.
Port Antonio,	12	J. Cowling.
Stork,	12	Francis L' Montais.

Note 130. Copy of the Convention between the Hon. John Lutterell, and William Dalrymple, Esq; on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and Don Simon Desnaux and Don Juan Dastiex, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, for the Officers and Garrison of Porto Omoa, October 24, 1779.

Don Simon Desnaux, Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry, engineer in second to his Catholic Majesty, and heretofore commandant of the fort of Omoa, and Don John Dastiex, engineer, commandant and captain of infantry, having earnestly solicited the commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces by land and sea, the Hon. John Luttrell, and William Dalrymple, Esq; to treat for the exchange of the Spanish garrison at Omoa, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, have set forth, that they are ready to treat on the part of his Catholic Majesty for the same. The said request is complied with upon the following terms and conditions:

First, All the Spanish officers, which bear his Catholic Majesty's commission, shall be prisoners of war, and admitted upon their parole, that they shall not serve directly nor indirectly, against the King of Great Britain, his subjects or allies, during the present war, unless they are before exchanged.

Secondly, That all the said officers shall be permitted to chuse their place of residence, provided that they are not found beyond the distance of 60 leagues from Omoa, nor nearer to Omoa than 40 leagues, until they be exchanged in the manner hereafter set forth.

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Thirdly,

Thirdly, That all the Mulattoes and people of mixed colour, whether men, women, or children, as well as the artificers, shall have liberty to return home, provided none of them take up arms against the King of Great Britain, his subjects or allies, or be found within thirty leagues of Omoa, until this agreement is fully accomplished.

Fourthly, That the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don Juan Dastieux, doth engage for the governor of Merida, in case the English prisoners captured in the bay of Honduras are within his district, and if not, for the governor of whatever Spanish district they may be in, that he shall return an equal number of Mulattoes or people of mixed colour, to those that have been liberated at Omoa; and of this number such as were taken in the bay of Honduras by the Spaniards shall have the preference. And it is further understood and agreed between the parties to this agreement, that all the subjects of the King of Great Britain, taken in the bay of Honduras, and now in the custody of the said governor of Merida, shall be exchanged, by giving Mulattoes for Mulattoes, men for men, women for women, children for children; and this exchange to be made the moment the said governor of Merida can be made acquainted with this convention, but at all events not to exceed the space of three months.

Fifthly, The serjeants and soldiers of the regulars shall be exchanged for an equal number of serjeants and soldiers of the British army; and if the King of Spain shall not have such in his possession, then to be exchanged for the principal merchants and traders, taken at George's Key in the bay of Honduras; provided a sufficient number of white people cannot be sent from Omoa to exchange them, and a receipt to be given by the English Commissary for such number of men as may have been captured by the Spaniards in the bay of Honduras, shall exceed the number delivered from the garrison of Omoa; such receipt for the surplus to be given by the Spanish Commissary, if the balance is in favour of England. The Spanish seamen to be exchanged in like manner for English seamen, as is specified by the parties respecting the serjeants and soldiers.

Sixthly, the Hon. John Luttrell and William Dalrymple doth covenant, that the Spanish garrison at Omoa shall be embarked within the space of three days, on board of vessels properly provided, and shall be conveyed without loss of time, to the Castle of St Philip, within the Gulph of Dulce, or to some adjacent Spanish post, and there delivered at the sole charge of his Britannic Majesty. And the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don Juan Dastieux doth covenant, that the officers, soldiers, merchants, artificers, Mulattoes, and people of white, or mixed colour, subjects of his Britannic Majesty, which since the commencement of the present war with Spain, have been taken in the bay of Honduras, shall be embarked within the space of three months, from the day the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don Juan Dastieux shall be landed in the Gulph of Dulce, and sent to Omoa, or the next nearest English settlement, at the sole expense of the King of Spain; provided the said English prisoners, or
any

any of them, are within the jurisdiction of the governor of Merida ; but should they have been sent to the Havannah, then the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don Juan Dastiex doth covenant, that the governor of the Havannah shall embark them from thence, and land them at the expence of the King of Spain as aforesaid, at Jamaica, within the space of six months from the date hereof. Provided always, that if every article of this agreement is not strictly performed on the part of the court of Spain, We, Don Simon Desnaux and Don Juan Dastiex, were fully bound for ourselves, and for all the Spanish officers of the garrison, to repair, without loss of time, and by the shortest mode of conveyance to Omoa, or to the nearest English settlement, there to deliver themselves up as prisoners of war. And for the further security hereof, the said Don Simon Desnaux and Don Juan Dastiex, will deliver up as hostages, Colonel Antonio Fernandes, second commandant of the garrison, the Rev. Blas Mercenario, chaplain of the register ship St Joseph, the Padre Antonio Mercurdetio, late chaplain of Omoa, to whom we promise to give the ornaments of the church, (which we refuse to ransom) upon condition, that every part of this agreement is fulfilled by the court of Spain, within the time, and in the manner before specified, but to remain till then in the hands of the English.

Signed on the part of his Britannic Majesty at Omoa, the 24th of October, 1779.

(Signed) JOHN LUTTRELL. (L. S.)
WM. DALRYMPLE. (L. S.)

Signed on the part of his Catholic Majesty, at Omoa, the said 24th of October 1779.

DON SIMON DESNAUX. (L. S.)
DON JUAN DASTIEX. (L. S.)

We, the underwritten, do ratify and confirm every part of this agreement, and hold ourselves bound for the due performance of it.
Signed at Omoa the 24th of October, 1779.

(Signed) JOSEF DE CUCILAR.
JOSEF EUSEBIO MENENDEZ.
PEDRO TOLLE.
MANUEL DE CLASIAC.

List of Officers taken Prisoners of War, at St Fernando de Omoa, Oct. the 20th, 1779.

Don Simon Desnaux, Governor and Engineer in second to his Catholic Majesty, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry.

Don Antonio Fernandez, Lieut.-Governor, and Lieut.-Colonel.

Don Joseph Fivallier, Captain of Artillery.

Don Emanuel Clairac, Lieut. of Artillery.

Don Joseph Melendes, 2d Lieut. of Artillery.

Don Pedro Tolle, Lieut. of Dragoons.

Don Juan Darcier, Com. and Capt. of Engineers.

Don Joseph Antonio Matornia, Commissary.

Don Juan Galendo, Comptroller.
 Signior Francisco Gartochier, First Surgeon.
 Signior Britango, Second Surgeon.
 Don Antonio Mercadillo, Chaplain.
 Don Diego Martarrez, Storekeeper.

2 Captains of Register ships, 3 Priests, 10 Serjeants of Artillery,
 1 of Dragoons, 355 rank and file. Also a Town Adjutant, name un-
 known at present.

(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE, Com-
 mander in Chief of the Land Forces.

*Return of the Artillery and Stores taken at Fort St Fernando de Omoa,
 October 20, 1779.*

Brafs 24 pounders mounted	-	-	6
12 ditto	-	-	2
4 ditto	-	-	6
4 Field pieces not mounted.			
Iron 18 pounders mounted	-	-	10
12 ditto	-	-	8
3 ditto	-	-	1
	Total mounted		33
24 pounders not mounted	-		1
4 ditto	-	-	4
3 ditto	-	-	8
1 ditto	-	-	10
	Total not mounted,		23
Swivels	-	-	100
Brafs mortars, 13 inch, mounted on brafs beds,			2

SHOT.

Brafs eighteen-pounders, 127. Four-pounders, 365. One-pound-
 der, 107. Iron twenty-four pounders, 836. Eighteen-pounders,
 4196. Twelve-pounders, 2809. Eight-pounders, 273. Six-pound-
 ers, 195. Four-pounders, 2990. Three-pounders, 174. One-
 pounders, 832. Bar shot eighteen, weight 40 lb. 141.

Thirteen-inch shells, 396. Hand grenades, 900. Muskets, 472.
 Swords, 100. Pistols (pairs 10) 20. Pickaxes, 200. Hoes, 200.
 Pit saws, 3. Ladles, 8. Bullet moulds, 13. Cask of bullets, 1.
 Rounds of landgrage, 300. Rounds of powder filled for 33 guns, 20.
 Twenty-four pounder carriages old, 10. Ditto, new, 9. Four-
 pounder ship carriages, 4. Chest of carpenters tools, 1. Bolts,
 plates, pins, and other iron work for ten carriages. Gunpowder, 50
 quintals, mostly damaged.

(Signed) HANS CARDEN, Capt.
 of Artillery and Engineer.

(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE, Com-
 mander in Chief of the Land Forces.

Return

Return of the killed and wounded acting on shore, at the siege and attack of fort St Fernando de Omoa, Oct. 20, 1779.

1 midshipman, 3 seamen, killed. 7 seamen, wounded.
 1 subaltern, and 4 marines wounded.
 Loyal Irish, 1 private killed.
 Bay fusileers, 1 private wounded.
 Musquito Indians, 1 killed, 1 wounded.
 Total—1 midshipman, 5 men, killed; 1 subaltern, 13 men, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Mr. Lloyd, midshipman of the Lowestoffe, killed.
 Second Lieut. Wightman, of the Chatham division of Marines, wounded.

(Signed) W. DALRYMPLE, Com-
 mander in chief of the Land Forces.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Dec. 18th, 1779.

Captain Pakenham arrived at this office yesterday afternoon, with a letter from the Hon. John Luttrell, Captain of his Majesty's ship the Charon, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Omoa, the 27th October, 1779, of which the following is an extract.

Charon, in the harbour of Omoa,

SIR,

October 27th, 1779.

I AM to request that you will be pleased to acquaint their lordships, that, in obedience to the orders I received from Sir Peter Parker, I failed early from Port Royal in the morning of the 8th of September last, and being joined in a few hours after by the Pomona, Lowestoffe, and Racehorse schooner, bore away for the Spanish main, which however I was not able to reach, owing to calms and baffling winds, until the 15th. The next day we got to Rattan; and being apprehensive that the enemy's register ships might pass to windward, and along their own shore, in case I carried all the squadron towards George's Key, I ordered Captain Nugent, who was well acquainted at that place, to take the Racehorse up to George's Key, to procure, as expeditiously as possible, the most skilful pilots for Omoa and the gulf of Dulce. Having so done, he was directed to join his ship at Key Boquel, then to repair to Glover's reef, where I waited his arrival, having anchored the Charon and Lowestoffe there on the 19th inst. The Monday morning following I had the mortification to learn, by a boat which had escaped from George's Key, that it had been taken by the Spaniards five days, which made me very doubtful respecting the safety of Captain Nugent; but I was

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reliev-

relieved from that anxiety a few hours afterwards, by the Pomona and Racehorse schooner appearing in sight. Upon their joining me with the pilots, I bore away for the gulph of Dulce, where we arrived in the evening of the 22d. There was no vessel of any nation to be seen in the gulph; I therefore, attended by the Captains Parker and Nugent, with the marines of the squadron, and a party of seamen in the boats, pushed up the river, and landed at the Spanish warehouses before 12 that night, but found them totally abandoned and empty, except the remains of a few provisions, which seemed to indicate, that the people had not been long gone. On the 23d in the morning, I sent a number of men from the ships to the Racehorse, and directed Lieut. Trott to make the best of his way to Omoa, to reconnoitre the strength of the place, and to look for the ships that had sailed from Dulce; concluding that they would be found at that port. The next morning the Racehorse joined me at sea; from her I learned, that the three ships were at anchor under the fort; two of them with all on end, and the third with her yards and topmasts struck; and that the fortification did not appear to be a very strong one. Elate at the information, I made sail for Omoa; and getting close off the port by 12 at night, would have persuaded the Pilot to have carried us in, which he luckily refused; for the next day, when we came to approach the fortification, I found it was of much too formidable an aspect to promise success by an attempt to force it: nor indeed would it have answered any good end, for the ships had all their yards and topmasts struck, and were lying up a creek where we could not get at them, had we even silenced near forty pieces of cannon, which presented themselves to our view from the different batteries. The only hope therefore which remained of our being masters of those ships, arose from a chance that we might catch them off Cape Antonio before our cruise terminated, which in the possibility of events, I thought might happen, and I was making the best of my way with the ships to that station, stopping only two or three days to compleat my water in the bay of Truxillo, and to learn a further state of the English inhabitants in the bay of Honduras.

I have now the pleasure to inform you of the fortunate escape of Captain Nugent out of the hands of the Spaniards, and of the subsequent services performed by him at George's Key, where he arrived in the Racehorse in the evening of the 19th, having left the Pomona as I directed at Key Boquel. Captain Nugent approached the shore in his boat, without the least suspicion that the Key was in the hands of the enemy; but before he could land, the boat was attacked by a number of batteaux; and when taken possession of by the Spaniards was nearly sinking, having received three shot through her, luckily without hurting any body; but Captain Nugent and his people were made prisoners, and when he got on shore, there was a parade for execution, such as a scaffold, and a guard of soldiers: for it was understood to be the orders with which the Spaniards came to attack the settlement, that every body that was conquered, and had made resistance, should be put to death; but when they enquired, and found
 Captain

Captain Nugent, who had no arms in the boat, and did not resist, they contented themselves with blindfolding, stripping, and handcuffing him; he was confined with his boat's crew in a close prison. During their operations, a great number of batteaux, assisted by an armed schooner, attacked the Racehorse, and attempted to board her; but she was so gallantly and obstinately defended by Lieutenant Trott his officers and people, that the Spaniards were repulsed with great slaughter. On board the Racehorse, two men only were killed, and three wounded. When the Racehorse had beaten off the Spaniards, she repaired immediately to bring up the Pomona from Key Boquel; and as soon as the frigate appeared in sight, the Spaniards, to the amount of about 500, took to their craft, and quitted the Key with great precipitation, leaving Captain Nugent, his people, and the inhabitants, in close confinement, from which they released themselves; and Captain Nugent in his boat re-took possession of a brig, which was aground, and the Spaniards had captured, when they came into the harbour. This brig, at the solicitation of the inhabitants, who had furnished her with seamen, Captain Nugent armed, and sent to the river Belez, to cover the embarkation of the property there belonging to the English settlers; with directions that she should, after performing that service, repair in quest of the ships under my command; and, in case of not meeting with us, make the best of their way to Jamaica. Thinking this information too incomplete to dispatch the Racehorse with to Jamaica, I directed Lieut. Trott, as soon as we quitted Omoa, to go in quest of the brig to the river Belez, and afterwards to repair to George's Key, and land the people who had served as pilots, and were desirous of being put on shore there; and after making such other enquiries as I thought necessary to direct him to do, I ordered her to join the Squadron in the bay of Truxillo, where she arrived the 4th of October, and informed me that the brig, armed by Captain Nugent, had nearly collected the different settlers in the bay; that 70 of them were on board, and more than 200 under her escort in small craft; and that he had directed them to Truxillo, in their way to Black river. They however did not appear while I was there; and the King's ships being wooded and watered, I put to sea with them, having directed Lieutenant Trott to give every assistance in his power towards forwarding the brig with the baymen to Black river on the Musquito shore, if they arrived at Truxillo while he was taking in his water. The pilots the Racehorse carried to George's Key, finding no King's vessel there, or security for their persons, left it, and the inhabitants of every settlement we claim in the Bay relinquished their property, not thinking it tenable against the superior numbers of the Spaniards, were removing as fast as possible, some to Jamaica, but the major part of them to Black river on the Musquito shore. In this disagreeable situation were things in the Bay of Honduras, when I left it upon the 4th of October; but on the 7th, fortune changed her face upon us, and presented to our view the Porcupine sloop of war, having under her convoy a detachment of troops belonging to the loyal Irish, and

and some Musquito Indians, under the command of Capt. Commandant Dalrymple, who was as desirous as myself of making a land and sea attack upon the garrison of Omoa, and the Spanish galleons, I therefore took immediate measures to secure the services of these people who had been driven from St George's Key, by making sail myself for Truxillo, and dispatching the frigates to Bonacca and Utila, in quest of our vessels with the Baymen. Lieutenant Trott of the Racehorse, I sent to Rattan on the same service. They all returned to me with expedition and success, bringing a reinforcement of 250 men. We forthwith set to work, made escalading ladders, fascines, sand bags, and every other requisite in our power for carrying on a siege; having settled the plan of attack, I gave full instructions to the Captains and officers who were to carry it into execution; and in the morning of the 10th of October, I sailed with the Lowestoffe, Pomona, Porcupine, Racehorse, three schooners and a number of small craft, for Porto Cavallo Bay, and anchored the fleet there close in shore. On the evening of the 16th, Captain Pakenham, to whom I entrusted the command of landing the troops, executed my orders in so officer like and expeditious a manner, that the whole were formed and marched from the beach before eleven o'clock that night. From the intricacy of the roads, and other circumstances, our troops were prevented from making any great progress before the next morning, when they pushed forward, with great alacrity, to gain the commanding ground at the Governor's house, and having driven away the Spaniards who contended for the possession of it, we occupied that very important post, but were so annoyed by the enemy's musquetry from the town, as to compel our troops to set fire to it. In the midst of the flame I arrived off the harbour of Omoa; and the wind, I flattered myself, would have carried us close to the enemy's batteries. I therefore made the signal for the Lowestoffe to lead us to action; it was obeyed by Captain Parker with alacrity and spirit. When we opened the eastern point, the enemy began to fire at the Lowestoffe, Charon, Pomona, and Porcupine; but no shot were returned, till their guns had so lulled the wind as to leave us little prospect of getting nearer to them; so that, rather to cover ourselves from their aim by smoke, than to look for success from a distant cannonade, the Charon and Lowestoffe began to fire: the Pomona was not able to get within reach of her guns, and as soon as I had the power, I laid the ship's head to the offing: a breeze springing up soon after to the northward, I made signal to tack, thinking we should certainly fetch where we wished to do: in this however we were disappointed, the wind baffling and forsaking us. The Lowestoffe run ashore, and received a heavy fire from the enemy, but she paid off again: before our boats could get to their assistance, her hull, masts, and yards were so much disabled, as to oblige me to send her to anchor to leeward, and there refit. The Charon's rudder was choaked by a shot, which filled the space between it and the stern post with splinters; part of her wheel was shot away, and the mizenmast badly wounded. On the 18th, Captain Dalrymple being anxious for artillery

lery being sent up to a battery he was constructing on the Governor's hill, I ordered the guns from the Porcupine to be landed: they were drawn up by the sailors through a heavy road, and up a steep ascent, to a spot where they did notable execution; but our time being precious from various considerations, and the heat of the climate making this duty more fatiguing to our people, it was concluded on between Captain Dalrymple and myself, to attempt an escalade the following morning; and the King's ships to co-operate, by cannonading the wall against the sea. I made the signal settled for the attack; I weighed at 3 o'clock, the Pomona and Lowestoffe standing for the eastern, and the Charon for the western angle of the fort, which I began to cannonade; when Captain Dalrymple, in a most gallant and exemplary manner, stormed on the landside with the seamen and marines, and subdued the enemy with the loss of little blood. We took immediate possession of two register-ships richly laden, which, with the cargoes of other vessels of less note, will amount to the sum of three millions of piasters (or dollars.) The fort is an amazing pile of building; the greatest part of it is an admirable sort of stone; the remainder is brick. It has cost to the Spaniards twenty-five years labour, and the lives of thousands of their subjects. Since it has been taken, we are astonished, from the strength of it, that it was so easily vanquished. The Spanish Governor is very solicitous to ransom the fort, and has offered three hundred thousand dollars for it. The two hundred and fifty quintals of quicksilver, which came from Old Spain, and we have now taken, the Spaniards would have bought at any price, saying, that they would give double the value of it, because they should have no other means to work any of the valuable mines in the province. Their reason for wishing it, determined me not to part with a single ounce of the quicksilver, nor would I consent to ransom the fort. The number of prisoners in the enemy's fort you will find, by the inclosed return, far exceeded the troops that stormed it; and whose undaunted behaviour has added so much lustre to the British arms. Their humanity has not been less conspicuous than their bravery; nor can there be a greater contrast than between the treatment received by the King's subjects at George's Key, which surrendered at discretion, and the Spanish garrison of Omoa, though taken by storm: Captain Dalrymple's orders and my wishes have been punctually obeyed even by the Musquito men, and those of Honduras that received such ill treatment. Proper respect has been shown to the Governor, Spanish officers, soldiers and inhabitants; neither cloaths, watches, pocket money, or other effects have been taken from these prisoners. The ornaments of the church the captors have agreed to give back, if the Spanish court does punctually comply with the agreement respecting the exchange of prisoners. The uniform behaviour and good conduct of all the officers and seamen under my command may make it appear ungracious to mark particular people; but the services rendered by Captain Packenham and Lieutenant Trott call for my most earnest recommendation of them to their lordships favour. The former gentleman, who is
the

bearer of these dispatches, can give more perfect information respecting the reduction of this fort and settlement. Captain Nugent has exerted himself upon every point of duty in a most distinguished and exemplary manner. I am not particularly acquainted with the merits of individuals that served on shore, except that commandant Dalrymple is certainly entitled to infinite honour and praise, for the gallant manner in which he led the troops to the escalade. Captain Carden exhibited many proofs of his ability as an engineer and as a soldier. I must leave it with Captain Commandant Dalrymple, to give due praise to all those whose services on shore call for it; he will, I am sure, take notice of Lieutenant Wightman of the marines, who was wounded under the enemy's walls, and of all those who have deserved it at his hands. I have the pleasure to assure their lordships, that the most perfect harmony and co-operation have subsisted between the King's troops employed at sea and on shore; such services as have been in my power to render my country, I trust, will prove acceptable to his Majesty.

I am, &c.

JOHN LUTTRELL.

A return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships Charon, Lowestoffe, and Porcupine, in an action against the Catholic King's fort of St Fernando de Omoa, on the 17th of October, 1779.

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Charon,	1	6
Lowestoffe,	3	5
Porcupine,	1	0

A return of the killed and wounded on board the Racehorse armed vessel at George's Key, in the bay of Honduras, the 13th of September, 1779.

Racehorse, 2 killed. 3 wounded.

Note 131. British Land Forces in North America.

Cavalry.—The 17th regiment of Light Dragoons, and a corps consisting of partly cavalry, and partly infantry, commanded by Lord Cathcart.

Infantry.—Two battalions of Foot Guards, the 7th, 17th, 23d, 26th, 33d, 37th, 38th, 42d, 44th, 57th, 63d, and 64th regiments of foot; Skinner's, Delancy's, Brown's, Bayard's, and a number of other provincial corps; above 7000 Hessians, and a regiment of Waldeckers.

Ditto,

Ditto, at Rhode Island, with Maj.-Gen. Prescott.

The 22d, 43d, and 54th regiments; Fanning's corps; six battalions of Hessians, and two regiments Auspachers.

Ditto, at Halifax, under Brig.-Gen. Francis M^rLean.

The 70th, 74th (Argyleshire highlanders), six companies 82d; second Battalion of the Royal Highland Emigrants, and Goreham's corps.

Ditto, in Canada, under Gen. Haldimand.

The 8th, 29th, 34th, and part of the 53d regiments; first battalion of the Royal Highland Emigrants, two battalions of Brunswickers, and the Hanau chaffeurs.

In the West Indies, under Maj.-Gen. Grant.

The 4th, 5th, 15th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 46th, 49th, and 55th regiments.

In Garrison in the West Indies.

The 48th regiment, and the first, second, and fourth battalions of the 60th, or Royal American regiment, and Captain Dalrymple's corps.

In Florida.

The 16th regiment, the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, and a corps of rangers.

On the expedition with Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell.

The 71st regiment, two battalions; Simcoe's corps, or the Queen's rangers, a detachment of riflemen, and some other provincial corps.

At Newfoundland.

Two additional companies of the 71st, and one ditto of the 42d regiment.

Note 132. List of his Majesty's Ships, in North America, under the command of Commodore Sir Geo. Collier, Knt. before the arrival of Admiral Arbuthnot.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Raisable, ,	64	{ Sir Geo. Collier. Capt.
Renown,	50	
Rainbow,	44	Geo. Dawson.
Romulus,	44	Fr. H. Evans.
		Geo. Gayton.
		Roeback,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Roebuck,	44	Sir Andw. Hammond.
Blonde,	32	A. Barclay.
Iris,	32	Ja. Hawker.
Raleigh,	32	Ja. Gambier.
Richmond,	32	Cha. Hudson.
Thames,	32	Tyr. Howe.
Delaware,	28	Chr. Mason.
Solebay,	28	Hugh Robinson.
Virginia,	28	J. Orde.
Fowey,	24	J. Henry.
Hydra,	24	Ed. Garner.
Ariel,	20	T. M'Kenzie.
Camilla,	20	J. Collins.
Daphne,	20	St John Chinnery.
Galatea,	20	J. Howorth.
Garland,	20	J. Stanhope.
Greyhound,	20	Archd. Dickson.
Hind,	20	Wm. Young.
Perseus,	20	Hon. K. Elphinstone.
Rose,	20	Ph. Brown.
Albany,	16	H. Mowatt.
Delight,	14	John Inglis, 2d.
Dispatch,	14	J. Botham.
Falcon,	16	Rd. Lock.
Hunter,	14	J. Boyle.
North,	14	Gerard Selby.
Otter,	14	Rd. Creyk.
Nautilus,	16	T. Farnham.
Scorpion,	16	C. Osborne.
Thorn,	16	W. Wardlaw.
Vulture,	14	Andw. Sutherland.
Lucifer, } fire-	{ 8	Howel Lloyd.
Vulcan, } ships.		Alexander Edgar.

Note 133. Return of the Stores, Ships, &c. taken by his Majesty's troops in the town of Portsmouth, and River Elizabeth, in the Province of Virginia, May 15th, 1799.

26 casks of small nails.	193 hogheads of tobacco.
87 piles of ropes.	43 ditto,
8 hawfers.	1 puncheon rum.
5 cables.	117 barrels pork.
110 pieces of sail-cloth.	113 ditto flour.
21 bags stuffed.	6 ditto oil.
14 bales of cloth.	59 hogheads molasses.
6 ditto, blankets.	67 bags of salt, with a number of
A quantity of iron.	barrels ditto.

A

A large quantity of rigging, sails, blocks, tar, and other stores not enumerated.

1 ship loaded with tobacco.

1 ditto.

1 ditto with mahogany and logwood, with a number of smaller vessels,

In the Dock-yard,

1 frigate ready to launch, burnt by the rebels at our approach.

1 ditto, for 36 guns, on the stocks.

1 ditto larger, keel only laid.

1 brig, pierced for 20 guns, on the stocks.

1 sloop ditto.

A large quantity of masts and yards, with timber, plank, iron, and other stores, to a very considerable amount.

Upwards of 3000 barrels of pork destroyed, with stores, &c. at Suffolk; also a large quantity of different species of provisions, at Sheppardefs, on the Nansemond.

22 vessels, with a considerable quantity of powder, taken and destroyed up the South Branch, by the navy.

At Norfolk.

1 stand of colours; sails and canvass prepared for the ships and vessels on the stocks; four 4-pounders, one 6 ditto; 7 hogheads of tobacco; some stores and other provisions.

A brig with 8 guns, and a sloop burnt up the West Branch.

(Signed) EDW. MATTHEW, M. G.

*Return of Iron Ordnance and Stores taken at Portsmouth, Virginia,
May 11th, 1799.*

Iron guns on ship-carriages.—Nineteen 6-pounders; three 4-pounders; six 3-pounders. Total, 28.

Spare carriages, 9. Firelocks, 400. Bayonets, 263. Pistols, 3. Half-barrels powder, 8. Whole barrels, 2.

{ H. ROGERS, *Lieut. commanding a detach-*
ment of Royal Artillery in Virginia.

N. B. At the Dock-yard, omitted to be included, four 6-pounders.

*Return of Ordnance and Stores taken in Fort Nelson, near Portsmouth,
in Virginia, May 11th, 1799.*

Iron guns on ship-carriages, nine 24-pounders, 2 nine ditto, eleven 6 ditto. Total, 22.

Iron guns on travelling carriages, four 4-pounders, two 3-pounders. Total, 6.

Round shot, 768 twenty-four pounders, 80 nine ditto, 311 six do. 89 four ditto. Total, 1248.

Bar

Bar shot, 17 twenty-four pounders, 12 nine ditto, 27 six ditto. Total, 56.

Grape shot, 28 twenty-four pounders, 30 six ditto. Total, 58.

Chain shot, 10 twenty-four pounders.

Cartridges paper filled, 77 twenty-four pounders, 28 nine ditto, 63 six ditto, 94 three ditto. Total, 185.

Handspikes, common, 350, ditto flawed; 200; Powder in whole barrels, 18; ditto in broken ditto, 20; wadhooks, 10; ladles with wadhooks, 6; ladles, 14; spunges, 11; searchers, sets, 2; damaged powder-barrels, 3 1-half, Iron truck-wheels, 6; spare carriages 9.

Signed as before.

Return of Iron Ordnance taken at Suffolk, May 17th, 1779.

Two 3-pounders on field-carriages.

Return of Prisoners.

Belonging to a French ship burnt, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 17 sailors.

Virginia Militia, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 8 privates.

Nine inhabitants, notoriously disaffected; 5 left sick in the hospital by the rebels.

Note 134. Return of Ordnance and Stores, taken and destroyed, at and near Newhaven, &c. on July 6th, 1799, by a detachment of the army under the command of his Excellency Maj.-Gen. Tryon.

IRON ORDNANCE.

Mounted on garrison carriages, 2 twelve pounders, 2 nine ditto.

On travelling carriages, with ammunition boxes, side arms, &c. &c. complete, 2 nine pounders, 4 four ditto, 2 six ditto.

Given to the Royal Charlotte, a privateer belonging to the refugees, 4 nine pounders.

Taken off by the navy, 2 six-pounders,

Taken and destroyed by the Royal Fuzileers, in the action at Norwalk, 1 three pounder.

Taken and destroyed on the Rock battery, and on the east side of the entrance of the harbour of Newhaven, 4 three and six pounders.

Total ordnance destroyed, 23.

Stores Destroyed.

300 flannel cartridges, with shot fixed to wooden bottoms, for the above ordnance.

17 barrels of powder.

A laboratory, with a very considerable quantity of musket cartridges, and ordnance stores.

Return

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the repulse of the Rebels at Stone-Ferry, South Carolina, June 20th, 1779.

1 Major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 19 rank and file, killed.

1 Major, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants 1 drummer, 85 rank and file, wounded.

1 Rank and file missing.

Officers Killed.

Lieut. Rod. Murchison, 1st batt. 7th regt.

Ensign William M'Kintosh, ditto.

Major William Campbell, 1st batt. South Carolina Royalists.

Officers Wounded.

Capt. Colin Campbell, 1st batt. 7th regt.

Lieutenant Frazer, ditto.

Ensign M. Murchison, ditto.

N. B. Lieut. Wallace, since dead of his wounds.

Hessians wounded.

Major Endemon, Lieutenant Widekin, Lieutenant de Griesheim, Lieutenant Engalhard.

Note 135. List of the Fleet that accompanied Sir George Collier to Ponobscot.

<i>Ships:</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders:</i>
Raisonable,	64	Sir Geo. Collier.
Blonde,	32	And. Barclay.
Virginia,	32	J. Orde.
Greyhound,	20	A. Dickson.
Camilla,	20	J. Collins.
Galatea,	20	J. Howorth.
Otter, sloop,	14	Rd. Creyk.

Stationed at Majebigwaduce,

Albany,	14	Hen. Mowat.
North,	14	Gerard Selby.
Nautilus,	16	T. Farnham.

Note 136. List of the Enemy's Fleet taken or destroyed.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Met.</i>	<i>Pdrs.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Warren,	32	250	18 &	12	{ D. Saltonstall, } Commodore. }
					Burnt. Sylla,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Met.</i>	<i>Pdrs.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
Sally,	22	200	9	& 6	Holmes,	burnt.
Putnam,	20	130	9		Waters.	ditto.
Hector,	20	130	9		Cairns,	ditto.
Revenge,	20	120	6		Hallet,	ditto.
Monmouth,	20	100	6		Rofs,	ditto.
Hampden,	20	130	9	& 6	Salter,	taken.
Hunter,	20	130	6		Brown,	ditto.
Vengeance,	18	140	9	& 6	Thomas,	burnt.
Black Prince,	18	100	6		West,	ditto.
Sky Rocket.	18	120	6		Burke,	ditto.

BRIGS.

Hazard,	18	100	6	Williams,	Burnt.
Active,	16	100	6	—	ditto.
Tyrannicide,	14	90	6	Cathcart,	ditto.
Defiance,	14	90	6	—	ditto.
Diligence,	14	90	4	Brown.	ditto.
Pallas,	14	80	4	Johnstone,	ditto.
Providence,	12	50	6	Hacker,	ditto.
With nine fail of transport vessels,				-	Taken.
Ten fail of transport and ordnance ditto,				-	Burnt.
In all,				-	37

Privateers taken on the voyage.

Nancy, 16 guns, bound on a cruize.
 Rover, 10 guns, ditto.

Loss sustained by the troops under Brigadier-General M'Lean.

<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>			<i>Wounded.</i>					<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Dead of Wounds.</i>	
	<i>Serjeants.</i>	<i>Corporals.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Serjeants.</i>	<i>Corporals.</i>	<i>Drummers.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	<i>Serjeants.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>
Royal Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
74th Regiment,	-	3	8	-	3	1	1	15	8	2	3
82d ditto,	1	1	5	2	1	1	-	10	3	-	-
Total,	1	4	13	2	4	2	1	26	11	4	6

Killed, and dead of wounds, 28. Wounded, 35. Missing, 11.
 Lieutenant M'Neil, and Lieut. Graham of the 82d regt. wounded.

Loss sustained by his Majesty's ships during the siege.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>
Albany,	1	4	1
North,	2	2	1
Nautilus,	1	3	1
Total,	4	9	3

The loss sustained by the enemy in killed, wounded, and taken, amounted to 474.

Note 137. List of the French Squadron under the Comte D'Estaing, that went against Savannah.

First Division.—M. de Bougainville.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Guerrier,	74	M. de Bougainville.
Le Magnifique,	74	Chev. de Bach.
Le César,	74	M. d'Espinoise,
Le Vengeur,	64	Chev. de Retz.
Le Provence,	64	M. de Lambart.
Le Marseillois,	74	M. de Preville.
La Fantastique,	64	M. de Suffren.

Second Division.—Le Comte D'Estaing.

Le Languedoc,	96	Le Comte D'Estaing.
Le Robuste,	74	Le Comte de Grasse.
Le Zélé,	74	M. de Baras.
L'Annibal,	74	M. de la Motte Piquet.
Le Vaillant,	64	M. de Chabert.
L'Artesien,	64	Chev. de Peynier.
Le Sagittaire,	52	M. de Castillane.

Third Division.—

Le Tonant,	80	M. des Touches.
Le Diademe,	74	M. de Dampiere.
L'Hector,	74	M. de Mories.
Le Fendant,	74	M. de Vaudreuil.
Le Dauphin Royal,	74	M. Mithon de Genouilly.
La Refleche,	64	M. Cillart du Surville.
Le Sphinx,	64	M. de Soulanges.
Le Roderique, store-ship,	50	

FRIGATES.

La Fortunée,	38	Chev. de Marigny.
L'Amazon,	36	Chev. de la Touche.
L'Iphigene,	36	Le Comte de Kerfaint.
	M 2	

La

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
La Blanche,	36	M. de la Galliffoniere.
La Chimere,	36	Chev. du Romain.
La Boudeuse,	36	M. de Segue.
La Bricole, heavy metal,	36	
L' Alcmene,	36	M. de Bonneval.
Le Lys,	18	

British Ships taken.

Experiment,	50	Ceres,	18
Ariel,	20	Alert, cutter,	

French Land Forces.

Regiment of Dillon. Regiment of Foix.

The Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and a Picquet from the following regiments, viz. of Armanac, Angenois, Bearn, and Royal Rouffillon; together with the colony troops of Guadaloupe, Martinique, Cape François, and Port au Prince; also the marine from the ships; making in all, a body of 5500 men.

The French General Officers were,

Le Comte d'Estaing, Commander in Chief by sea and land.

Le Viscount de Noailles. Count Dillon.

Notes 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, and 144. Correspondence between M. D'Estaing and General Prevost.

(No. 1.)—TRANSLATION.

Count d'Estaing summons his Excellency General Prevost to surrender to the arms of the King of France. He apprizes him, that he will be personally responsible for all the events and misfortunes that may arise from a defence, which, by the superiority of the force which attacks him, both by sea and land, is rendered manifestly vain and of no effect.

He gives notice to him also, that any resolution he may venture to come to, either before the attack, in the course of it, or at the moment of the assault, of setting fire to the shipping or small craft belonging to the army, or to the merchants in the river Savannah, as well as to all the magazines in the town, will be imputable to him only.

The situation of Hospital Hill in the Grenades, the strength of the three intrenchments and stone redoubts which defended it, and the comparative disposition of the troops before the town of Savannah, with the single detachment which carried the Grenades by assault,

fault, should be a lesson to futurity. Humanity obliges the Count d'Estaing to recal this event to his memory; having so done, he has nothing to reproach himself with.

Lord Macartney had the good fortune to escape from the first transport of troops who enter a town sword in hand; but notwithstanding the most valuable effects were deposited in a place supposed by all the officers and engineers to be impregnable, Count d'Estaing could not have the happiness of preventing their being pillaged.

Camp before Savannah, the 16th of Sept. 1779.

(Signed) ESTAING.

(No. 2.)—*Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost to the Count d'Estaing, dated Camp, Savannah, Sept. 16, 1779.*

SIR,

I am just now honoured with your Excellency's letter of this date, containing a summons for me to surrender this town to the arms of his Majesty the King of France, which I had just delayed to answer, till I had shewn it to the King's civil Governor.

I hope your Excellency will have a better opinion of me, and of British troops, than to think either will surrender on a general summons, without any specifick terms.

If you, Sir, have any to propose that may with honour be accepted of by me, you can mention them, both with regard to civil and military, and I will then give my answer: in the mean time I will promise upon my honour, that nothing, with my knowledge or consent, shall be destroyed in either this town or river.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Estaing,
Commanding the French forces, &c.

(No. 3.)—TRANSLATION.

Camp before Savannah, Sept. 16, 1779.

SIR,

I have just received your Excellency's answer to the letter I had the honour of writing to you this morning. You are sensible that it is the part of the besieged to propose such terms as they may desire; and you cannot doubt of the satisfaction I shall have, in consenting to those which I can accept consistently with my duty.

I am informed that you continue intrenching yourself. It is a matter of very little importance to me: however for form sake, I must desire that you will desist during our conferences together.

The different columns, which I had ordered to stop, will continue

nue their march, but without approaching your posts, or reconnoitring your situation.

I have the honour to be, with respect,
Sir, your Excellency's most humble
and most obedient servant,

(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevost,
Major General in the service
of his Britannic Majesty, and
Commander in Chief at Savannah in Georgia.

P. S. I apprise your Excellency that I have not been able to refuse the army of the United States uniting itself with that of the King.

The junction will probably be effected this day. If I have not an answer therefore immediately, you must confer in future with General Lincoln and me.

(No. 4.) *Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost to the Count d'Estaing, dated Sept. 16, 1779.*

SIR,

I am honoured with your Excellency's letter in reply to mine of this day.

The business we have in hand being of importance, there being various interests to discuss, a just time is absolutely necessary to deliberate; I am therefore to propose, that a suspension of hostilities shall take place for 24 hours from this date; and to request that your Excellency will direct your columns to fall back to a greater distance, and out of sight of our works, or I shall think myself under a necessity to direct their being fired upon. If they did not reconnoitre any thing this afternoon, they were sure within the distance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count
d'Estaing, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 5.)—TRANSLATION.

Camp before Savannah, Sept. 16, 1779.

SIR,

I consent to the truce you ask. It shall continue till the signal for retreat to-morrow night the 17th, which will serve also to announce the recommencement of hostilities. It is unnecessary to observe to your Excellency, that this suspension of arms is entirely in your favour, since I cannot be certain that you will not make use of it to fortify yourself, at the same time that the propositions you shall make may be inadmissible.

I must observe to you also, how important it is that you should be fully aware of your own situation, as well as of that of the troops under your command. Be assured that I am thoroughly acquainted with it. Your knowledge of military affairs will not suffer you to be ignorant, that a due examination of that circumstance always precedes the march of the columns; and that this preliminary is not carried into execution by a mere shew of troops.

I have ordered them to withdraw before night comes on, to prevent any cause of complaint on your part. I understand that my civility in this respect has been the occasion that the Chevalier de Combis, a lieutenant in the navy, has been made a prisoner of war.

I propose sending out some small advanced posts to-morrow morning; they will place themselves in such a situation as to have in view the four entrances into the wood, in order to prevent a similar mistake in future. I do not know whether two columns commanded by the Viscount de Noailles and the Count de Dillon have shewn too much ardour, or whether your Cannoniers have not paid a proper respect to the truce subsisting between us; but this I know, that what has happened this night is a fresh proof that matters will soon come to a decision between us one way or another.

I have the honour to be, with respect, &c.

(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevost,
Major General in the service
of his Britannic Majesty, and
Commander in Chief at Savannah in Georgia.

(No. 6).—*Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost to Count d'Estaing, dated Savannah, Sept. 17, 1779.*

SIR,

In answer to the letter of your Excellency, which I had the honour to receive about twelve last night. I am to acquaint you, that having laid the whole correspondence before the King's civil Governor, and the military officers of rank, assembled in council of war, the unanimous determination has been, that though we cannot look upon our post as absolutely impregnable, yet that it may and ought to be defended; therefore the evening gun, to be fired this evening an hour before sun-down, shall be the signal for recommencing hostilities agreeable to your Excellency's proposal.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Estaing,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 7.)—*Copy of a letter from Count d'Estaing and General Lincoln to Major General Prevost, dated Camp before Savannah, October 6, 1779.*

SIR,

We are persuaded that your Excellency knows all that your duty prescribes:—perhaps your zeal has already interfered with your judgment. The Count d'Estaing, in his own name, notified to you, that you would be personally and alone responsible for the consequences of your obstinacy. The time which you informed him, in the commencement of the siege, would be necessary for the arrangement of articles, including the different orders of men in your town, had no other object than that of receiving succour. Such conduct, Sir, is sufficient to forbid every intercourse between us which might occasion the least loss of time. Besides in the present application, latent reasons may again exist.—There are military ones, which in frequent instances have prevented the indulgence you request. It is with regret we yield to the austerity of our functions; and we deplore the fate of those persons who will be the victims of your conduct, and the delusion which appears to prevail in your mind.

We are with respect, &c. &c.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
ESTAING.

(No. 8.)—*Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost to Count d'Estaing, dated Camp, Savannah, October 6, 1779.*

SIR,

I am persuaded your Excellency will do me justice; and that in defending this place and the army committed to my charge, I fulfil what is due to honour, and duty to my prince. Sentiments of a different kind occasion the liberty of now addressing myself to your Excellency; they are those of humanity. The houses of Savannah are occupied solely by women and children. Several of them have applied to me, that I might request the favour you would allow them to embark on board a ship or ships, and go down the river under the protection of yours, until this business is decided. If this requisition you are so good to grant, my wife and children, with a few servants, shall be the first to profit by the indulgence.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

Note 146. Return of Casualties in the different Corps during the siege.

16th regiment—2 rank and file deserted.

60th ditto—4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file deserted.

1st

1st battalion 71st—2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing; 1 rank and file deserted.

2d battalion 71st—1 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 4 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file deserted.

Trumbach—4 rank and file wounded.

Wessenbach—5 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file deserted.

New York Volunteers—1 serjeant killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer missing; 1 rank and file deserted.

1st battalion de Lancy—2 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file deserted.

2d battalion de Lancy—1 Ensign killed; 1 drummer, 1 rank and file missing; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file deserted.

3d battalion Skinner's—1 serjeant killed; 1 Captain wounded; 1 drummer, 1 rank and file deserted.

South Carolina Royalists—4 rank and file killed; 1 Captain wounded.

North Carolina Volunteers—1 rank and file deserted.

King's Rangers—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file deserted.

Georgia Loyalists—1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file deserted.

Marines—2 rank and file killed; 6 ditto wounded.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file wounded.

Seamen—2 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

Georgia Militia—4 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant wounded.

Total—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 serjeants, 32 rank and file killed. 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file wounded. 2 drummers, 2 rank and file missing. 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file deserted.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieut. Henry M'Pherson, 1st battalion 71st—24th of September.

Lieutenant Taws of ditto, and Captain-Lieutenant of Dragoons, 9th of October.

Captain Simpson, Georgia Loyalists—8th of October.

Ensign Pollard, 2d battalion de Lancy's—4th of ditto.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain Cozens, 3d battalion Jersey Volunteers—24th of Sept.

Lieut. Smallet Campbell, 2d battalion 71st, and Lieutenant of Dragoons—9th of October.

Captain Henry of South Carolina Royalists—9th of October.

(Signed) A. PREVOST, M. G.

Camp, Savannah, Oct. 18, 1779.

A

A return of Masters, Mates, and men of the Transports, who were at the batteries during the Siege.

MASTERS.

John Wilson, Archibald M'Curdy, John Higgins, Arthur Ryburn, Christopher Watson, John Tate.

MATES.

James M'Donald, ——— Steele, John Chapman, James Ryburn ——— Coward, ——— Harrison.—87 Seamen.

Note 147. List of the Squadron at Newfoundland, under Rear-Admiral Edwards.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders</i>
Portland,	50	{ R. Edwards, R.-A. of the Red. Capt. Ant. Hunt.
Convert,	32	
Licorne,	32	H. Harvey.
Proteus,	28	Hon. Tho. Cadogan.
Surprise,	28	Chas. Chamberlayne.
Sybil,	28	S. Reeve.
Cygnat,	18	T. Pasley.
Hinchenbrook,	16	Ph. Baskerville.
Martin,	14	J. Wainwright.
		T. Durell.

Note 148. List of his Majesty's Fleet under the command of Robert Duff, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, in the Mediterranean.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Panther,	60	{ R. Duff, Esq. V.-A. of the Red. Capt. John Harvey.
Chatham,	50	
Thetis,	32	Wm. Allen.
Montreal,	32	J. Gill.
Enterprise,	28	Stair Douglas.
Levant,	28	Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.
Childers,	14	Geo. Murray.
A Xebeque,	14	Geo. Peacock.
		Pat. Leslie.

Note 149. List of ships of War with Admiral Arbuthnot.

Robuste,	74	Defiance,	64
Ruffell,	74	Experiment,	50
Europe,	64	Guadaloupe,	28

With the above fleet went four battalions of Infantry, and recruits for the army, making between eight and nine thousand men.

Note

Note 150. List of the Naval Force sent to the relief of the island of Jersey, and the manner in which it was divided when in pursuit of the French Fleet.

Division under Capt. Gidoïn.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Richmond,	32	Capt. J. L. Gidoïn.
Convert,	32	Hen. Harvey.
Raleigh,	32	Ja. Gambier.
Cygnat,	18	Ph. Basseville.
Beaver,	16	Jos. Peyton.
Wasp,	8	J. Lys.
Leith,	} armed } } ships. }	P. Rothe.
Hearts of Oak,		W. Redman.

Division under Captain Sir James Wallace.

Experiment,	50	Capt. Sir J. Wallace, Knt.
Pallas,	36	T. Spry.
Unicorn,	28	J. Ford.
Fortune,	14	Chas. P. Hamilton.
Cabot,	14	Edm. Dod.

Copy of Captain Mulcaster's Letter to Lord Amberst.

MY LORD,

Island of Jersey, May 2d, 1779.

Yesterday morning at day-break, a French Fleet, consisting of two large frigates of about 44 guns, a lesser of 28, and another which I imagine was a St Malo privateer of 18 or 20 guns, with five cutters, two prahms, and a number of small craft, amounting in the whole from 55 to 60 sail, appeared off St Helier's bay, but being sufficiently near to observe that the alarm was given to the island, they stood to the westward, until passing the Point de la Corbiere, when they hauled for St Owen's bay, and having got far enough in, they arranged themselves, in order to make a descent, apparently near La Rocco, but whether awed by St Peter's Bulwark, and the Tower near it, with the disposition to receive them, I cannot say, but they moved more northerly, and it was evident their determined spot was towards the centre of the bay, where the Prahms and Cutters, as soon as they found their shot reach the shore, anchored, (the Frigates, on account of the shoalness of the water keeping in the offing) and began playing upon our batteries to cover the landing, which being returned, and the Battalion field pieces being by this time come up, which also began to play, and the troops, amounting to about 3000 men, arranged in a line under cover of the sand-hills, ready to advance

advance as soon as they reached the shore. The enemy perceiving the disposition made to receive them, thought proper to retire, and returned to their own coast.

Upon the alarm guns being fired in the morning, the troops assembled at the alarm posts, and the battalions of Militia in the neighbourhood of St Helier's, preceded by two companies of the 78th regiment, under the command of Captain Hugh Frazer, marched for St Owen's Bay. Elizabeth, St Aubin's, and Mount Orgueil castles were occupied by the invalids. The three companies of the 78th, commanded by Captain George Mackenzie encamped at Grenville bay, moved to Breladis, and by a spirited march, was time enough to occupy the heights on that bay, joined with some militia from the north part of the island, in case the enemy should have found that place more eligible after a repulse in St Owen's, which the wind by having now changed to the north west, would have easily admitted of. These troops were so situated as either to be ready to defend St Breladis, move eastward to St Helier's, or to support the line already drawn up to defend St Owen's, as occasion might require. The animated spirit of the 78th regiment was highly pleasing to the Militia of the island, who also shewed every disposition for the defence of it, and from the good countenance in the moment we expected the enemy to land, I am confident, would have done their duty. Lieut. Nugent, late of the 3d regiment upon half-pay, is sent by the Lieutenant-governor with his dispatches. I thought I could not give the charge of this to a more proper person, as he is perfectly capable of giving your Lordship every information you may wish to know.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Copy of his Majesty's approbation of the conduct of the Officers and Soldiers upon this occasion, signified in a letter from Lord Viscount Weymouth, Secretary of State, to Lieutenant-governor Corbet, dated St James's, May 17th, 1779.

" His Majesty particularly noticed the commendations you give
 " to the spirited behaviour of the 78th, and the militia of the island,
 " and to the zeal of Captain Mulcaster, Captain Falle, and Mr
 " James Amia Lempriere, and of the other half-pay officers, both
 " of the navy and army, and of the several gentlemen of the island,
 " among whom were the chief magistrates and members of the
 " states, as also the activity of Major Robins of the south-west regi-
 " ment. You will express his Majesty's approbation of the zeal,
 " conduct, and bravery of those several gentlemen, as well as of the
 " colonels, and other officers of the regulars and militia, who have
 " so properly distinguished themselves for the honour of his Majes-
 " ty's arms, and the safety of the island. I have great pleasure also
 " in acquainting you, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased
 " to approve of your conduct on this occasion, and of the attention
 " you have shewn to give the earliest intelligence possible of the mo-
 " tions of the enemy."

Note

Note 151. A List of the Enemy's ships and Vessels taken, and destroyed, on the 13th day of May, 1779, in Concale Bay, near St Maloes, by a division of his Majesty's ships that failed from Jersey, on the 11th inst. to go round the S. W. end of the Island, under the command of Capt. Sir J. Wallace.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
La Danae,	34	250
		Deserted by her crew, boarded by the boats of the fleet, and ordered to Portsmouth or Plymouth, under the command of Lieut. Rothe, 1st of the Experiment.
La Valeur,	26	160
Le Recleuse,	24	130
Le Duppe, cutter,	16	80
		Burnt by Capt. Dod of the Cabot. ditto by Lieut. Rothe. Scuttled and left on shore by our people.

La Fleur, a sloop of 40 tons, 4 men, taken about ten in the morning of the 13th, loaded with timber for building, for St Maloes, from the river Vilaine.

A brig of 50 tons } deserted by their crews, taken, the brig laden
A sloop ditto. } with lintseed, and the sloop with lead.
Several fishing-boats, and other small craft, destroyed.

Note 152. List of the Squadron that failed from Spithead, May 24th, under Vice-Admiral Darby, to accompany the fleet for North America, under Admiral Arbuthnot*, a certain distance to the westward—Sailed 24th May, and returned June 20th.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Britannia,	100	{ George Darby, Esq. Vice-Ad. of the White. Capt. C. M. Pole.
Queen,	98	
London,	98	A. Innes.
Valiant,	74	S. Cornish.
Triumph,	74	S. G. Goodall.
Hector,	74	Ph. Affleck.
Monarch,	74	Sir J. Hamilton.
Centaur,	74	A. Duncan.
Berwick,	74	J. N. P. Nott.
Thunderer,	74	Hon. K. Stewart.
Intrepid,	64	Hon. R. B. Stewart.
America,	64	Hon. H. St John.
		Lord Longford.
FRIGATES.		
Andromeda,	28	H. Bryce.
Triton,	28	J. Lutwidge.

Note

* See Note 149.

Note 153. List of the Fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy.

LINE OF BATTLE.

The Resolution to lead with the Starboard, and the Bedford with the Larboard tacks on board; the Queen astern upon both tacks.

VAN.—VICE-ADMIRAL DARBY.

<i>Frigates, &c.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
	Resolution,	Capt. Sir Chaloner Ogle,	74	600
	Culloden,	G. Balfour,	74	600
Triton, to repeat signals.	Invincible,	J. Laforey,	74	600
	Ramillies,	John Moutray,	74	600
	Duke,	Sir C. Douglas, Bart.	90	750
Ambuscade.	Britannia,	{ Vice-Admiral Geo Darby, }	100	872
Infernal, } fire-ships.	Union,	{ Capt. C. M. Pole. }		
Pluto, }	Alexander,	J. Dalrymple,	90	750
	Alfred,	Rt. Hon. Ld. Longford,	74	600
	Defence,	William Bayne,	74	600
	Intrepid,	John Symons,	74	600
		Hon. Hen. St. John;	64	500

CENTRE.—ADMIRAL SIR CHA. HARDY, Commander in Chief.

Apollo, to repeat signals.	Royal George,	{ Rear-Adm. Sir J. L. Rofs, }	100	867
	Courageux,	{ Capt. Colpoys, }		
	Cumberland,	Lord Mulgrave,	74	650
Lizard.	Triumph,	Joseph Peyton,	74	600
Southampton,	London,	Philip Affleck,	74	650
Milford.		Samuel Cornish,	90	750
Firebrand, } fire-ships.	Victory,	{ Adm. Sir Cha. Hardy, Knt. }		
Incendiary, }		{ Capt. R. Kempenfelt. }	100	894
Swallow, } floops.	Foudroyant,	H. Collins.		
Kite, }	Monarch.	John Jervis.	80	700
Young Hazard, }	Thunderer,	Adam Duncan,	74	600
Peggy, }	Berwick,	Hon. R. B. Wallingham,	74	600
George, }	Bienfaitant,	Hon. K. Stewart.	74	600
Holderneffe, }	Terrible,	John M'Bride,	74	600
		Sir Rd. Bickerton, Bart.	74	600

REAR.—REAR-ADMIRAL DIGBY.

	Shrewsbury,	M Robinson.	74	600
	America,	Sam. Thompson,	74	500
	Hector,	Sir J. Hamilton, Bart.	74	600
Andromeda, to repeat signals.	Centaur,	J. N. P. Nott.	74	600
	Egmont,	J. C. Allen,	74	600
Porcupine.	Prince George,	{ Rear-Admiral Rob. Digby, }	90	767
Salamander, fire-ship.	Namur,	{ Capt. Philip Patton, }		
	Canada,	Chas. Fielding,	90	750
	Valiant,	Hugh Dalrymple,	74	600
	Bedford,	A. G. Goodall,	74	650
		Edmund Affleck,	74	600
	Queen,	Alex. Innes,	90	750
		The		

The frigates were commanded as follows :

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ambuscade,	32	Capt. Hon. Chas. Phipps.
Apollo,	32	Philemon Pownall.
Southampton,	32	Wm. Garnier.
Andromeda,	28	H. Bryne.
Lizard,	28	Fr. Parry.
Milford,	28	Sir Wm. Burnaby.
Triton,	28	S. Lutwidge.
Porcupine,	24	Hon. Hugh Conway.
Swallow,	16	Rd. Bickerton.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Infernal,	8	Capt. T. Allen.
Pluto,	8	Ja. Bradby.
Firebrand,	8	Hon. Geo. Berkeley.
Incendiary,	8	Wm. A. Meyrick.
Salamander,	8	Jas. Kinneer.

CUTTERS.

Kite,	George,
Young Hazard,	Holderneffe.
Peggy,	

The grand fleet returned into Torbay, July 2d, and failed again the 12th, consisting then of 38 sail of the line.

Note 154. Admiral Hardy's Fleet when reinforced.

When the Grand Fleet was reinforced to 46 sail of the line, Sir C. Hardy gave out the following

ORDER OF BATTLE.

The Resolution to lead with the Starboard, and the Bedford with the Larboard tacks on board.

VAN.

GEORGE DARBY, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

<i>Frigates, &c.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Ambuscade, Crescent,	Resolution,	Capt. Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart.	74	600
Champion, Hydra,	Invincible,	Samuel Cornish,	74	600
Scarborough.	Alfred,	William Bayne,	74	600
	Duke,	Sir C. Douglas, Bart.	90	750
Triton, to rep. signals.	Britannia,	{ Vice-Ad. George Darby.		
		{ Capt. C. M. Pole.	100	872
Bonnetta, sloop.	Union,	John Dalrymple.	90	750
Infernal, } fire-ships.	Alexander,	Rt. Hon. Lord Longford,	74	600
Pluto, }	Marlborough,	Taylor Penny,	74	600
Tapageur, } cutters.	Intrepid,	Hon. Henry St John,	64	500
Nimble, }				

FIFTH

APPENDIX.

FIFTH DIVISION.

SIR J. LOCKHART ROSS, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

<i>Frigates, &c.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
	Culloden,	Capt. George Balfour,	74	600
	Buffalo,	Hugh Bromedge,	64	420
Pandora,	Arrogant,	John Cleland,	74	600
	Defence,	James Cranston,	74	600
Diana, to rep. signals.	Royal George,	{ Rear-Ad. Sir J. L. Ross, Bt. } { Capt. J. L. Colpoys. }	100	867
	Thunderer,	Hon. R. B. Walsingham,	74	600
	Monarch,	Adam Duncan,	74	600
	Jupiter,	Francis Reynolds,	50	350
	Bienfaitant,	John M'Bride,	64	500

CENTER.

SIR CHARLES HARDY, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief.

	Cumberland,	Joseph Peyton,	74	600	
Southampton.	Courageux,	Rt. Hon. Lord Mulgrave,	74	650	
Milford.	Lizard.	Triumph,	Philip Affleck,	74	650
Phoenix.	Stag.	Formidable,	John Staunton,	90	750
Amazon.	Quebec.	{ Adm. Sir C. Hardy, Knt, Capt. Richd. Kempenfelt, Henry Collins }	{	100	894
Apollo, to rep. signals.	Victory,				
Drake, brig.					
Cormorant, sloop.	Foudroyant,	John Jervis,	80	700	
Firebrand,	Prfs. Amelia,	George Walters,	74	650	
Incendiary, } fireships.	Terrible,	Sir Rich. Bickerton, Bt.	74	600	
Kite,	Berwick,	Hon. K. Stewart,	74	600	
Griffin, } cutters.	Edgar,	John Elliot,	74	600	
Rattlesnake.					

FOURTH DIVISION.

ROBERT DIGBY, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

	Isis,	John Raynor,	50	350
	Shrewsbury,	Mark Robinson,	74	600
Porcupine.	St Albans,	Richard Onflow,	64	650
	Namur,	Charles Fielding,	90	750
Andromeda, to repeat signals.	Prince George,	{ Rear-Admiral Digby, Capt. Philip Patton, }	90	767
	Valiant,	Sam. G. Goodall,	74	650
True Briton, cutter.	America,	Samuel Thompson,	64	500
	Ramillies,	John Moutray,	74	600
	Centaur,	J. N. P. Nott.	74	600

REAR.

THOMAS GRAVES, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Brilliant.	Medea.	Hector,	Sir J. Hamilton, Bt.	74	600
Amphitrite.	Pegasus.	Romney,	George Johnson,	50	350
		Canada,	Hugh Dalrymple,	74	600
		Queen,	Alexander Innes,	90	750
Camel, to rep. signals.		London,	{ Rear-Admiral Graves,	90	767
			{ Capt. David Graves,		
Rambler,	} cutters.	Egmont,	John Carter Allen,	74	600
Flying Fish,		Prudent,	Thomas Burnett,	64	500
Salamander,	} fireships.	Blenheim,	Broderick Hartwell,	90	750
Furnace,		Bedford,	Edmund Affleck,	74	600
Helena, brig.					The

The Frigates, &c. in the foregoing Fleet were thus commanded.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Phoenix,	44	Capt. Sir Hyde Parker.
Ambuscade,	32	Hon. Chas. Phipps.
Diana,	32	Hon. Geo. Falconer.
Southampton,	32	Wm. Garnier.
Amazon,	32	Hon. W. Finch.
Quebec,	32	Geo. Farmer.
Apollo,	32	Ph. Pownall.
Stag,	32	R. P. Cooper.
Crescent,	28	Chas. Hope.
Triton,	28	S. Lutwidge.
Pandora,	28	Ant. Parry.
Milford,	28	Sir Wm. Burnaby, bt.
Lizard,	28	Fr. Parry.
Andromeda,	28	H. Bryne.
Brilliant,	28	John Ford.
Medea,	28	Jas. Montagu.
Pegasus,	28	J. Bazely.
Champion,	24	Chas. P. Hamilton.
Hydra,	24	Edw. Garner.
Porcupine,	24	Hon. Hugh Conway.
Amphitrite,	24	Thos. Gaborian.
Camel,	24	Rd. R. Bligh.
Scarborough,	24	R. B. Nicholas.

SLOOPS.

Bonetta,	16	R. Dundas.
Drake, brig,	14	Jof. Brown.
Helena, brig, ret.	14	Sir J. B. Warren, brt.
Cormorant,	16	J. W. Payne.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Infernal,	8	T. Allen.
Pluto,	8	Jas. Bradby.
Firebrand,	8	Hon. Geo. Berkeley.
Incendiary,	8	Wm. A. Meyrick.
Salamander,	8	Jas. Kinneer.
Furnace,	8	Geo. Stoney.

CUTTERS.

Tapageur,	14	Lord Chas. Fitzgerald.
Nimble,	14	Wm. Furnival.
Kite,	14	H. Trollope.
Griffin,	14	Sir J. Cook.
Rattlesnake,	14	Wm. Knell.
True Briton,	14	C. Cobb.
Rambler,	14	J. George.
Flying-fish,	14	J. Macdougall.

N. B. The men in the above Fleet were computed to be 34,000.

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Note

Note 154. A List of the Squadron under Commodore George Johnstone, failed to cruize in the Channel, July 9th.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Romney,	50	{ Geo. Johnstone Esqr. Commod. Capt. R. B. Nicholas.
Convert,	32	
Crescent,	28	H. Harvey.
Cormorant,	18	C. Hope.
Rattlesnake cutter,	12	R. Home.
		W. Knell.

And soon after joined the Fleet under Sir Charles Hardy.

Note 155. List of the Grand combined Fleet of France and Spain, commanded by Lieut.-General Comte D'Orvilliers, which appeared off Plymouth, August 17th, 1779.

Squadron of Observation.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
La Santissima Trinidad,	114	Don Louis de Cordova.
<i>L'Auguste,</i>	80	M. de Rochehouard.
St Fernando,	80	Don Terfmin Carafa.
* <i>L'Atif,</i>	64	M. de Boudes l'Ainé.
Velasco,	70	Don Santiago Munos.
<i>Le Neptune,</i>	74	M. Destouches.
Santa Isabella,	70	Don Antonio Posadas.
<i>Le Glorieux,</i>	74	Chev. de Bauffet, <i>Commod.</i>
El Oriente,	70	Don Domingo Perler.
<i>Le Conquerant,</i>	74	M. de Reals.
Le Septentrion,	70	Don Antonio Osorao.
<i>L'Eveillé,</i>	64	M. de Razilly.
El Moparca,	70	Don Antonio Oyarvide.
* <i>Le St Michael,</i>	64	M. D'Aymar.
El St Julian,	70	El Marquis de Medina.
El Astuto,	60	Don Etanillao Velasco.

Vanguard.

<i>La Ville de Paris,</i>	100	Le Comte de Guichen.
St Louis,	80	Don Ant. Camire.
<i>Le St Esprit,</i>	80	
St Joseph,	70	Don Ant. Oforno.
<i>Le Palmier,</i>	74	M. de Montiel.
St Miguel,	70	Don Juan Moreno.
<i>L'Intrepide,</i>	74	M. de Plessis Paticao.
El Diligente,	70	Don Alphonso Albornes.

L'

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
<i>L'Alexandre,</i>	64	M. de Tremigon.
<i>L'Indien,</i>	64	M. de Belleroy.
<i>La Solitaire,</i>	64	M. de Champion.
* <i>Le Prothée,</i>	64	
* <i>Le Triton,</i>	64	M. de Bordes.
<i>La Caton,</i>	64	M. de Fremont.
* <i>L'Actionnaire,</i>	64	M. de l'Archantel.

Centre.

<i>Le Bretagne,</i>	100	Le Comte d'Orvilliers.
<i>El St Nicholas,</i>	80	Don Antonio Ulloa.
<i>El Phoenix,</i>	80	Don Felix Tefada.
<i>El St Carlos,</i>	80	Don Pablo Lufana.
<i>Le Zodiaque,</i>	74	
<i>Ang. de la Guardia,</i>	70	Don Joseph Ruis Gordon.
<i>Le Citoyen,</i>	74	Marq. de Nieuil.
<i>El St Francis d'Assisio,</i>	70	Don Joseph Domas.
<i>L'Hercule,</i>	74	Comte de Amblimont.
<i>El St Ysidro,</i>	70	Don Justo Salafranco.
<i>Le Bien Aimé,</i>	74	M. Huon de Kermadec.
<i>La Princeffa,</i>	70	Don Manuel de Leon.
<i>Le Destin,</i>	74	M. de Goimpy.
<i>El St Francis de Paula,</i>	70	Don Alonco Ribos.
<i>Le Bizarre,</i>	64	M. de Tremignon, cadet.

Rear.

<i>El Rayo,</i>	80	Don Miguel Gaston.
<i>El Isidore,</i>	70	Don Diego Queroga.
<i>El St Vincente,</i>	80	Don Ant. de Arce.
<i>El St Damafo,</i>	70	Don Francisco de Borfa.
<i>El St Eugenio,</i>	70	Don Ant. Damonte.
<i>El St Joachim,</i>	70	Don Carlos de Torres.
<i>El Vincedor,</i>	70	Don Francisco Cifnesos.
<i>El St Pasqualli,</i>	70	Don Ignace Ponce de Leon.
<i>El St Pedro,</i>	70	Don Joseph Beanes.
<i>El Brillante,</i>	70	Don Martin Huidobro.
<i>El Guerrero,</i>	70	Don Tidel Eslabo.
<i>El Arrogante,</i>	70	Don Philippe Lopes.
<i>El Dragon,</i>	60	Don Ant. Cordefo.
<i>El St Jago d'España,</i>	60	Don Joseph Uritia.
<i>El Mino,</i>	54	Don Joseph Sabala.

RESERVE.

<i>La Couronne,</i>	80	M. de la Touche Treville.
<i>La Burgogne,</i>	74	
<i>La Victoire,</i>	74	Chevalier D'Albert.

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<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Scipion,	74	M. de Cherisay.
Le Pluton,	74	M. la Marthonie.

SPANISH FRIGATES.

La St Monica.	30		
La N. S. del Carmel,	30	Don Diego de Canes.	
La St Rafiena,	30	Don Andrea Tacon.	
La Maria Madeleine,	30	Don Salvador de Roca.	
2 Fireships of	20	A Store-ship,	40
A Corvette,	20	An Hospital do.	40

The ships marked thus *, were put out of commission soon after the combined fleets arrived at Brest in Sept. As also the Ardent of 64 guns, in order to obtain men to restore the numbers carried off by sickness in the other ships.

Note 156. List of the Squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, Bart. which was detached to the relief of Guernsey, Sept. 12th. on account of a rumour of the French having invaded that island.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Romney,	50	Rear Admiral Sir J. L. Ross, Bart. Capt. Geo. Johnstone.
Berwick,	74	
Courageux,	74	Hon. K. Stewart.
Bienfaisant,	64	Lord Mulgrave.
Jupiter,	50	J. M'Bride.
Phoenix,	44	F. Reynolds.
Ambuscade,	32	Sir Hyde Parker.
Diana,	32	Hon. Chas. Phipps.
Southampton,	32	Hon. Geo. Falconer.
Brilliant,	28	William Garnier.
Crescent,	28	J. Ford.
Milford,	28	Chas. Hope.
Porcupine,	24	Sir W. Burnaby.
Bonetta,	16	Hon. Hugh Conway.
Cormorant,	18	Ralph Dundas.
Helena,	14	H. Cromwell.
Firebrand,	8	Sir J. B. Warren, brt.
Incendiary,		Hon. Geo. Berkeley.
Griffin,	14	W. A. Meyrick.
Nimble,		J. Cook.
Flying-fish,		W. Furnival.
	14	J. Macdougall.

Note

Note 157. A List of the Squadron under the command of Captain Burnet, detached September 24th, from Spithead, in pursuit of Paul Jones, to the Frith of Forth.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prudent,	64	Capt. T. Burnet.
Emerald,	32	S. Marshall.
Andromeda,	28	H. Bryne.
Pegasus,	28	J. Bazely.
Medea,	28	Ja. Montagu,
Champion,	24	C. P. Hamilton.
Fairy,	16	T. L. Frederick.

Note 158. A List of the Squadron detached from Spithead under the command of Capt. Reynolds, in October, to the mouth of the river Shannon, to convoy a large fleet of East India Company's ships to England.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Jupiter,	50	Captain Reynolds.
Ambuscade,	32	Hon. C. Phipps.
Apollo,	32	Phm. Pownall.
Crescent,	28	Chas. Hope.
Milford,	28	Sir Wm. Burnaby.
Kite, cutter,	14	Wm. Knell.

Note 159. A List of the Squadron detached from Spithead, Decr. 1st, to the North Sea, to watch the motions of Paul Jones at the Texel, under the command of Capt. Reynolds.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Jupiter,	50	Capt. Reynolds.
Amazon,	32	Hon. W. C. Finch.
Stag,	32	R. P. Cooper.
Champion,	24	C. P. Hamilton.

List of the French Squadron under M. de la Mothe Piquet.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
L'Annibal,	74	Amphion,	50
Diademe,	74	Fier Roderigue,	50
Reflechi,	64		

Note 160. A List of the Squadron under the command of
• Capt. Jarvis, detached on a cruize from Spithead, Decr. 1779.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Foudroyant,	80	Capt. J. Jarvis.
Canada,	74	Hugh Dalrymple.
Diana,	32	Hon. Geo. Falconer.
Southampton,	32	Wm. Garnier.
Medea,	28	Geo. Montagu.
Pandora,	28	Ant. Parrey.

Note 161. A List of the Squadron under the command of
Captain Charles Fielding, sent to intercept a Convoy of
Dutch merchant-ships, laden with naval Stores for Brest, es-
corted by four ships of war, under the command of Vice-
Admiral Count Bylandt, Decr. 30. 1799.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Namur,	90	Capt. Charles Fielding.
Centaur,	74	J. N. P. Nott.
Courageux,	74	T. Allen, <i>acting</i> .
Thunderer,	74	James Bradby, <i>do</i> .
Valiant,	74	S. G. Goodall.
Buffalo,	60	H. Bromedge.
Portland,	50	Ant. Hunt.
Emerald,	32	Sam. Marshall.
Seaford,	20	Isaac Prescott.
Camel,	20	Rd. B. Bligh.
Hawke,	12	Richard Murray.
Wolf,	8	M. Cole.

Note 162. Parliamentary Grants for the year 1780.

(See the end of the Appendix.)

Note 163. List of the Fleet that failed from Spithead under
Rear-Admiral Digby, Aug. 29th.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prince George,	98	Robert Digby, Esq. R.-Ad. of the Blue.
		Capt. Wm. Fox.
Foudroyant,	80	J. Jarvis.
Alfred,	74	Wm. Bayne.
Canada,	74	Sir Geo. Collier.
Defence,	74	Ja. Cranston.
Fortitude,	74	Sir Rd. Bickerton.
		Marlborough,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Marlborough,	74	T. Penny.
Valiant,	74	S. G. Goodall.
Inflexible,	64	R. Cotton.
Nonfuch,	64	Sir Ja. Wallace.
Prince William,	64	Stair Douglas.
Buffalo,	60	Robert Calder.
Minerva,	32	Cha. Fielding.
Fox,	32	Hon. T. Windfor.

N. B. The above Fleet having got as far as the Land's End, was forced by contrary winds back to Torbay. On the 12th of September they were joined by the following fleet.

List of the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Darby, from Spithead, that joined the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Digby, in Torbay, Sept. 12.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Britannia,	100	{ G. Darby, V.-A. of the Blue. Capt. Jos. Peyton. Ja. Bradby.
Victory,	100	
Royal George,	100	Fr. Wm. Drake, Esq. R.-Ad. of the Red.
		Capt. J. W. Clayton.
		Sir J. L. Ross, Bart. Rear-Ad. of the Blue.
		Capt. J. Bourmaster.
Barfleur,	98	B. Hill.
Alexander,	74	Lord Longford.
Cumberland,	74	H. Harwood, <i>acting</i> .
Courageux,	74	Lord Mulgrave.
Edgar,	74	J. Elliot.
Invincible,	74	C. Saxton.
Monarch,	74	A. Duncan.
Emerald,	32	S. Marshall.
Alarm,	32	Sir Rd. Pearson.
Champion,	24	C. P. Hamilton.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Firebrand,	8	Geo. Robertson.
Harpy,	8	Ph. Walfh.
Incendiary,	8	W. A. Meyrick.
Lightning,	8	Geo. Campbell.
Pluto,	8	Thomas Geary.

The following ships from Plymouth, also joined V-Ad. Darby's Fleet.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Duke,	98	Capt. Sir C. Douglas.
Queen,	98	Alex. Innes.
Formidable,	98	J. Staunton.
	N 4	

Ocean,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ocean,	90	Geo. Ourry.
Namur,	90	Herb. Sawyer.
Princess Amelia,	80	J. Macartney.
Gibraltar,	80	J. C. Allen.
Bellona,	74	Rich. Onslow.
Dublin,	74	L. Wallis.
Princessa,	70	Sir Tho. Rich, Bart.
Bienfaisant,	64	J. M'Bride.

A few days afterwards, an order arrived for the *Barfleur*, *Gibraltar*, *Monarch*, *Invincible*, *Princessa*, and *Prince William*, to return to Spithead, they being ordered on foreign service.

Note 164. List of the Fleet detached to the West Indies, under the command of Commodore Walsingham.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Thunderer,	74	{ Hon. R. B. Walsingham. Capt. R. B. Nicholas.
Berwick,	74	
Egmont,	74	Hon. K. Stewart.
Shrewsbury,	74	B. Fanshaw.
Centaur,	74	M. Robinson.
Ambuscade,	32	J. N. P. Nott.
Scarborough,	20	Hon. Wm. Finch.
		W. H. K. O'Hara.

Note 165. List of the Fleet detached under the command of R. A. Graves, to observe the motions of the French Squadron under M. de Ternay, sailed from Spithead, May 13, and arrived at New York, July 13, 1780.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
London,	98	{ T. Graves, Rear Adm. of the Blue. Capt. D. Graves.
Resolution,	74	
Bedford,	74	{ Sir Chaloner Ogle, Commodore. Capt. Lord R. Manners.
Royal Oak,	74	
Prudent,	64	Edm. Affleck.
America,	64	Sir Digby Dent.
Amphitrite,	24	T. Burnet.
		S. Thompson.
		Robert Biggs.

Note

APPENDIX.

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Note 166. EMBARKATION RETURN, &c. of all the British Corps and Recruits, which have been sent from Gr. Britain or Ireland, to any part of North America, or the West Indies, in 1778, 1799, 1780.

Years.	Regiments,	Commissioned Officers.					Staff-Officers.					Non-Com. Offic. drums, & files.					Private men.					Total strength, officers included.	Total, Officers included embarked each year.
1778	70th, - 74th, - 82d, 6 comp. Recruits,	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lts. or Enfs.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Quart.-Master	Surgeons.	Mates.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drums & files.								
1779	76th, - 79th, - 80th, - 82d, 4 comp. 88th, - 89th, - Recruits,	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lts. or Enfs.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Quart.-Master	Surgeons.	Mates.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drums & files.								
1780	1st, 1st batt. 13th, - 69th, - 85th, - 86th, - 87th, - 90th, - 91st, - 92d, - 93d, - 94th, - 95th, 9 comp. Recruits,	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lts. or Enfs.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Quart.-Master	Surgeons.	Mates.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drums & files.								
Total, -		8	13	25	125	231	139	1	19	19	19	19	665	787	432	18374	20882	20882					

State

State of his Majesty's British regular Land Forces, Officers included, in North America, and the West Indies, as they were at the end of the year 1779.

		Offic. pref.		Non-commissioned.	Rank and file.	Total, Officers included.	Privates wanting to complete.
		Commissioned	Staff.				
N. Amer.	Under Sir H. Clinton, by monthly return of Dec. 1. 1779,	591	83	1402	17077	19153	3648
	Under Gen. Haldimand, by monthly return of Dec. 1. 1779,	114	32	230	009	3385	831
	Under the Convention, by monthly return, of Aug. 1. 1799,	134	26	258	1228	1646	2532
W. Indies.	By monthly return of Dec. 1. 1779,	276	66	712	6076	7140	4238

Account of the Men lost and disabled in his Majesty's British Land Forces, including two battalions of Marines serving on shore, by death, captivity, desertion, wounds, or sickness, in North America and the West Indies, from Nov. 1st. 1774, to 1780.

		Dead.	Total price new.	Deserted.	Discharged.
1774	N. America, under Gens. Gage and Haldimand,	30	000	47	16
	West Indies, - - - - -	59	000	4	20
1775	N. Amer. under Gens. Haldimand, Gage, & Howe,	781	000	115	249
	West Indies, - - - - -	121	000	48	148
1776	N. America, { under Sir William Howe, -	869	744	192	619
	West Indies, { under Sir Guy Carleton, -	200	48	68	36
		80	000	80	38
1777	N. America, { under Sir William Howe, -	1202	1274	282	440
	West Indies, { under Sir Guy Carleton, -	81	162	20	29
		220	484	487	5
	under General Burgoyne, - - -	303	000	205	240
1778	N. America, { under Sir William Howe, -	1311	641	628	1281
	West Indies, { under Sir Guy Carleton, -	817	846	32	87
		61	381	546	83
	under the Convention of Saratoga, -	236	000	104	71
1779	N. America, { under Sir Henry Clinton, -	1154	1020	263	444
	West Indies, { under General Haldimand, -	42	165	27	87
		8	259	176	000
	under the Convention, - - - - -	1054	000	122	34
1780	N. America, { under Sir Henry Clinton, -	No return.			
	West Indies, { under General Haldimand, -	58	166	38	30
		3	256	174	000
	under the Convention, - - - - -	2036	000	145	178

Note

List of the Squadron detached to the West Indies, the beginning of November, under Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Barfleur,	80	{ Sir Samuel Hood, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. J. Inglefield.
Gibraltar,	74	
Invincible,	74	
Princeffa,	70	C. Saxton.
Monarcha,	70	Sir T. Rich, Bart.
Prince William,	64	J. Gell.
Belliqueux,	64	Stair Douglas.
Panther,	60	Thomas Fitzherbert.
Thetis,	32	J. Harvey.
Sybil,	28	R. Linzee.
Du Guay Trouin,	16	Lord C. Fitzgerald.
Swallow,	14	Geo. Stoney.
Fly, cutter,		Rich. Bickerton.
		M. Ponsonby.

The 1st batt. 1st regiment, 13th and 69th regts, went out to the Leeward Islands with this Fleet.

Note 167. Force left under General Knyphausen at New York.

17th Dragoons.	Reg. of Waldeckers.
2 Battalions Foot Guards.	A detachment of Artillery.
17th regiment of foot.	Skinner's.
26th ditto.	De Lancey's.
37th ditto.	Brown's.
38th ditto.	Bayard's and other prov. Corps.
1500 Hessians.	

Note 168. Force embarked at New-York, under Sir Henry Clinton, and Fleet under Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot.

STAFF-OFFICERS.

General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Commander in Chief.
Lieutenant-General Charles, Earl Cornwallis.

Major-Generals.

James Robertson.	Augustine Prescott.
William Tryon.	James Pattison.
Daniel Jones.	Hon. A. Leslie.
Thomas Clarke.	John Campbell.
Edward Matthew.	

Brigad:-

Brigadier-Generals.

Francis M'Lean.	John Howard.
James Patterfon.	William Dalrymple.
George Garth.	Thomas Stirling.

Adjutant-General Major John André.
 Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General Dalrymple.

List of the different Regiments and Corps selected by Sir Henry Clinton, to accompany him on the expedition against Charlestown.

1st & 2d batt. Lt. Infantry,	800	
Ditto ditto Grenadiers,	900	
7th, or Royal Fuzileers,	400	
23d, or Welsh Fuzileers,	400	
33d,	450	
42d, or Royal Highlanders,	700	<i>Joined from Savannah,</i>
63d,	400	<i>71st regiment, 1st battalion.</i>
64th,	350	<i>South Carolina Volunteers.</i>
British Legion,	200	
Queen's Rangers,	200	
Guides and Pioneers,	150	
Fanning's Corps,	100	
The Hessian regts. of Lin-		<i>Joined from New York,</i>
ing, Lenzerk, Schuyler,		<i>Hessians.</i>
Hayne, and Graff's Gre-		<i>New York Volunteers.</i>
nadiers,	1800	
Ferguson's Corps,	300	
Yagers,	200	
British Artillery,	200	
7550		

A List of his Majesty's Fleet in North America, under the command of Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Europe,	74	{ Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq. Vice- Admiral of the Blue. Capt. William Swiney.
Ruffel,	74	
Robust,	74	
* Raifonable,	64	Fr. S. Drake.
Defiance,	64	Phillips Cosby.
* Renown,	50	F. H. Evans.
Adamant,	50	Max. Jacobs.
Rainbow,	44	Geo. Dawson.
		Gid. Johnston.
		John Kendal.

Roebuck,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Roebuck,	44	Sir A. S. Hammond, Kt.
Romulus,	44	Geo. Gayton.
Affurance,	44	Ja. Cumming.
Charon,	44	T. Symonds.
* Danae,	32	S. Graves,
Blonde,	32	A. Barclay.
Pearl,	32	Geo. Montagu.
Richmond,	32	Cha. Hudson.
Thames,	32	Tyr. Howe.
Delaware,	32	Chr. Mason.
Ifis,	32	Ja. Hawker.
Raleigh,	32	Ja. Gambier.
Huffar,	28	Cha. M. Pole.
Medea,	28	H. Duncan.
† Pandora,	28	Ant. Parrey.
Guadaloupe,	28	Hugh Robinfon.
* Virginia,	28	J. Orde.
‡ Shark,	28	Howel Lloyd.
Camilla,	20	J. Collins.
Fowey,	20	J. Orde.
Galatea,	20	Ja. Reid.
† Hind,	20	William Young.
Hydra,	20	Ed. Garner.
Hyæna,	20	Edw. Thompson.

SLOOPs.

Albany,	14	H. Mowat.
Bonetta,	14	Ralph Dundas.
Dispatch,	14	J. Botham.
Delight,	14	J. Inglis.
Falcon,	18	Rich. Lock.
Nautilus,	18	T. Farnham.
Raven,	14	J. Stanhope.
Scorpion,	16	C. Osborne.
Otter,	14	Andrew Sutherland.
Vulture,	14	Howel Lloyd.
Avenger,	14	P. Aplin.

ARMED SHIPS.

Pacificque,	20	Smith Child.
Ranger,	20	Hugh Blaikie.
Vigilant,	20	T. Goldesborough.

BOMB-KETCH.

Strombolo,	8	A. Edgar.
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FIRE-SHIP.

Lucifer,	8	J. P. Ardesoife.
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Hos-

HOSPITAL SHIP.

Jersey,

60

R. Hafwell.

The ships marked thus * came home in the course of the year as convoy to the trade.

The ships marked thus † were at Quebec.

† She was purchased by order of Sir George Rodney, and failed with him for the West Indies, but foundered on the voyage thither.

Note 169. List of Rebel ships taken or destroyed in the harbour of Charlestown.

The Bricole, pierced for 60, mounting 44 guns, twenty-four and eighteen pounders, sunk; her captain, officers, and crew, prisoners.

The Truite, 26 twelve pounders, sunk, her captain, &c. prisoners.

Queen of France, 28 nine pounders, sunk, ditto.

General Moultrie, 20 six-pounders, sunk, ditto.

Notre Dame (brig) 16 ditto, sunk, ditto.

Providence, 32 guns, eighteen and twelve pounders, taken, captain, officers, and crew, prisoners.

Boston, 32 guns, eighteen and twelve pounders, taken, ditto.

Ranger, 20 six-pounders, taken, ditto.

French Ships.

L'Avanture, 26 nine and six pounders, commanded by the Sieur de Brulot, Lieut. de Vaisseaux, taken, ditto.

Polacre, 16 six-pounders, taken.

Some empty brigs, lying at the wharfs, with other small vessels, were also taken, with four armed galleys.

Return of the prisoners, Ordnance, Stores, &c. at Fort Moultrie.

1 Lieutenant-colonel, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 110 non-commissioned officers and privates, continental troops; and 2 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, and 91 non-commissioned officers and privates, militia—41 iron ordnance, 3809 round shot, 148 bar-shot, 224 grape-shot, 133 canister-shot, 46 barrels powder, &c.

Note 170. Summons sent to General Lincoln, the Rebel General, to surrender.

Sir Henry Clinton to Major-General Lincoln.

SIR,

Camp before Charlestown, May 8, 1780.

Circumstanced as I now am with respect to the place invested, humanity only can induce me to lay within your reach the terms I had determined should not again be proffered.

The

The fall of Fort Sullivan, the destruction on the 6th instant of what remained of your cavalry, the critical period to which our approaches against the town have brought us, mark this as the term of your hopes of succour, (could you ever have framed any), and as an hour beyond which resistance is temerity.

By this last summons, therefore, I throw to your charge whatever vindictive severity exasperated soldiers may inflict on the unhappy people whom you devote, by persevering in a fruitless defence.

I shall expect your answer until eight o'clock, when hostilities will commence again, unless the town be surrendered.

Note 171. Articles of Capitulation between Sir Henry Clinton, and Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, commanding in Chief in the town and harbour of Charlestown. May 11. 1780.

ART. I. That all acts of hostility and work shall cease between the besiegers and besieged, until the articles of capitulation shall be agreed on, signed and executed, or collectively rejected.

ANS. All acts of hostility and work shall cease, until the articles of capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

ART. II. The town and fortifications shall be surrendered to the commander in chief of the British forces, such as they now stand.

ANS. The town and fortifications, with the shipping at the wharfs, artillery, and all public stores whatsoever, shall be surrendered in their present state, to the commanders of the investing forces: proper officers shall attend from the respective departments to receive them.

ART. III. The Continental troops, and sailors, with their baggage, shall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain prisoners of war until exchanged. While prisoners, they shall be supplied with good and wholesome provisions in such quantity as is served out to the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. IV. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, and be secured in their persons and property.

ANS. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes as prisoners on parole; which parole, as long as they observe, shall secure them from being molested in their property by the British troops.

ART. V. The sick and wounded shall be continued under the care of their own surgeons, and be supplied with medicines, and such necessaries as are allowed to the British hospitals.

ANS. Granted.

ART. VI. The officers of the army and navy shall keep their horses, swords, pistols, and baggage, which shall not be searched, and retain their servants.

ANS. Granted, except with respect to the horses, which will not be

be allowed to go out of town, but may be disposed of by a person left from each corps for that purpose.

ART. VII. The garrison shall, at an hour appointed, march out, with shouldered arms, drums beating, and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

ANS. The whole garrison shall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of the town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will deposit their arms. The drums are not to beat a British march, or colours to be uncased.

ART. VIII. That the French consul, his house, papers, and other moveable property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the commander in chief of the British forces.

ANS. Agreed, with this restriction, that he is to consider himself as a prisoner on parole.

ART. IX. That the citizens shall be protected in their persons and properties.

ANS. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the siege, must be prisoners on parole; and with respect to their property in the city, shall have the same terms as are granted to the militia; and all other persons now in the town, not described in this or other articles, are notwithstanding understood to be prisoners on parole.

ART. X. That a twelvemonth's time be allowed all such as do not chuse to continue under the British government, to dispose of their effects, real and personal, in the state, without any molestation whatever, or to remove such part thereof as they chuse, as well as themselves and families; and that, during that time, they or any of them may have it at their option to reside occasionally in town or country.

ANS. The discussion of this article of course cannot possibly be entered into at present.

ART. XI. That the same protection to their persons and properties, and the same time for the removal of their effects, be given to the subjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding article.

ANS. The subjects of France and Spain shall have the same terms as are granted to the French consul.

ART. XII. That a vessel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the General's dispatches, which are not to be opened.

ANS. Granted; and a proper vessel with a flag will be provided for that purpose.

All public papers and records must be carefully preserved, and faithfully delivered to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them.

H. CLINTON.

M. ARBUTHNOT.

B. LINCOLN.

Return

Return of Prisoners taken at Charlestown.

2 Major-generals, 5 brigadier-generals, 3 majors of brigade, 16 Colonels, 9 Lieutenant colonels, 21 Majors, 145 Captains, 162 Lieutenants, 41 Cornets or Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 7 Adjutants, 6 Quarter-masters, 18 Surgeons, 6 Mates, 329 serjeants, 137 drummers, 4710 rank and file. Total 5618 men, exclusive of nearly 100 seamen in arms.

Note 172. List of the Rebel ships put in commission, and to whom given.

The Providence, Boston, and Ranger, being purchased into His Majesty's service, occasioned the following promotions.

Charles H. Evans, to the Charlestown, late the Boston.

Smith Child, to the Raisable, vice Evans.

John Henry, to the Providence.

John Knowles, Agent of transports, to the Fowey, vice Henry.

Andrew J. Douglas of the to the Roebuck, vice Hammond.

Lieut. Edm. Bowers of the Europe, to the Halifax, late the Ranger.

Charles Stirling, to the Pacific.

Note 173. Volunteer Force at New York, Feb. 19, 1780.

Old Companies.

New York Rangers, 1 company, 107.

New York Highlanders, 1 company, 107.

New York Volunteers, 7 companies, 455.

New Associated Companies.

New York Marine Artillery, 1 company, 98.

Commissariat Loyal Volunteers, 2 companies, 107.

Ordnance Volunteers, artificers, 1 comp. 71.

Ordnance Volunteers, seamen, 3 comp. 166.

Engincer Volunteers, 1 company, 134.

Quarter Master General's Volunteers, 1 company, 56.

Barrack Master General's Volunteers, 1 company, 91.

King's Dock Yard Volunteers, 3 companies, 161.

City Militia, 40 companies, 2662.

Royal Navy acting on shore, 355.

Seamen from the transports, navy victuallers, small craft, New York pilots, and private ships, 1129.——Total 5796.

N. B. A troop of 60 Light Cavalry, formed from the artillery horse department, to act as occasion may require, armed with sabres and

and pistols, and cloathed at their own expence, commanded by Captain Scott.

New York Marine Artillery, formed from the Marine Society established by Royal Charter.

(Signed) J. A. PATTISON, M. G.

Note 174. List of the French Fleet under the command of the Chevalier de Ternay, which arrived at Rhode Island, July 10th, as also of the French Land Forces, under the command of Lieut.-General the Comte du Rochambeau.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
* Le Duc de Burgogne,	84	1200	{ Admiral Chev. de Ternay. Capt. Chev. de Medine.
* Le Neptune,	74	700	
Le Conquerant,	74	700	M. de la Grandiere.
* L'Eveill�,	64	600	M. de Tilly.
Le Provence,	64	600	M. de Lambart.
Le Jafon,	64	600	M. de Clocheterie.
L'Ardent,	64	600	M. de Marigny.
La Fantafque, hof- pital fhip,	{ 64	600	M. de Vandore.

FRIGATES.

* Le Surveillante,	40	300	M. de Caillet.
* L' Andromaque,	36	250	M. de Ronevel.
* La Sibelle,	36	250	Baron de Clugny.
* La Hermione,	36	250	M. de la Touche.
Le Guepe,	14		
* La C�ur, fnow,	14		
* La Glebe, cutter,	16		

The fhips marked thus * were coppered.

Land Forces.

Regiment of Bourbonnois, No. 7th.
Ditto of Royal Deux Ponts, No. 45th.
Ditto of Saintonge, No. 76th.
Ditto of Soiffonois, No. 87th.
Legion de Laufun.
One Battalion of Artillery.
In all, about 5500 men.

General Officers.

Lieut.-General the Comte de Rochambeau, Commander in Chief.

Masters de Champs, { Baron Viomenil,
Viscount de Viomenil.
Chev. de Castellux.

Quartermaster-General, M. de Cuffine.

Note

Note 175. Return of the Troops under the command of Lieutenant-general Earl Cornwallis, at the Battle of Camden.

Royal Artillery—2 Lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file.

Light companies—2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 129 rank and file.

23d reg.—3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 13 serjeants, 8 drummers, 261 rank and file.

33d reg.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Mate, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 269 rank and file.

1st batt. 71st reg.—2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Mate, 14 serjeants, 6 drummers, 114 rank and file.

2d batt. ditto—1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 9 serjeants, 94 rank and file.

Volunteers of Ireland—1 Colonel, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 1 Mate, 23 serjeants, 11 drummers, 253 rank and file.

British Legion of Cavalry—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 12 serjeants, 2 drummers, 157 rank and file.

British Legion of Infantry—4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 3 drummers, 106 rank and file.

Royal North Carolina reg.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 16 serjeants, 8 drummers, 223 rank and file.

Pioneers—2 Lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 23 rank and file.

Volunteer militia. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 8 serjeants, 300 rank and file.

Total—1 Colonel, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 31 Captains, 46 Lieutenants, 23 Ensigns, 6 Adjutants, 2 Quartermasters, 3 Surgeons, 3 Mates, 133 serjeants, 40 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

By the return, the loss of the troops under the command of Earl Cornwallis, in the above battle, was, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 64 rank and file killed; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed and wounded.

Killed—Captain Allen Malcolm, of the 33d; and Lieut. Archibald Campbell, of the 1st batt. of the 71st.

Wounded—Lieut.-Colonels Webster of the 33d, (slightly), and Hamilton, of the Royal North-Carolina reg.: Captain James Drury, of the 23d; Richard Cotton, of the 33d; and Hugh Campbell of the 1st batt. of the 71st; Lieuts. Marquois, of the Royal Artillery; George Wynyard and James L. Harvey, of the 33d; John Grant,

of the 1st batt. of the 71st; Gillespie, of the Volunteers of Ireland; Denovan, of the Legion infantry; Macalpine, of the R. North-Carolina reg.; and Macdonald, of the pioneers; and Ensigns Bowen, of the light companies; J. Wheeler, Collington, of the 33d; Whatley and Thomson, of the Volunteers of Ireland; and Shaw, of the R. North-Carolina regiment.

Ordnance and military stores taken.

Brass field-pieces—6 pounders 4; three-pounders 2, two-pounders 2; total 8.

Abandoned by the enemy, and brought from their camp, at Lynche's Creek.

Ammunition-waggs. covered,	22	Ditto for three-pounders,	520
Travelling-forges,	2	Stands of arms,	200
Fixed ammunition for six-pdrs.	160	Musket-cartridges,	80,000

Taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton at the defeat of General Sumpter, Aug. 18.

Field-pieces, three-pounders, 2.

Killed and wounded of the troops under Lieut.-Colonel Tarleton's command.

Killed—1 Captain, and 5 rank and file of the light infantry; and 1 serjeant and 2 rank and file of the Legion Cavalry.

Wounded—6 rank and file of the Legion Cavalry.

Note 176. Troops under Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in Carolina and Georgia.

The 7th, 23d, 33d, part of the 60th, 63d, 64th, and 71st regiments of Infantry.

Provincial Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's Legion, Horse and Foot,
Volunteers of Ireland, under Lieutenant Colonel Rawdon.
New York Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull.
Colonel Montfort Brown's corps,
South Carolina Royalists, under Colonel Innes.
Two battalions of De Lancey's.
Lieutenant-Colonel Brown's Florida Rangers.

In West Florida, under Maj.-Gen. John Campbell.

Part of the 16th regiment. Part of the 60th regiment.
Regiment of Waldeckers.

Note

Note 176. Troops under Brigadier-General Arnold.

80th, or Edinburgh regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Dundas,	600
The Queen's Rangers, Horse and Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe,	600
Colonel Beverly Robinson's Provincials,	250
Brigadier-General Arnold's own corps,	200
Total,	1650

Note 177. List of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Rodney, at Sandyhook.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Sandwich,	90	{ Sir G. Rodney, Ad. of the Wh. Capt. Walter Young.
Ruffel,	94	{ Fr. Drake, R.-Ad. of the Blue. Capt. B. Hafwell.
Centaur,	74	J. N. P. Nott,
Triumph,	74	Ph. Affleck.
Culloden,	74	Geo. Balfour. *
Alcide,	74	Charles Thompson.
Terrible,	74	Ja. Fergusson.
Shrewsbury,	74	M. Robinson.
Torbay,	74	J. L. Gidoin.
Suffolk,	74	Ab. Crespin.
Intrepid,	64	Hen. Hervey.
Yarmouth,	64	J. T. Duckworth.
Fortunée,	42	H. C. Christian.
Boreas,	28	John Rodney.
Greyhound,	24	William Fooks.

Note 178. Summons sent to Captain Durnford, Commandant of the Fort at Mobile, by D. B. Galvez, Major General of the Spanish army.

SIR,

If the number of troops with which I shall invest the fort did not greatly exceed those which you have to defend it, I should not propose to you to surrender; but the great inequality of strength puts us in such a state, that you must either give it up immediately, or you must suffer all the calamities of war, if a useless and obstinate resistance should irritate the patience of my troops, already desperate with the several misfortunes they have suffered. To-day I shall be disposed to a regular capitulation, conformable to the present circumstances; to-morrow perhaps, Sir, will leave you no other resource,

source, but a fruitless repentance for not having accepted my proposal in favour of the unfortunate men under your command.

I have the honour to be, your very humble,
and obedient servant,

BERNARDO DE GALVEZ.

From the River de los Peros, March 1. 1780.

Note 179. Articles of Capitulation of Mobile, between Elias Durnford, Esq. and Signor Don Bernardo de Galvez.

ARTICLE I. That the regular troops of this garrison shall be permitted to go to Pensacola, by the road of the river des los Perdidos, with their arms and their cartridges full, giving them an escort for their baggage: or they shall be sent to that place by sea, without being searched, as soon as convenient, allowing them six days provision for their journey.

Ans. Refused.

ART. II. The first article having been refused, I ask that the troops shall march out through the breach, drums beating, and with sixteen rounds in their cartouches; that they shall march along the fosse to the principal gate of the fort; and when got at some distance from the covered road, opposite the breach, they shall surrender their arms to those of his Catholic Majesty; the Governor and officers shall keep their swords; and their baggage and effects, with those belonging to the soldiers, shall not be searched.

Ans. Granted.

ART. III. The seamen, inhabitants, and workmen, specified in my lists, shall be free to retire to their dwellings, under the same conditions granted to the inhabitants of the Natches.

Ans. The seamen shall be kept the same as the soldiers; and the inhabitants who went into the fort, and took arms for its defence, must surrender as prisoners of war: and in case Pensacola shall be attacked, these inhabitants shall share the same fate; that is to say, if they took arms, and were made prisoners of war, they shall continue so, and shall not enjoy their liberty; but if Pensacola shall not be attacked, they shall be released within eight months; but they must swear not to bear arms during the war. The inhabitants who have not been in arms shall enjoy the same advantages granted at the capitulation of Baton Rouge and Natches.

ART. IV. The infirm and the wounded, who cannot be removed, shall be removed as soon as their sickness and hurts will permit: they shall be attended by our physicians and surgeons, shall have lodging and diet, and every assistance gratis, at the same time with the other troops and inhabitants.

Ans. The sick and wounded shall have the same care with those of his Catholic Majesty's troops; they shall be attended by their own physicians and surgeons; and his Britannic Majesty shall pay all expences.

pences according to the estimates given by the Spanish Commissary. When they are well, they must remain prisoners of war with the rest, and shall be carried to join their respective companies.

ART. V. Those inhabitants who deposited their effects in the fort, for better security, shall be allowed to collect them, and to dispose of them as they shall think most convenient.

ANS. All the effects found in the fort belong to his Catholic Majesty.

ART. VI. Those inhabitants who have assisted in the defence of the fort, shall be treated as virtuous patriots.

ANS. This is answered in the third article.

ART. VII. Whatever goods of the inhabitants have been collected during the siege by his Catholic Majesty's troops, shall be restored or paid for, by virtue of the justifying documents which shall be presented.

ANS. All cattle killed for the service and maintenance of his Catholic Majesty's forces, shall be paid for, on proof given that the owners had not taken arms, or were not in the condition of being treated as enemies.

ART. VIII. Whatsoever deserters, of any nation whatsoever, shall be found in the fort, shall be treated as the other troops, and not be treated as enemies of State.

ANS. All deserters found, shall be treated as the other prisoners.

ART. IX. The prisoners shall have a daily allowance of provisions till they are exchanged.

ANS. The prisoners shall have daily allowance at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, according as it shall be rated in the estimates of the Spanish Commissary.

ART. X. The soldiers shall not be permitted to separate from the troop or company in which they are enrolled, or go into any other service.

ANS. The soldiers shall be so treated, that there shall be no suspicion of any design to oblige them to quit their old service for any other; but they shall be free to engage in that of Spain, if they desire it, of their own free will.

ART. XI. The fort shall be surrendered to the troops of his Catholic Majesty to morrow the 14th inst. at ten o'clock in the morning.

ELIAS DURNFORD.

BERNARDO DE GALVES.

ADDIT. ART. The besieged shall, *bona fide*, deliver to the Commissaries appointed to receive them, all the ammunition, arms, artillery, powder, provisions, and other effects, that exist in the fort at the time of capitulation, without spoiling or concealing any thing.

B. DE GALVEZ.

E. DURNFORD.

Note 180. List of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Edwards at Newfoundland.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Portland,	50	{ Richard Edwards, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Thomas Lloyd.
Oiseau,	32	Henry Lloyd.
Maidstone,	28	Wm. Parker.
Mercury,	28	Isaac Prescott.
Proteus, prize-ship,	24	J. Buchanan, Master & Com.
Surprise,	28	Capt. S. Reeve.
Vestal,	28	Hon. Geo. Berkely.
Cygnets,	18	Ph. Baskerville.
Fairy,	16	Edwin F. Stanhope.
Atalanta,	16	Sampson Edwards.

ARMED SHIPS.

Vulcan,	20	T. Marshall.
Prince Edward,	14	Stiles.
Placentia,	14	Arthur.
Trepassey,	14	Ja. Smith.

Note 181. List of the Fleet at the Leeward Islands, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princess Royal,	98	{ Hyde Parker, Esq. Rear-Ad- miral of the Red. Capt. John Cowling.
Vengeance,	74	{ Wm. Hotham, Commodore. Capt. J. Holloway.
Ajax,	74	J. Symons.
Egmont,	74	R. Fanshaw.
Montagu,	74	J. Houlton.
Vigilant,	74	Sir Geo. Home, Bart.
Venus,	36	J. Douglas.
Amazon,	32	Hon. W. C. Finch.
Brune,	32	Fr. J. Hartwell.
Convert,	32	H. Harvey.
L'Alcmene,	32	Hon. Savile Finch.
Cyclops,	28	J. Robinson.
Albemarle,	28	T. Taylor.
Favourite,	16	J. Manby.
Hornet,	14	R. Haswell.
Rover,	18	J. T. Duckworth.
Savage,	16	J. Graves.

Surprise,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Surprise,	18	Geo. Day.
Star,	10	N. Ingram.
St Vincente,	10	Geo. Wilkinfon.

A List of the Prizes made by the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker.

La Fortunée,	40	L'Hercule,	30
La Blanche,	32	Le Marechal de Brisac,	22
Le Ellis,	28	Le Chauvigny,	18
Le Compas,	30	St Jacques,	18
Le President Berthune,	30	Sphynx, retaken,	20
La Menagere,	30		

Note 182. List of the Fleet under Admiral Rodney in the West Indies.

(See Note 209.)

Note 183. British Line of Battle, on the day of action, April 17th, 1780.

The Stirling Castle to lead with the Starboard, and the Magnificent with the Larboard Tacks on board.

VAN.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
1 Stirling Castle,	64	500	Capt. Robert Carkett.
2 Ajax,	74	600	Samuel Uvedale.
3 Elizabeth,	74	600	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
4 Princess Royal,	90	770	{ Hyde Parker, Esq. Rear-Adm. of the Red, 2d in command. Capt. H. Harmood.
5 Albion,	74	600	Geo. Bowyer.
6 Terrible,	74	600	John Douglas.
7 Trident,	64	500	A. J. P. Molloy.
Greyhound,	28	200	W. Dickson, to rep. signals.

CENTRE.

8 Grafton,	74	600	{ Thomas Collingwood, Esquire, Commodore. Capt. T. Newnham.
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Note

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
9 Yarmouth,	64	500	Nath. Bateman.
10 Cornwall,	74	600	Tim. Edwards.
11 Sandwich,	90	752	{ Sir Geo. B. Rodney, Ad. of the White, Commander in Chief. Capt. Walter Young.
12 Suffolk,	74	600	
13 Boyne *,	70	520	Thomas Crespin.
14 Vigilant,	64	500	Charles Cotton.
Venus,	36	240	Sir Geo. Hume, Bart.
Pegasus *,	28	200	J. Ferguson, to rep. signals.
Deal Castle †,	24	160	John Bazely.
			Wm. Fooks.

REAR.

15 Vengeance §,	74	617	{ W. Hotham, Esq. Commodore. Capt. J. Holloway.
16 Medway *,	60	420	
17 Montagu,	74	600	Wm. Affleck.
18 Conqueror,	74	617	{ J. Houlton. Joshua Rowley, Esq. Rear-Ad. of the Red. Capt. Thomas Watfon.
19 Intrepid,	64	500	
20 Magnificent,	74	600	Hon. Henry St. John.
Andromeda †,	28	200	John Elphinstone.
Centurion *,	50	350	H. Byrne, to rep. signals.
To assist the Rear in case of need.			Rd. Braithwaite,

List of Ships appertaining to Sir George Rodney's Squadron, and not in the foregoing List.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Preston *,	50	Capt. Wm. Truscott,
Acteon,	44	R. Keeler.
La Fortunée,	40	H. C. Christian.
Brune,	32	J. Symons.
Convert,	32	H. Harvey.
La Blanche †,	32	S. Uppleby.
Alcmene,	32	Ja. Brine.
Boreas,	28	C. Thomson.
Pegasus †,	28	J. Bazely.
Sphinx *,	24	Fr. J. Hartwell.
Albemarle,	24	J. Thomas.
Carysfort,	28	W. Peacock.

SLOOPs.

SLOOPS.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cameleon †,	16	Ar. Walter.
Druid †,	14	J. Bourchier.
Favourite,	16	J. Manley.
Hornet,	14	R. Hafwell.
Fortune,	16	Lewis Robertson.
Rover,	18	J. T. Duckworth.
Barbadoes,	14	Ralph Milbank.
Alert,	14	Ja. Vashon.
Savage,	16	J. Graves.
Surprise,	18	Geo. Day.
Star,	10	N. Ingram.
St Vincente,	10	Ja. Hawkins.
Tobago †,	18	C. Hotchkys.
Antigua,	14	J. Inglefield.
Tapageur, cutter,	14	Lord C. Fitzgerald.
Sylph,	16	Geo. A. Pulteney.

BOMB-KETCHES.

Ætna,	8	J. Gardner.
Carcass,	8	Edw. Edwards.
Vesuvius,	8	Peter Clements.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Salamander,	8	R. H. Hichens.
Blast,	8	Geo. Bowen.

Soon after the first action, Sir George Rodney was joined by the *Triumph* of 74 guns, Capt. Ph. Affleck, from England.

Joined after the second action, by the

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
Ruffel,	74	Capt. F. Drake, from New York.	} From England.
Alcide,	74	J. Brisbane.	
Torbay,	74	J. L. Gidoïn.	
Culloden,	74	Geo. Balfour.	
Cyclops,	28	J. Robinson.	
Laurel †,	28	T. Lloyd, 2d.	
Scarborough,	20	W. H. K. O'Hara.	
Triton,	28	S. Lutwidge.	
Endymion †,	44	Ph. Carteret.	
Beaver's prize,	18	J. A. Drummond.	

On the 12th of July, Sir George Rodney was joined by Commodore Walsingham with the following ships:

Thunderer,

Thunderer, Berwick, Egmont †, Shrewsbury, and Centaur, of 74 guns each, Amazon of 32 guns, and Scarborough, of 20 guns.

On the 17th put to sea; and on the 22d detached the following squadron to Jamaica.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princess Royal,	98	Joshua Rowley, Esq. Rear.-Ad. of the Red.
Thunderer,	74	Capt. T. D. Duckworth.
Conqueror,	74	R. B. Walsingham, Commod.
Albion,	74	Capt. J. B. Nicholas.
Berwick,	74	Wm. Dickson.
Elizabeth,	74	Geo. Bowyer.
Grafton,	74	Hon. K. Stewart.
Magnificent,	74	Hon. F. Maitland.
Stirling Castle,	64	Wm. Affleck.
Trident,	64	J. Elphinstone.
Scarborough,	20	R. Carkett.
Barbadoes.	14	J. Thomas.
		Wm. H. K. O'Hara.
		R. Milbank.

Rear-Admiral Parker failed for England in the Medway.

In November, Sir George Rodney failed from New York for the West Indies, leaving the Culloden to reinforce Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's squadron. The Yarmouth he sent to England. The Suffolk he sent to Jamaica. The Alcide, Triumph, and Intrepid, not being quite ready to sail with the Admiral, followed him soon after to the West Indies.

The ships marked thus * came home as convoy or exprefs.

† sent exprefs to Jamaica.

‡ obliged to bear away for Jamaica.

§ sunk in the harbour of Carenage, in the island of St. Lucia.

List of Land Forces at the Leeward Islands.

15th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 46th, 65th, 60th (2d Battalion), 86th, 87th, 90th, 91st; with some companies of Artillery. These last four regiments arrived this year from England.

Note

Note 184. List of the French Fleet, and their Order of Battle, on the 17th of April 1780, when under the command of the Comte de Guichen.

Blue and White Squadron, or Van.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
1 Destin,	74	Comte de Maitz Goimpy.
2 Le Vengeur,	64	Chev. de Retz.
3 Le St Michael,	64	M, d' Aymar.
4 Le Pluton,	74	Chev. de la Marthonie.
5 Le Triomphant,	80	Comte de Sade, Ch. d'Escad.
6 Le Souverain,	74	Chev. de Glendevéz.
7 Le Solitaire,	64	Compte de Cice Champion.
8 Le Citoyen,	74	Marquis de Nieuil.

White Squadron, or Centre.

9 Le Caton,	64	Le Comte de Framond.
10 La Victoire,	74	Chev. d'Albert St Hypolite.
11 Le Fendant,	74	Marquis de Vandreuil.
12 La Couronne,	80	Comte de Guichen, General.
13 Le Palmier,	74	Chev. de Monteil.
14 L'Indien,	64	Chev. de Balleroy.
15 L'Actionnaire,	64	M. L'Archantel.

Blue Squadron, or Rear.

16 L'Intrepide,	74	M. Dupleffis-Perfeault.
17 Le Triton,	64	M. de Boades.
18 Le Magnifique,	74	Chev. de Brach.
19 Le Robuste,	64	Comte de Graffe, Commod.
20 Le Sphinx,	64	Comte de Soulanges.
21 Le Dauphin Royal,	74	M. Mithon de Genouilly.
22 L'Artisien,	64	Chev. de Pynier.
23 L'Hercule,	74	Comte d'Amblimont.

FRIGATES.

La Resolue,	36	Chev. Ponteves Gyen.
L'Iphigenie,	32	Comte de Kerfaint.
La Courageuse,	32	Chev. de la Rigaudiere.
La Medée,	32	Marquis de Kergarion.
La Gentile,	32	Marquis de Taversay.
La Ceres, corvette,	18	M. de la Villebrune.
Le Chasseur, lougre,	14	Chev. de St Georges.
Le Lively, cutter,	12	M. de Pommellie.

Officers

Officers killed, 11; wounded 28. Subaltern officers and foldiers killed, 59; wounded, 196. Of the crews of the different ships, 88 men killed, and 596 wounded.

Total killed,	158
Ditto wounded,	820
	978

Note 185. List of the Killed and Wounded in the British Fleet, in the engagement with the French, April 17th, 1780, off Martinico.

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>		<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>
Stirling Castle,	4	34	Sandwich,	13	51
Ajax,	4	13	Suffolk,	—	12
Elizabeth,	9	15	Boyne,	2	—
Princess Royal,	5	14	Vigilant,	—	2
Albion,	3	2	Vengeance,	1	6
Terrible,	—	—	Medway,	2	2
Trident,	14	26	Montagu,	9	26
Grafton,	2	30	Conqueror,	13	36
Yarmouth,	5	15	Intrepid,	7	9
Cornwall,	21	49	Magnificent,	1	10
			Total,	120	355

Officers Killed.

Hon. Capt. Henry St. John of the Intrepid; Lieut. Deacon, 1st Lieutenant of ditto; Lieutenant Hooper, 2d Lieutenant of ditto; Lieutenant Monckton of the Sandwich; Lieutenant Wigmore of the Medway.

Officers Wounded.

Capt. Houlton of the Montague; Hon. Lieut. Alexander Cochrane, 4th Lieutenant of ditto; Capt. Carey of the Marines; Capt. Ogle of the 87th regiment, doing duty on board; Capt. Newnham of the Grafton; Lieutenant Steward, 3d Lieutenant of ditto; Lieut. Edward Smith of the Sandwich; Lieut. Harriot (Marines) of the Elizabeth; Gunner of the Intrepid.

Note 186. Copy of a Letter from Admiral Rodney, to one of the captains (Carkett) of his Fleet.

Princess Royal, Grofs Islet Bay, St Lucia, 30th July, 1780.

SIR,

I have received your letter of yesterday, acquainting me you are credibly informed, that in my public letter to the Admiralty, relative

lative to the action with the French fleet, on the 17th of April last, your name was mentioned.

It certainly was; and that you mistook and did not properly obey my signal for attacking the enemy, agreeable to the 21st article of the additional fighting instructions, by bearing down instantly to the enemy's ship then opposed to you, but led to the van ship, notwithstanding you had answered my signal, signifying that it was my intention to attack the enemy's rear, which signal I had never altered, of course it behoved every officer to have paid the utmost attention to it.

Your *leading* in the manner you did, inducing others to follow so bad an example, and thereby forgetting that the signal for the line was only at *two cables length distance* from each other, the van division was led by you to more than *two leagues distance* from the centre division, which was thereby exposed to the greatest strength of the enemy, and not properly supported.

Could I have imagined your conduct and inattention to signals, had proceeded from any thing but error in judgment, I had certainly superseded you; but God forbid I should do so for error in judgment only. I only resolved, Sir, not to put it in your power to mistake again, upon so important an occasion, as the leading a British fleet to regular battle.

You may now, Sir, however painful the task, give me leave fairly to tell you, that, during the time you have been under my command, you have given me more reason to find fault with your conduct as an officer, than any other in the fleet, Captain Bateman excepted, by your inattention to signals. And, Sir, by negligently performing your duty, and not exerting yourself as it behoved the oldest Captain in the fleet, by setting the example of briskness, activity, and scrupulous attention to signals. Did you do so, when upon the first signal I made for a line of battle a-breast, and then going down to provoke the enemy to come out to battle, you hauled your wind, instead of making all the sail you possibly could to get into your station, agreeable to the first article of the additional fighting instructions, and thereby set a bad example to all the young Captains? Judge yourself what I must have felt, to observe the two oldest Captains of the fleet I had the honour to command, were the only persons I had just reason to reprimand by public signal, and let them know they had not obeyed.—Your almost constantly keeping to windward of your station in sailing afterwards; the repeated signals made for the ship you commanded to get into her station; your being at an amazing distance from the fleet, the night before the battle; my being obliged to send a frigate to order you down; your being out of your station at day light, notwithstanding the line of battle was out all night; all this conduct indicated an inattention, which ought not to have been shewn by an officer, who had been bred in the good old discipline of the western squadron, and which nothing but the former service you have done your King and country,

try, and my firm belief of your being a brave man, could have induced me, as commander of a great fleet, to overlook.

You may judge what pain it has given me to write this letter, to an officer I have known so long, and have always had a regard for; but in great national concerns, and where the service of my King and country is entrusted to my care, it behoves me to do my duty, and to take care that those under my command do theirs.

Both of which, without favour or partiality, I shall strictly adhere to. I am Sir, &c.

A List of the Killed and Wounded in the action of the 15th May, 1780.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>
Vigilant,	3	10	Medway,	1	10
Conqueror,	2	13	Albion,	12	62
Cornwall,	3	5			
				Total, 21	100

Officer killed—William Law, First Lieutenant of the Cornwall.

Note 187. List of the Fleet under the command of Sir Geo. Bridges Rodney, Bart. at the Leeward Islands, when he arrived there, after relieving Gibraltar in 1780.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
4 Sandwich,	90	{ Sir George Rodney, Bart. Admiral of the White. Capt. Walter Young.
2 Princess Royal,	98	
2 Conqueror,	74	{ Hyde Parker, Esq. Rear-Adm. of the Red. Capt. H. Harwood.
4 Ruffel,	74	
2 Thunderer,	74	{ Joshua Rowley, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red. Fr. S. Drake, Esq. Commodore.
3 Vengeance,	74	
4 Alcide,	74	{ Capt. Robert Halwell. Hon. R. B. Walsingham.
3 Ajax,	74	
2 Albion,	74	{ Capt. R. B. Nicholas. Wm. Hotham, Esq. Commod.
2 Berwick,	74	
4 Centaur,	74	{ Capt. J. Holloway. J. Brisbane, S. Uvedale. Geo. Bowyer. Hon. K. Stewart. J. N. P. Nott.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
4 Culloden,	74	Geo. Balfour.
3 Egmont,	74	B. Fanshaw.
2 Elizabeth,	74	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
3 Fame,	74	J. Butchart.
2 Grafton,	74	T. Newnham.
2 Magnificent,	74	J. Elphinstone.
3 Montagu,	74	J. Houlton.
4 Shrewsbury,	74	M. Robinson.
4 Suffolk,	74	Abraham Crespin.
2 Terrible,	74	J. Douglas.
4 Torbay,	74	J. L. Gidoin.
4 Triumph,	74	Ph. Affleck.
1 Boyne,	70	Charles Cotton.
4 Intrepid,	64	Hon. Hen. St John.
2 Stirling Castle,	64	R. Carkett.
2 Trident,	64	A. J. P. Molloy.
3 Vigilant,	64	Sir Geo. Hume, Bart.
4 Yarmouth,	64	N. Bateman.
1 Medway,	60	Wm. Affleck.
1 Centurion,	60	Rd. Braithwaite.
1 Preston,	50	Wm. Tru/cott.

FRIGATES.

1 Acteon,	44	R. Keeler.
4 Le Fortunée,	42	H. C. Christian.
3 Venus,	36	Ja. Ferguson.
3 Amazon,	32	Hon. Wm. Finch.
3 Brune,	32	J. Symons.
3 Convert,	32	H. Harvey.
2 Diamond,	32	Wm. Forster.
3 L'Alcmene,	32	Ja. Bryne.
1 Triton,	28	S. Lutwidge.
4 Boreas,	28	Cha. Thompson.
3 Cyclops,	28	J. Robinson.
4 Greyhound,	24	Wm. Dickson.
2 Scarborough,	20	W. H. K. O'Hara.
1 Sphinx,	20	F. J. Hartwell.
Albemarle,	28	J. Thomas.

SLOOPs.

3 Cameleon,	16	Arthur Walter.
1 Druid,	14	J. Bouchier.
3 Favourite,	16	J. Manby.
3 Hornet,	14	Hon. Ja. C. Pitt.
3 Rover,	18	J. T. Duckworth.
3 Fortune,	16	L. Robinson.
2 Alert,	14	Ja. Vashon.
3 Savage,	16	J. Graves.

APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
3 Surprise,	18	Geo. Day.
3 St Vicenté,	10	Ja. Hawkins.
2 Tobago,	18	C. Hotchkys.
3 Star,	10	N. Ingram.

BOMB-KETCHES.

Ætna,	8	J. Gardner.
Carcass,	8	Ed. Edwards.
Salamander,	8	Peter Clements.

Note—Those marked 1 came home convoy or exprefs.
 2 went down to Jamaica.
 3 remained at the Leeward Islands.
 4 went to N. America with Adm. Rodney.

Note 188. List of the Killed and Wounded in the action of the 19th of May.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>
Intrepid,	1	—	Magnificent,	5	23
Suffolk,	1	21	Conqueror,	3	10
Triumph,	4	14	Albion,	12	61
Vigilant,	9	15	Terrible,	3	9
Medway,	2	11	Cornwall,	4	10
Vengeance,	3	16	Preston,	—	3

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Lieutenant Twycroft of the Triumph, wounded.
 Lieutenant Flight, 87th regiment, of the Magnificent, ditto.
 Lieutenant Watson, of the Conqueror, lost his arm, since dead.
 Ensign Curry, 5th regiment, of the Albion, killed.
 Mr Paven, Malter, ditto, wounded.
 Lieutenant Douglas, of the Cornwall, lost a leg.

Note 189. List of the Spanish Squadron, commanded by Don Salano, which joined the fleet under M. de Guichen at sea, and which arrived in Prince Rupert's Bay, June 10th.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
St Luis,	80	{ Don Jof. Salano, Chef d'Escad. Capt. J. Comino.
Arrogante,	70	Don Felipe Lopez Carizosa.
St Augustin,	70	Don J. S. Salvaria, Brigadier,
St Franc. de Paul,	70	Don Domingo Grandellana.
Gallairdo,	70	Don G. Zavala.
Austuto,	64	Don Estanislao Velasco.
St Nicholas,	80	{ Don J. Tamefa, Chef d'Escadre. Capt. Don F. Movales.
St. Franc. d'Assise,	70	Don. J. Domas.

St

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
St Genaro,	70	Don Felix Texada.
Velasco,	70	Don St Iago de Velasco.
Guerrero,	70	Don Fidel de Eslaba.
Dragon,	64	Don Pedro Autran.

FRIGATES.

Santa Cecilia,	34	Don Aug. Moncada.
Santa Rosalia,	34	Don D. Ant. Tason.
L' A. Chambequin,	39	Don N. Megdonil.
S. Gille, packet boat,	16	Don J. Aguirre.
Cornwallis,	10	Don Am. Vetejabel.

The above Fleet escorted 83 transports; on board of which were the regiments of Duckai, De la Couronne, De Soria, Guadalazara, Hivernia, Aragon, and Flanders, two battalions each; to which was added the second regiment of Catalogne of two battalions, and 100 Engineers; the whole forming 11,460 effective men.

Note 190. List of the Fleet under Sir Edward Hughes, K.B. in the East Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Superb,	74	{ Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. R.- Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Robt. Simonton.
† Rippon,	60	
		{ Sir Edward Vernon, Knt. Com- modore. Capt. Ben. Marlow.
† Asia,	64	Geo. Vandeput.
† Belleisle,	64	Robert Barbor.
Exeter,	64	Richard King.
Burford,	64	P. Rainier.
Eagle,	64	Amb. Reddal.
Worcester,	64	Geo. Talbot.
Sartine,	32	A. M'Coy, died.
Coventry,	28	Andw. Mitchell.
Seahorse,	24	J. A. Panton, died.
Nymph,	14	J. Blanket.
York, armed ship.	20	Benj. Bichinoe.

Convoy to the East India Company's Ships to and from the Island of St. Helena.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
† Prothée,	64	Capt. Cha. Buckner.
† Hannibal,	50	Ben. Caldwell.

† Returned to England the beginning of the year 1781.

Note 191. List of the Fleet under the command of Sir Peter Parker at Jamaica.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ruby,	}	Sir P. Parker, Rear-Admiral of the
Hector,		Capt. John Cowling.
* Sultan,	74	Sir J. Hamilton.
* Lion,	74	Alan Gardner.
Bristol,	64	Hon. W. Cornwallis.
* San Carlos,	50	Tob. Caulfield.
† Phoenix,	50	Hon. T. Pakenham.
Janus,	44	Sir Hyde Parker.
Ulysses,	44	Bonovier Glover, <i>died</i> .
Pallas,	44	T. Dumaresq.
Diamond,	36	T. D. Spry.
* Niger,	32	W. Forster, <i>died</i> .
Lowestoffe,	32	J. Brown.
Pomona,	32	Chr. Parker.
Resource,	28	Chas. Edm. Nugent.
Mentor,	28	Pat. Fotheringham.
Unicorn,	20	Robt. Deans.
Hinchinbroke,	20	T. L. Frederick.
Pelican,	24	Hor. Nelson.
	24	Thomas Haynes.

SLOOPs.

Badger,	14	Cuthbert Collingwood,
Drake,	14	Wm. Brown.
Hound,	14	James Macnamara.
Port Royal,	18	Timothy Kelly.
Jamaica,	14	Thomas Butler.
* Stork,	14	Fr. L. Montais.
Victor,	14	Geo. M'Kenzie.

ARMED SHIPS.

Hinchinbroke,	20	
Sea Nymph,	20	Christmas Paul.

The foregoing Squadron was reinforced in the course of the year with the following ships :

<i>Ships.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Princess Royal,	98	{ Joshua Rowley, Rear-Ad. of the Red.	} Detached by Sir Geo. Rodney from St. Christophers, to join the Squadron on this station.
* Conqueror,	74		
† Thunderer,	74	{ Hon. R. B. Walsingham, Commodore.	
Albion,	74		
† Berwick,	74	Geo. Bowyer.	
* Elizabeth,	74	Hon. K. Stewart.	
Grafton,	74	Hon. Fred. Maitland.	
* Magnificent,	74	Wm. Affleck.	
† Stirling Castle,	64	J. Elphinstone.	
Trident,	64	R. Carkit.	
† Scarborough,	20	J. Thomas.	
† Barbadoes,	14	W. K. O'Hara.	
Tobago,	18	Ralph Milbank.	
Egmont,	74	C. Hotchkys.	
Endymion,	44	Robt. Fanshawe.	
Suffolk,	74	Ph. Carteret.	
Ramillies,	74	Abr. Crespine.	From N. Amer.
Southampton,	32	J. Moutray.	} From England.
		Wm. Garnier.	

The ships marked thus † were either wrecked or foundered in the great hurricane this year.

‡ Obligated to bear away for England in great distress.

* Came to England with the trade.

Note 192. List of the French Fleet in the West Indies, 1780.

	<i>Guns.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>
Le Languedoc,	90	Le Dauphin Royal,	74
Le Tonnant,	80	Le Berger,	70
Le Cæsar,	74	Le Vigilant,	64
Le Robuste,	74	La Provence,	64
L' Hector,	74	La Fantasque,	64
Le Vengeur,	74	Le Sphinx,	64
L'Annibal,	74	L'Artesien,	64
Le Guerrier,	74	Le Reflexi,	64
Le Fendant,	74	Le Fier Roderique,	60
Le Marseillois,	74	L'Amphion,	50
Le Magnifique,	74	Le Fier,	50
Le Diademe,	74	Le Sagittaire,	50

Note 193. Articles of Capitulation of Fort St Juan.

ART. I. The garrison shall be allowed the use of their batteaux to transport themselves where they shall think proper, and the term of four days for the entire evacuation of the fort.

Ans. The garrison of Fort St Juan shall surrender prisoners of war, and be conducted to some port (in my option) of North America, subject to the Crown of Spain, and shall be furnished with vessels and provisions necessary to the voyage, provided they engage their parole of honour not to bear arms against his Britannic Majesty, until an exchange of prisoners shall have taken place, conformably to such cartel as is or may be established between the two nations.

ART. II. The garrison shall march out with colours flying, each man with a ball in his mouth, lighted matches, drums beating, each soldier shall have twenty rounds, musquet and side arms, together with two pieces of cannon, (three-pounders) with twenty rounds to each.

Ans. The British forces must be put in possession of the principal gate of the fort between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, at which centinels shall be kept, to prevent the Indians from committing any act contrary to the rules of war or laws of humanity: And in favour of the gallant defence which the Commandant has made, the garrison shall be allowed to march out, colours flying, drums beating, lighted matches, musquet and side arms, with two rounds each man, to the foot of the Glacis, opposite to the south front of the Castle, where they shall pile up their arms and accoutrements, (the officers keeping their swords) afterwards they shall return to the Castle.

ART. III. Every officer and soldier, on evacuating the Castle, shall be allowed to keep their effects, baggage, money, and whatever else may actually belong to them.

Ans. The officers and soldiers shall be allowed to keep their baggage, and whatever money may actually belong to them, but every slave must be detained for the use of his Britannic Majesty.

ART. IV. The prisoners made at the advanced post on the island of Bentole shall be restored.

Ans. In case the garrison shall accept the terms of capitulation offered, the prisoners made at the advanced post on the island of Bentole shall be included in it; provided, however, that all slaves shall appertain of right to the King my master.

ART. V. The garrison shall be allowed ten days for the evacuation of the fort, during which time they shall not be molested by any person whatsoever.

Ans. The garrison shall not be molested by any person whatsoever until their arrival at the place appointed.

ART. VI. The garrison shall be allowed the use of their own provisions.

Ans.

ANS. No other answer is necessary to this article, than that already given to the first.

ART. VII. The garrison shall be allowed to carry with them all such ornaments and effects as are necessary to their religion and mode of worship.

ANS. Granted in the fullest sense.

ART. VIII. The British forces shall treat the garrison with humanity and politeness, duties incumbent on all nations.

ANS. It is the characteristic of Britons to treat their prisoners with humanity and politeness; and I pledge my word to do my utmost to keep the Mosquitos within the bounds of moderation.

ART. IX. Should any doubts arise in the preceding articles, they shall be explained in favour of the garrison.

ANS. As I do not mean to cavil, an answer to this article would be useless; immediately on being put in possession of the interior of the fort and its dependencies, I will appoint an officer, who shall take charge of the military chest, and likewise name Commissaries to take account of all warlike stores and provisions, artillery, slaves, and in general of every thing which shall be found in the stores or elsewhere, belonging to his Catholic Majesty.

(Signed) JOHN POLSON, Colonel and Commander in Chief.
JUAN DE AYSSA, Governor of the Castle of St Juan.

Note 194. List of the Squadrons detached under the command of the Honourable Capt. William Cornwallis, by Sir Peter Parker, commanding his Majesty's Fleet on the Jamaica station.

FIRST.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Lion,	64	Hon. W. Cornwallis, Commod.
Ruby, (joined)	64	Capt. J. Cowling.
Bristol,	50	T. Caulfield.
Janus,	44	B. Glover.
Niger,	32	J. Brown.
Pomona,	28	C. E. Nugent.

SECOND.

Lion,	64	Hon. Wm. Cornwallis.
Ruby,	64	Capt. J. Cowling.
Bristol,	50	T. Caulfield.
Salisbury,	50	J. Inglis.
Niger,	32	J. Brown.

Note 195. List of the Fleet that failed under the command of Sir Geo. Rodney, partly for the relief of Gibraltar, and partly for the West Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Sandwich,	90	Sir Geo. B. Rodney, Ad. of the White, Commander in Chief. Capt. Walter Young.
Prince George,	98	Robert Digby, Esq. Rear.-Ad. of the Blue. Capt. Philip Patton.
Royal George,	100	Sir J. L. Rofs, Bart. Rear.-Ad. of the Blue. Capt. J. Bourmaster.
Alcide,	74	J. Brisbane.
Ajax,	74	S. Uvedale.
Bedford,	74	Edm. Affleck.
Culloden,	74	Geo. Balfour.
Cumberland,	74	Jof. Peyton.
Edgar,	74	J. Elliot.
Montagu,	74	J. Houlton.
Monarch,	74	A. Duncan.
Shrewsbury,	74	M. Robinson.
Terrible,	74	J. Douglas.
Resolution,	74	Sir Chaloner Ogle.
Hector,	74	Sir John Hamilton.
Invincible,	74	S. Cornish.
Defence,	74	James Cranston.
Marlborough,	74	T. Penny.
Dublin,	74	S. Wallis.
America,	64	S. Thompson.
Bienfaillant,	64	J. M'Bride.

FRIGATES.

Phoenix,	44	Sir Hyde Parker.
Convert,	32	H. Harvey.
Pearl,	32	Geo. Montagu.
Andromeda,	28	H. Bryne.
Greyhound,	28	Wm. Dickson.
Triton,	28	S. Lutwidge.
Pegasus,	24	J. Bazely.
Porcupine,	24	Hon. H. S. Conway.
Hyena,	24	Edw. Thomson.

The Hector, Phoenix, Andromeda, and Greyhound, were detached with the trade to the West Indies, Jan. 7th.

The

The America and Pearl returned to England with some of the Caracca prizes.

The Edgar and Porcupine were left at Gibraltar.

The Sandwich, Ajax, Montagu, and Terrible, with the Convert and Pegafus, proceeded to the West Indies with Sir George Rodney.

List of the Caracca Fleet taken by Admiral Rodney.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Guipuscoana,	64	500	Don Juan Augustin de Yardi, Commodore.
San Carlos,	32	200	Capt. Don Thomas de Malay.
San Rafael,	30	155	Don Firmin Urtizberea.
Santa Teresa,	28	150	Don Luis Arbura.
San Bruno,	26	140	Don Jose J. de Mendizaval.
San Firmin,	16	60	Don J. M. de Goycohea.
San Vincente,	10	42	Don J. Vin. Eloy Sanchez.
Le Fregatte de Bilbao.			Don Jose Ugalde.

Merchant Ships, laden with Flour, Wheat, Naval Stores, Anchors, Cables and Tobacco.

Nof. Sen. de L'Oves.	Divina Providentia.	La Bellona.
San Francisco.	San Gibilan.	Esperanza.
La Conceptione.	San Pacora.	Le Cidada de Mercia.
San Nicholas.	San Lauren.	L'Amistad.
San Jeronimo.	La Providentia.	San Miguel.

Note 196. List of the Spanish Fleet under Rear Admiral Don Juan de Langara.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Fate.</i>
Phoenix,	80	700	Don Juan de Langara, Ad- miral.	Taken.
			Capt. Don Fran. Melgarefo.	
San Augustin,	70	600	Don Vigente Dos.	Escaped.
San Genaro,	70	600	Don Felix Terada.	
San Justo,	70	600	Don Josef.	Escaped very much damaged.
San Lorenzo,	70	600	Don Juan de Araoz.	
San Julian,	70	600	Marquis de Medina.	Taken, the Officers shifted, but drove ashore, and retaken by the Spaniards.
San Eugenio,	70	600	Don Antonio Damonte.	
San Domingo,	70	600	Don Ignatio Mendezabel.	Blew up.
Monarca,	70	600	Don Antonio Oyarvide.	Taken.
Princesa,	70	600	Don Manuel de Leon.	
Diligente,	70	600	Don Antonio Abornoz.	Escaped.
Santa Gertrudie,	26	250	Don Anibal Cassoni.	
Santa Rosalia,	28	250	Don Antonio Ortigo,	

Sandwich

Return of the Killed and Wounded on board the British Fleet.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Condition.</i>
Sandwich,	0	0		Cumberland,	0	1	
Prince George,	1	3		Culloden,	0	0	
Royal George,	0	0		Invincible,	3	4	
Resolution,	0	0		Monarch,	3	26	{ Foretop mast
Bedford,	3	9					{ shot away.
Montagu,	0	0		Terrible,	6	12	{ Main top gall.
Marlborough,	0	0					{ mast shot away.
			{ Fore top mast	Alcide,	0	0	{ Main top mast
Ajax,	6		{ shot away, 4 gs.				{ shot away.
			{ dismounted.	Bienfaisant,	0	0	{ Mizen mast
Alfred,	0	0					{ shot away.
Defence,	10	12	{ masts & yards	Total,	32	102	
Edgar,	6	20	{ much damaged.				

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Edgar, Lieut. Cha. Henry Strachan of the Marines, killed.
 Ditto, Lieutenant Forbes, wounded.
 Ajax, Lieut. Forrest, wounded, since dead.
 Terrible, the Master wounded.

Note 197. Captain Macbride's Letter, Jan. 18, 1780.

"The small-pox being on board of his Majesty's ship *Bienfaisant* (of a malignant kind) the feelings of a British officer cannot allow him to introduce an infection even amongst his enemies. From this consideration, and the very gallant defence made by Admiral Langara, and his officers, Captain Macbride consents that neither officers nor men shall be removed from the *Phœnix*, taken by his Britannic Majesty's ships *Defence* and *Bienfaisant*:—Admiral Langara being responsible for the conduct of his officers and men; and in case that we fall in with any Spanish or French ships of war, he will not suffer Lieutenant Thomas Louis, his officer, to be interrupted in conducting and defending the ship to the last extremity, agreeable to his orders. And if, meeting with superior force, the ship should be retaken, and the *Bienfaisant* fight her way clear, Admiral Don Juan de Langara, his officers and men, are to hold themselves prisoners of war to Captain Macbride, upon their parole of honour (which he is confident with Spanish officers is ever sacred.) Likewise, if the *Bienfaisant* should be taken, and the *Phœnix* escape, the Admiral Don Juan de Langara, his officers, &c. will no longer be prisoners, but freed immediately. In short, they are to follow the fate of the *Bienfaisant*.

(Signed)

JOHN MACBRIDE.

JUAN IG. DE LANGARA."

Admiral

Note 198. Correspondence between Admiral Rodney and Don Langara.

Admiral Rodney presents his compliments to Don Juan de Langara, and will have great pleasure in complying with his desire relative to the release of the three friars belonging to the Capuchins mission, for the province of Cumanna, if those friars are in the fleet.

The Admiral, whose inclination is ever to alleviate the misfortunes of war, by shewing every respect and attention to those brave men who have done their duty to their King and country, is under the necessity of informing Don Juan de Langara, that the release of himself and the Spanish officers intirely depends upon Spain's immediately releasing all the British prisoners now in her power. And an equal number of prisoners will be returned for those sent by Spain.

Humanity obliges the Admiral to offer those prisoners who are now sick, if they may be received by the Spanish General; but this shall be the last time, unless an exchange takes place.

Answer.

Don Juan de Langara presents his respects to his Excellency Admiral Rodney, and returns thanks for his offer of releasing the three ecclesiastics, whose President's memorial was transmitted to him.

He observes what his Excellency says respecting the Spanish officers release; also what relates to the sick, on which subject he can only inform his Excellency, (as he has done before through Admiral Digby) that he has written to Spain, communicating what was imparted to him by that gentleman, and believes he will very shortly have an answer, of which he will give notice to his Excellency.

The Spanish General again repeats his respects to his Excellency Admiral Rodney.

Note 199. List of the Russian Fleet put in commission to join the Armed Neutrality.

Squadron reported to be destined for the Mediterranean.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
St Isidore,	74	670	{ Rear Admiral Borrisfow. Capt. Chev. Gibbs— <i>English</i> .
Azai,	66	550	
America,	66	550	Spiritow.
Sleva Rossfow,	66	550	Cocoffzow.
Fexerdoi,	66	550	Buscarow.
Patrique,	32	230	Salmanow.
Simeon,	32	230	Dennison— <i>Eng</i> .
			Goloffkin.

Squadron reported to be destined to cruize in the North Seas:

St Panteleimon,	74	575	{ Rear Admiral Kruse. Capt. Chev. Burke— <i>Irish</i> . Chev. Dugdale— <i>English</i> .
St Nicholas,	64	550	

St

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
St Alexr. Newlky,	64	550	Capt. Buchan— <i>Scotch.</i>
Hermolandia,	64	550	Powalischin.
Blano Polutchii,	64	550	Milrikow.
Maria,	32	230	Kurzaneff.

Squadron reported to be destined to cruise on the coast of Portugal.

Jezekil,	74	750	{ Commodore Chev. Polibin. Capt. Hanikow.
Spiridon,	66	550	
Pr. Vladimir,	66	550	Odinrow.
Dacrid,	66	550	Knaschowskoy.
Darius,	66	550	de Deffon— <i>French.</i>
Alexander,	32	230	McKenzie— <i>Scotch.</i>
			McKarnuff.

On the 25th of August 1781, the following Russian Squadron arrived at Leghorn.

Pantaleon,	74	700	{ V. A. Succobin. Capt. Berg.
Nebren Alcaju,	64	650	
Europa,	64	650	Messingcoff.
Victor,	64	560	Scuratoff.
Parnet Jegtroff,	66	560	Ufchincot.
Frigit Voine,	34	300	Paulurin.
—Maria,	36	250	Sekeuben.
			Currenzt.

Notes 200 and 201. Papers relating to the Armed Neutrality.

(See end of the Appendix.)

Note 202. List of the Navy of the States General of the United Provinces, in Commission 1st January 1781.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Present Station.</i>
Ammirael General,	75	580	At Home.
Prince Willem,	70	550	Ditto.
Meuse,	70	550	Ditto.
Burg Van Leyden,	70	550	East Indies.
Hollandia,	68	460	At Home.
Ammirael de Ruiter,	68	460	At Home.
Amsterdam,	68	460	Sailed from the Texel, Dec. 21.
Nassau,	60	450	Sailed for West Indies, ditto.
Princess Maria Louisa,	60	450	Sailed for the East Indies.
Princess Louisa,	60	450	Sailed for the W. Ind. Nov. 30.
Hereditary Prince,	56	350	At Home.

Batavia,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Present Station.</i>
Batavia,	56	350	Ditto.
Glenthorsh,	56	350	Ditto.
Ammirael Piet Hein,	56	350	Ditto.
Pr. Royal F. S. Wilhel.	56	350	Ditto.
Nassau Weilbourg,	56	350	Sailed for the W. Ind. Dec. 21.
Rotterdam,	54	320	On her passage for the E. Ind.
Schiedam,	50	300	At Home.
Endraght,	50	300	Sailed for the W. Indies, Dec. 7.
Leeuwn (Lion),	50	300	In the East Indies.
Brunswyck,	50	300	In the Mediteranean.
Walcheren,	50	300	At Home.
382			8870

FRIGATES.

Zuydeveld,	44	270	At Home.
Argo,	44	270	At Home.
Zwieten,	44	270	West Indies.
Bloys,	44	270	At Home.
Landiskroon,	44	270	At Home.
Phenix,	44	270	At Home.
Medemblick,	36	230	At Home.
Mars,	36	230	Sailed for W. Indies Dec. 7.
Bellona,	36	230	At Home.
Amphitrite,	36	230	At Home.
Zephyr,	36	230	At Home.
Jafon,	36	230	At Home.
Castor,	36	230	Mediterranean.
Beverwyk,	36	230	West Indies.
Affendelft,	36	230	West Indies.
Middleburgh,	36	230	West Indies.
Arent, (Eagle)	36	236	West Indies.
Geensgezindheid,	36	230	Sailed exp. for W. Ind. Dec. 29.
Waakzaamheid,	24	180	At Home.
Valk (Falcon)	24	180	Sailed for W. Indies, Dec. 7.
Alarm,	24	180	West Indies.
Brielle,	24	180	Mediterranean.
Dieren,	24	180	Sailed on a cruize, Dec. 21.
Thetis,	24	180	Ditto for West Indies Dec. 7.
Orange Zaal,	20	150	At Home.
Hoorn,	20	150	At Home.
Enkhuifen,	20	150	At Home.
906			5910

Recapitulation.

1 of 76 guns,	carrying 76	580 men.
3 of 70	210	1650
2 of 68	136	920
4 of 60	240	1800
6 of 56	336	2100
1 of 54	54	320
5 of 50	250	1500
6 of 44	264	1620
12 of 36	432	2760
6 of 24	144	1080
3 of 20	60	450
49	2202	14780

Distribution of the Dutch Naval Force.

At home, 12 ships of the line, and 15 frigates.

In the West Indies, 5 ships of the line, and 10 frigates.

In the East Indies, or on their voyage thither, 4 ships of the line.

No frigates of the States there, but these belonging to the East India Company, who have one ship of the line.

In the Mediterranean, 1 ship of the line, and eleven frigates.

The States have 7 sail of the line, and 11 frigates, not in commission.

Note 203. Particulars of Captain Cook's Voyage.

(See the end of the Appendix.)

Note 204. List of the Grand Fleet under the command of Admiral Geary.

<i>Ships:</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders:</i>
Victory,	100	{ Admiral Francis Geary, Esqr. Rear-Adm. of the White. Capts. { Richard Kempenfelt. S. W. Clayton.
Britannia,	100	{ Admiral George Darby, Adm. of the Blue. Capt. James Bradby.
Barfleur,	98	{ Hon. S. Barrington, V. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Benjamin Hill.

Prince

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prince George,	98	Robert Digby, Esqr. V. A. of the Blue.
		Capt. William Fox.
Royal George,	100	Sir John L. Ross, Bart. Rear-Adm. of the Blue.
		Capt. John Bourmaster.
Duke,	98	Sir Chas. Douglas, Brt.
Formidable,	98	John Stenton.
Queen,	98	Alexr. Innes.
Ocean,	90	Geo. Curry.
Namur,	90	Herbert Sawyer.
Union,	90	John Dalrymple.
Princess Amelia,	80	John Macartney.
Foudroyant,	80	John Jervis.
Alexander,	74	Lord Longford.
Alfred,	74	Wm. Bayne.
Bellona,	74	Rich. Onslow.
Canada,	74	Sir Geo. Collier, knr.
Courageux,	74	Lord Mulgrave.
Valiant,	74	S. G. Goodall.
Dublin,	74	Sam. Wallis.
Edgar,	74	John Elliot.
Invincible,	74	Chas. Saxton.
Marlborough,	74	Taylor Penny.
Monarch,	74	Adam Duncan.
Defence,	74	James Cranston.
Fortitude,	74	Sir Richd. Bickerton.
Cumberland,	74	Joseph Peyton.
Bienfaisant,	64	John McBride.
Nonfuch,	64	Sir James Wallace senr.
Inflexible,	64	Rowland Cotton.
Buffaloe,	60	Robt. Calder.

FRIGATES.

Jupiter,	50	Francis Reynolds.
Chatham,	50	Wm. Allen.
Leander,	50	Thos. Shirley.
Alarm,	32	Sir Rich. Pearson, knt.
Ambuscade,	32	Hon. Chas. Phipps.
Diana,	32	Hon. Hugh Conway.
Emerald,	32	Sam. Marshall.
Milford,	28	Sir Wm. Burnaby, knt.
Proserpine,	28	Geo. Aug. Byron.
Pluto,	8	Thos. Geary.
Incendiary,	8	Wm. Aug. Meyrick.
Firebrand,	8	Geo. Robertson.

Infernal

APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Infernal,	8	Ja. Williams.
Furnace,	8	J. Wright.
Lightning,	8	Geo. Campbell.

The grand fleet under Admiral Geary, failed June 8th, and returned to Spithead, Aug. 18th. Soon after, Admiral Geary resigned the command.

Note 205. List of the French Fleet under the Comtes D'Estaing and de Guichen, that finally left Cadiz, Nov. 7th, and arrived at Brest in January.

VAN.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Zodiaque,	74	Capt. de la Port Vezens.
Robuste,	74	Le Comte de Graffe, Commod.
L'Actif,	74	M. de la Cardonnée.
Lion,	64	M. de Mezieres.
Concorde, frigate,	36	M. de Baudran.
Scipion,	74	Baron de Durford.
Royal Louis,	110	Comte de Breugnon, Lt.-Gen.
Burgogne,	74	M. de la Marin.
L'Indien,	64	M. de Cillart.
Curieuse, frigate,	12	M. de Lydiere.
Cæsar,	74	M. d'Espinoufe.
Annibal,	74	M. de la Motte Piquet, Com.
Pluton,	74	M. de la Marthonie.
Sphinx,	64	M. de Soulanges.
Ceres,	18	M. de Traverie.

CENTRE.

Guerrier,	74	M. de Pavillon.
Fendant,	74	M. de Vadreuil, Commodore.
Hercule,	74	M. d'Amblimont.
Artesien,	64	M. de Peynier.
Nereide,	16	M. de Vigny.
Marseillois,	74	M. d'Albert.
Terrible,	110	Comte d'Estaing, Com. in Ch.
Zelé,	70	M. de Suffrien.
Triomphant,	84	M. de Preville.
Lively, frigate,	20	M. de Poufelt.
Bien Aimé,	74	M. Huan de Kermadec.
Le Bretagne,	110	M. Deshayes de Cry, Com.
		Soverain,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Souverain,	74	M. de Glandeves.
Vengeur,	64	M. de Retz.
Resolue,	36	M. de Ponteves.

REAR.

Magnifique,	74	M. de Balleroy.
Glorieux,	74	M. de Bauffet, Commodore.
Hardi,	64	M. de Boades.
Diademe,	74	M. de Dampiere.
Couronne,	74	Comte de Guichen, Lt.-Gen.
Heros,	74	M. Roi de la Grange.
Alexandre,	64	M. de Beaumont.
Medée, frigate,	36	M. de Kergarion.
Dauphin Royal,	74	M. de Mithon de Genouilly.
Protecteur,	74	M. d'Apchon.
Invincible,	110	Marquis de la Carri, Com.
Citoyen,	74	M. de Nieuil.
Courageuse, frigate,	32	M. de la Rigaudiere.

To attend the Convoy †.

St Michel,	60	M. d'Aymar.
Amphion,	50	M. de St. Cefaire.
Sagittaire,	50	M. de Castillane.
Amphitrite,	32	M. de Laugen.
Magicienne,	32	M. de la Boucheriere.
Venus,	32	M. de la Belizarré.
Menagere, flute,	30	M. de Viare.
Britannia,		M. de Lage.

On the 9th of November, the French fleet were to be followed by the Spanish fleet, consisting of 27 ships of the line; part of which was to leave them off St. Vincent, and the other part off Finisterre.

The whole amounted to—

Ships of the Line,	63	Fireships,	2
Ditto of 50 guns,	4	Flute,	1
Frigates,	11	Brigantine,	1
Corvettes, or floops,	2		
			84

N. B. Admiral Darby had only a fleet of 22 sail of the line, and 2 ships of 50 guns.

† The Convoy consisted of Merchantmen for Bourdeaux, 41; for Nantz, 25; for La Rochelle, 4. Total, 70.

30 sail of merchantmen for Marseilles, were detached under convoy for that port before they left Cadiz.

Instructions from the Commissioners of the Admiralty to Captain Moutray. (See Vol. V. page 154.)

“Whereas we have ordered Captain Garnier, Commander of his Majesty’s ship Southampton, now at Spithead, to take under his convoy the five East India ships, whose names are in the margin, together with the victuallers and store-ships, named in the inclosed list, or such of them as may be arrived at Spithead; and also the trade bound to the West Indies, and any other victuallers, and store-ships bound thither, as may be ready to sail, and then putting to sea, with the very first opportunity of wind and weather, to proceed down the channel, sending the Thetis, which we have put under his command, a-head, to inform you of his approach, and upon your joining him, to follow your orders for his further proceedings.

*Hilborough,
Mountstuart,
Royal George,
Godfrey,
Gatton; and
18 victuallers,
store-ships and
transports, as
specified in the
original.*

You are hereby required, and directed, to hold yourself in constant readiness, to put out in the ship you command, when the Southampton makes her appearance in the offing, and taking her, and the Thetis, under your command, and the East India Company’s ships, with the victuallers, store-ships, and trade above mentioned, under your convoy, put to sea, and proceed with them, as expeditiously as possible, consistent with their security, towards the places of their destination, touching at the island of Madeira, and taking in there, without a moment’s loss of time, such wine as may be necessary for the companies of the said ships under your command; and then make the best of your way off Carlisle Bay, in the island of Barbadoes, seeing the East India Company’s ships in safety, as far as your way and theirs lie together.

Upon your arrival off Barbadoes, you are to leave there the trade bound to that island and Tobago, and put the victuallers and store-ships, laden with provisions and stores, for the use of his Majesty’s land and sea forces, upon the Leeward Island station, under the charge of Captain Linzee of the Thetis, directing him to proceed with them to St Lucia, or where-ever else his Majesty’s fleet and army may be; and, upon joining Sir George Rodney, or the commanding officer for the time being, of his Majesty’s ships on the abovementioned station, to deliver the inclosed packet, bearing his address, on putting yourself under his command, and follow his orders for your further proceedings.

Having made this arrangement, you are to proceed in the ship you command, accompanied by the Southampton, to Jamaica, with such of the victuallers, store-ships, and trade under your convoy, as may be destined to that place or Penfacola; seeing, in your way, the trade bound to Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, and St Christopher’s, in safety to those islands respectively; and when you arrive off the east end of Jamaica, detaching the Southampton, with the trade bound to the ports on the north side of it, with directions to her Captain,

Captain, to follow you to Port Royal, to which place you are to proceed, without a moment's loss of time, with the Ramillies, and the remainder of your convoy, putting yourself, and directing the Captain of the Southampton to put himself, under the command of Sir P. Parker, or the commanding officer, for the time being, of his Majesty's ships off Jamaica, and follow his orders for your further proceedings.

And, whereas the Arwin Galley, one of the store-ships, named in the aforementioned list, is laden with tents and camp equipage, for the troops in the Leeward Islands, you are, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, signified to us, by Lord G. Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to pay particular attention to her, and direct the captain of the Thetis to do the like, and fee her to St Lucia, or wherever the army may be, without one moment's loss of time.

Given under our hands the 14th day of July, 1780.

(Signed) SANDWICH.
J. BULLER.
LISBURNES."

Note 206. His Britannic Majesty's Manifesto against the States General.

MANIFESTO.

GEORGE R.

(L. S.) Through the whole course of our reign, our conduct towards the States-General of the United Provinces has been that of a sincere friend and faithful ally. Had they adhered to those wise principles which used to govern the Republic, they must have shewn themselves equally solicitous to maintain the friendship which has so long subsisted between the two nations, and which is essential to the interests of both: from the prevalence of a faction devoted to France, and following the dictates of that court, a very different policy has prevailed. The return made to our friendship, for some time past, has been an open contempt of the most solemn engagements, and a repeated violation of public faith.

On the commencement of the defensive war, in which we found ourselves engaged by the aggression of France, we shewed a tender regard for the interests of the States-General, and a desire of securing to their subjects every advantage of trade, consistent with the great and just principle of our own defence. Our Ambassador was intrusted to offer a friendly negotiation, to obviate every thing that might lead to a disagreeable discussion; and to this offer, solemnly made by him to the States-General, the 2d of November, 1778, no attention was paid.

After the number of our enemies increased by the aggression of Spain;

Q.2

Spain, equally unprovoked with that of France, we found it necessary to call upon the States General for the performance of their engagements. The fifth article of the perpetual defensive alliance between our Crown and the States-General, concluded at Westminster the 3d of March, 1678, besides the general engagements for succours, expressly stipulates, "That that party of the two allies that is not attacked, shall be obliged to break with the aggressor in two months after the party attacked shall require it:"—Yet two years have passed, without the least assistance given to us, without a single syllable in answer to our repeated demands.

So totally regardless have the States been of their treaty with us, that they readily promised our enemies to observe a neutrality, in direct contradiction to those engagements; and whilst they have withheld from us the succours they were bound to furnish, every secret assistance has been given the enemy, and inland duties have been taken off, for the sole purpose of facilitating the carriage of naval stores to France.

In direct and open violation of treaty, they suffered an American pirate to remain several weeks in one of their ports: and even permitted a part of his crew to mount guard in a fort in the Texel.

In the East Indies, the subjects of the States General, in concert with France, have endeavoured to raise up enemies against us.

In the West Indies, particularly at St Eustatius, every protection and assistance has been given to our rebellious subjects. Their privateers are openly received into the Dutch harbours, allowed to refit there, supplied with arms and ammunition, their crews recruited, their prizes brought in and sold, and all this in direct violation of as clear and solemn stipulations as can be made.

This conduct, so inconsistent with all good faith, so repugnant to the sense of the wisest part of the Dutch nation, is chiefly to be ascribed to the prevalence of the leading magistrates of Amsterdam, whose secret correspondence with our rebellious subjects was suspected long before it was made known by the fortunate discovery of a treaty, the first article of which is:—

"There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and sincere friendship, between their High Mightinesses the Estates of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, and the United States of North America, and the subjects and people of the said parties; and between the countries, islands, cities, and towns, situate under the jurisdiction of the said United States of Holland, and the said United States of America, and the people and inhabitants thereof, of every degree, without exception of persons or places."

This treaty was signed in September 1778, by the express order of the Pensionary of Amsterdam, and other principal magistrates of that city.—They now not only avow the whole transaction, but glory in it; and expressly say, even to the States General, that what they did "was what their indispensable duty required."

In the mean time, the States General declined to give any answer to the memorial presented by our Ambassador; and this refusal

sal was aggravated by their proceeding upon other business, nay upon the consideration of this very subject to internal purposes; and while they found it impossible to approve the conduct of their subjects, they still industriously avoided to give us the satisfaction so manifestly due.

We had every right to expect that such a discovery would have roused them to a just indignation at the insult offered to us, and to themselves, and that they would have been eager to give us full and ample satisfaction for the offence, and to inflict the severest punishment upon the offenders. The urgency of the business made an instant answer essential to the honour and safety of this country. The demand was accordingly pressed by our ambassador in repeated conferences with the ministers, and in a second memorial: it was pressed with all the earnestness which could proceed from our ancient friendship, and the sense of recent injuries; and the answer now given to a memorial on such a subject, delivered about five weeks ago, is, *That the States have taken it ad referendum*.—Such an answer, upon such an occasion, could only be dictated by the fixed purpose of hostility meditated, and already resolved, by the States, induced by the offensive councils of Amsterdam, thus to countenance the hostile aggression, which the magistrates of that city have made in the name of the republic.

There is an end of the faith of all treaties with them, if Amsterdam may usurp the sovereign power, may violate those treaties with impunity, by pledging the States to engagements directly contrary, and leaguering the republic with the rebels of a Sovereign to whom she is bound by the closest ties. An infraction of the law of nations, by the meanest member of any country, gives the injured state a right to demand satisfaction and punishment:—how much more so, when the injury complained of is a flagrant violation of public faith, committed by leading and predominant members in the State? since then, the satisfaction we have demanded is not given, we must, tho' most reluctantly, do ourselves that justice which we cannot otherwise obtain; we must consider the States General as parties in the injury which they will not repair, as sharers in the aggression which they refuse to punish, and must act accordingly. We have therefore ordered our Ambassador to withdraw from the Hague, and shall immediately pursue such vigorous measures as the occasion fully justifies, and our dignity and the essential interests of our people require.

From a regard to the Dutch nation at large, we wish it were possible to direct those measures wholly against Amsterdam; but this cannot be, unless the States General will immediately declare, that Amsterdam shall, upon this occasion, receive no assistance from them, but be left to abide the consequences of its aggression.

Whilst Amsterdam is suffered to prevail in the general councils, and is backed by the strength of the State, it is impossible to resist the aggression of so considerable a part, without contending with the whole. But we are too sensible of the common interests of both countries not to remember, in the midst of such a contest, that the

only point to be aimed at by us, is to raise a disposition in the councils of the republic to return to our ancient union, by giving us that satisfaction for the past, and security for the future, which we shall be as ready to receive as they can be to offer, and to the attainment of which we shall direct all our operations. We mean only to provide for our own security, by defeating the dangerous designs that have been formed against us. We shall ever be disposed to return to friendship with the States-General, when they sincerely revert to that system which the wisdom of their ancestors framed, and which has now been subverted by a powerful faction, conspiring with France against the true interests of the republic, no less than against those of Great Britain.

St James's, Dec. 20, 1780.

G. R.

At the Court at St James's, the 20th of Dec. 1780.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty, having taken into consideration the many injurious proceedings of the States-General of the United Provinces, and their subjects, as set forth in his Royal Manifesto of this date, and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the States-General of the United Provinces, so that as well his Majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the States-General of the United Provinces, or their subjects, or others inhabiting within any territories of the aforesaid States-General, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions; and to that end his Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisal to any of his Majesty's subjects, or of others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to the States-General and the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions of the aforesaid States-General; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his Majesty's

ty's said Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this board, authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are, or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to the States-General of the United Provinces, or their vassals and subjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories and dominions of the aforesaid States-General; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his Majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforementioned.

Answer to the Manifesto from the British Court.

If ever the annals of the world have furnished an instance of a free and independent state being attacked by an enemy, in the most unjustifiable manner, and without the least appearance of right or equity, by a neighbouring power allied for a long time, and bound by ties founded on the basis of common interest, it is without doubt, the Republic of the United States of the Netherlands, which finds itself in that case, with his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his ministers. From the beginning of the disputes, which had arisen between that kingdom and its American colonies, their High Mightinesses, no wise obliged to interfere, had taken the firm and determined resolution to adopt and strictly to adhere to the most exact neutrality: and when the said disputes had kindled the flames of a war which had embroiled more powers than one, and spread in several parts of the world, their High Mightinesses have constantly observed and maintained the same line of conduct; whilst, in the mean time, they have taken care to give on many occasions, and in some instances of a very essential nature, the most convincing proofs of their sincere inclination to conform to the wishes of his Majesty: so far as they could do it without going against the rules of impartiality, or bringing in question their rights of Sovereignty.

It was with this view, and for this purpose, that their High Mightinesses from the beginning, and at the requisition of his Britannic

Majesty, caused most express inhibitions to be published against the exportation of all warlike stores to the colonies of his Britannic Majesty in America; and against all fraudulent trade with the said colonies: and in order that the said prohibitions should be more effectually carried into execution, their High Mightinesses made no difficulty to take such further steps as greatly circumscribed their own navigation, and the trade of their subjects with the Dutch colonies in the West Indies.

It was to further the above purposes, that their High Mightinesses sent the most exact orders to all commanders, and governors of their colonies, and settlements, as well as to the commanders of their ships of war, carefully to abstain from doing, in regard to the American flag, any thing from which could be justly inferred or deduced an acknowledgment of the independency of the said colonies: and it is also, especially to the above intent, that their High Mightinesses having received a memorial presented to them by the English Ambassador, full of the heaviest complaints against the Governor of St Eustatia, condescended to deliberate on the said memorial; though couched in terms little consonant with the regard which sovereign powers owe to each other: the consequence of the said deliberation was the immediate recall of the said Governor, whom their High Mightinesses called to an account for his conduct, and who was not permitted to return to his residence till he had cleared himself of all the charges brought against him, before a court of justice; a copy of whose proceedings was soon after transmitted to the minister of his Britannic Majesty.

By such measures as these, their High Mightinesses, who always earnestly wished to avoid giving the smallest cause of discontent to his Britannic Majesty, have constantly endeavoured to promote and cultivate perfect harmony; but his Britannic Majesty's conduct towards the Republic has been diametrically opposite.

The differences between the Courts of London and Versailles had scarcely broke out, when they beheld the ports of England filled with Dutch vessels, which were unjustly seized and detained; these vessels navigated upon the faith of the treaties, and were not laden with any other merchandise than what the express tenor of the treaties had declared free and legal. They beheld those free cargoes forced to submit to an arbitrary and despotic authority. The cabinet at St James's knowing no other rule than an assumed right of *temporary convenience*, thought proper to appropriate those cargoes to the use of the Crown by a forcible purchase, and to employ them in the service of the King's navy. The most earnest and serious representations on the part of their High Mightinesses against those proceedings were ineffectual, and it was in vain that they urged, in the strongest manner possible, the treaty subsisting between England and the Republic. By this treaty, the rights and liberties of the *neutral flag* are decisively and clearly stated. The subjects of Great Britain had fully enjoyed the advantages of this treaty, in the first and only case, wherein it pleased the Court of London to remain
neuter,

neuter, whilst the Republic was engaged in a war. Certainly then in a reciprocal case that Court could not, without the greatest injustice, refuse the enjoyment of the same advantages to the Republic, and as little right as his Britannic Majesty had to withhold the advantageous effects of this treaty from their High Mightinesses, he had as little foundation for attempting to make them quit the neutrality they had embraced, and to force them to plunge into a war, the cause of which related immediately to the rights and possessions of his Britannic Majesty lying beyond the limits of defensive treaties.—And, notwithstanding, this treaty, his Majesty from the commencement of the difference with the Crown of France has made no scruple of infringing and violating. The trespasses and infractions made on this treaty on the part of Great Britain, and the arbitrary decisions of the Courts of Justice in that kingdom, directly contrary to the express sanction of the same treaty, multiplied daily. The merchant vessels became the innocent victim of the exactions and accumulated violences of the English men of war and privateers. They did not, however rest there.—The very flag of the States was not spared, but openly and outrageously insulted by a hostile attack upon the convoy, under the care of Rear-Admiral Compte de Byland. The strongest representations from the States to his Britannic Majesty were disregarded, the ships taken from the convoy were declared good prizes, and this insult on the flag of the Republic was very soon followed by an open violation of their neutral territory, as well in Europe as America. They will content themselves, however, with reciting two examples.

At the island of St Martin his Britannic Majesty attacked, and carried away by force several vessels that lay at anchor under the cannon of the fort, where, according to the inviolable rights of mankind, the vessels ought to have found a secure asylum. The insults committed by an armed English vessel on the coast of the republic, near *Goedereede*, furnish a second example of those violations. These insults were carried so far, that many inhabitants of the island, who dwelt on the shore, where they ought to have supposed themselves secure from any disturbance, were exposed, by the violence of the fire from the ships, to such imminent danger, that they were forced to retire to the interior part of the island. Yet, for these unheard of proceedings, the republic, notwithstanding the strongest and best founded representations, has not obtained the smallest satisfaction.

Affairs being thus situated, so that their High Mightinesses had no other alternative left them, but to see the navigation and commerce of their subjects, on which the ruin or prosperity of their republic alone depends, totally annihilated, or else to adopt measures hostile to their old friend and ally ; at this period the Empress of Russia, urged by a generous magnanimity of disposition, thought proper to interfere, and with as much affection as humanity invited the republic to take the justest measures, and such too as were entirely consistent with the treaty subsisting between the States and other powers,
for

for the defending and maintaining, in conjunction with her Imperial Majesty, and the other northern powers, those privileges and immunities which the rights of nations, and the most solemn treaties allowed to neutral flags.

This invitation could not but be infinitely agreeable to their High Mightinesses, since they considered it as a means of securing the undisturbed commerce of their subjects upon the most solid basis, and as holding out a method of protecting their independence against every infraction, at the same time that it proposed nothing at all derogatory to the alliance contracted between them and his Britannic Majesty, or the other belligerent powers. But this was a measure of which the Court of London endeavoured to deprive the Republic, by proceeding with precipitation to the most desperate extremities, by recalling their Ambassador, by the publication of a Manifesto, containing a list of fictitious grievances, and by granting letters of marque and pretended reprisal against the states, their subjects, and their property, by which violence indeed this Court did nothing more than clearly carry into proof and practice the designs which they have for a long time fostered, of disregarding the true and essential interests which connect the two nations, and of destroying the bonds of their ancient amity by an attack so replete with injustice.

It will not be at all necessary to enter into an elaborate refutation of the reasons, and pretended griefs which were alledged in the manifesto, to convince every impartial man of their entire want of solidity. It will be sufficient to observe, in few words, with respect to the offer which was made by his Britannic Majesty for opening an amicable conference, that the sole object of these conferences could only be this, to take into consideration the naval treaty spoken of above; that the construction of this treaty, conceived as it is, in terms the most clear and express, could not be a subject of any doubt or equivocation; that it gives the neutral powers a free right of conveying to the belligerent powers all kinds of naval stores; that the Republic, neither proposing any thing else to themselves, nor desiring any thing more of his Britannic Majesty, than the quiet, undisturbed enjoyment of rights, stipulated in this treaty, a point so manifest, and incontrovertibly equitable, could not perceive any reason or motive for a negotiation, or any other new convention, which must have been derogatory to the treaty in question, particularly as their High Mightinesses could not prevail upon themselves, nor experience the least disposition to renounce, voluntarily, rights justly acquired, nor to desist from their rights by a regard for the Court of England, a renunciation, which, though advantageous to one of the belligerent powers, would be totally incompatible with the principles of neutrality, and by which their High Mightinesses would, from another quarter, have subjected the State to dangers, which they think it is their duty most solemnly to avert. A renunciation also which would have carried with it a most irreparable injury to their commerce and navigation, which is the principal support of the Republic, and the source of all their prosperity; for the differ-

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ent branches of their commerce are severally so intimately connected with each other, so as to form one whole, that it is impossible to separate one part of so principal a nature as was expected by the Court of London, without the entire ruin and destruction of the general body; not to mention that at this time, when their High Mightinesses made a reasonable difficulty of acceding to the proposed conference, they yet qualified and tempered this effectual exercise of their rights by a provisional resolution.

As for the succours required, their High Mightinesses cannot dissemble that they never could conceive how his Britannic Majesty thought himself justified to insist, under the most distant appearance of right or equity, for the assistance stipulated by the treaties, at the time when he had already foregone the obligation which they imposed on him towards the Republic. Their High Mightinesses were not less surprised to see that, whilst the disturbances in America and their direct consequences, could not affect the Republic by virtue of any treaty, and that the assistance had not been required before the declaration of the Court of Spain had increased the number of the belligerent powers; his Britannic Majesty had nevertheless taken occasion, from this event, to insist on his demand with so much ardour and earnestness, as if his Majesty had a right to pretend and maintain, that, a war being once kindled between him and some other power, was alone sufficient to compel the States to grant directly, and without any previous examination, the said stipulated assistance.

The Republic, it is true, had bound itself by treaties to aid and assist the kingdom of Great Britain, whenever that power should be attacked or threatened with an unjust war; the Republic was moreover to declare war in such a case, against the aggressor; but their High Mightinesses never intended to give up that right which is the nature of a defensive alliance, and which cannot be disputed to the allied powers, to examine first, and before they grant the required assistance, or take part in the war, the principles of the dissensions which have prevailed; the nature of the differences from which they sprung; as also to investigate and maturely weigh the reasons and motives which may enforce the *Causa Fœderis*, and which are to form the basis of the equity and lawfulness of the war, on the part of that confederate State claiming the aforesaid assistance. There is not a treaty extant, by which their High Mightinesses have foregone the independence of the States, or sacrificed their interests to those of Great Britain, so far as to deprive themselves of the right of so necessary and indispensable an examination; by taking such steps as might insinuate, that they should be looked upon as compelled to submit to the pleasure of Great Britain, by granting the required assistance; even when the above court, being at variance with another power, thinks proper to prefer a war to an amicable accommodation on well supported complaints.

It is not therefore through spirit of party, or the scheme of a predominant cabal, but after a mature deliberation, and by a desire of supporting the dearest interests of the Republic, that all the provincial

vincial states respectively have, with one voice, testified they were of opinion, that the assistance required should be politely refused; and their High Mightinesses would not have failed to communicate to his Britannic Majesty, in consequence of those resolutions, an answer to the repeated requests for assistance, had they not been prevented from so doing, by the violent and unprecedented insult offered to the Dutch flag, under the command of Rear-Admiral Byland; by their being refused redress on so serious a matter, and by his Majesty's declaration, no less strange than unjust, in regard to the suspension of the treaties which subsisted between him and the Republic. These were so many events, which, as they required deliberations of a different kind, put an end to those which were held in consequence of the aforesaid requisitions. It is in vain, and in opposition to all truth, that endeavours have been used to multiply the number of grievances, by alledging the suppression of duties on exports, as a measure calculated to facilitate the carrying of naval stores over to France: for, besides, the said suppression is an object which respects the interior regulation of commerce, to which all Sovereigns have an uncontroverted right, and for which they are accountable to no one, the matter has been put in deliberation, but never finally resolved upon; so that those duties are still on the former footing; and what is set forth respecting this matter in the manifesto, is totally groundless, though it cannot be denied, that the conduct of his Britannic Majesty towards the Republic, furnished their High Mightinesses with but too many motives to justify such a measure on their part.

The displeasure of his Britannic Majesty, in regard to what has been done for Paul Jones, is equally groundless. Their High Mightinesses had for many years before given general and positive orders for the admission into their ports, of all privateers and armed ships, with their prizes; orders which have been observed and executed without the least exception; in this case their High Mightinesses could not desist from such orders, in regard to an armed ship, which, provided with a commission from the American Congress, was in the Texel, together with the frigates of a sovereign power, without assuming the part of judges, and giving a decision in a matter which their High Mightinesses were not obliged to take any cognizance of, and in which it seemed to them contrary to the interest of the Republic to interfere: their High Mightinesses, therefore, thought it best not to swerve from the rules established for so long a time, but resolved to lay the strongest injunctions, lest the said privateers and armed ships should take in any warlike stores, and desired them to quit the Road as soon as possible, without being permitted to sojourn, but just as long as would prove absolutely necessary to repair the damages suffered at sea; declaring formally at the same time, that in case of a longer delay, their departure should be positively insisted upon. To this purpose, the commanding officer in the said Road took care to make every requisite disposition, the effects of which the privateer of Paul Jones had hardly time to prevent. In regard to

to what has happened in other parts of the world, the information transmitted to their High Mightinesses, from time to time, from the East Indies, are in direct opposition to those which seemed to have been laid before his Britannic Majesty. The frequent complaints of the East India direction, addressed to them, and which the love of peace had obliged the latter to smother, as it were, in their breasts, are so many incontrovertible proofs of the assertion. The measures taken in regard to the West Indies, before-mentioned, will serve at all times for an unquestionable proof of the sincerity, of the zeal, and of the attention with which their High Mightinesses have assiduously endeavoured to observe in these countries the most exact and strict neutrality; nor could their High Mightinesses find out the least legal proof of any infraction of their orders in this respect.

As for what concerns the project of an eventual treaty of commerce with North America, framed by a member of the government of the province of Holland, without the sanction of any public authority; and the memorials presented on this matter by the Chevalier Yorke, the matter happened as follows:

As soon as this Ambassador had presented a memorial, dated Nov. 10, 1789, their High Mightinesses, without noticing the expressions, rather unbecoming between sovereigns, with which this memorial abounded, did not delay entering into the most serious deliberation on that matter; and by their resolution of the 27th of the same month they did not hesitate to disclaim and disapprove publicly whatever had been done in this affair.

After this they had every reason to expect that his Britannic Majesty would have acceded to this declaration, since he could not be ignorant that their High Mightinesses have no jurisdiction over the respective provinces, and that it was to the States of Holland, to whom, as being invested as the States of the other provinces, with a sovereign and exclusive authority over their subjects, was to be submitted an affair which their High Mightinesses had no reason to doubt but the other States of the said provinces would regulate according to the exigency of the case, and conformable to the laws of the state, and the principles of equity. The eagerness with which the Chevalier Yorke, by his second memorial, insisted on the punishment, could not, of course, but appear very strange to their High Mightinesses, that if he did not receive the very same day an answer to his memorial in every respect satisfactory, he should find himself obliged to acquaint his court thereof by an extraordinary courier. Their High Mightinesses, informed of this declaration, soon perceived its importance, as a manifestation of the measures already determined on in the King's council; and although according to the established custom, such verbal declarations from foreign ministers admit of no deliberation, they nevertheless thought proper to set it aside on this occasion, and to desire their Recorder to wait on the Chevalier and inform him, that his memorial had been taken *ad referendum* by the Deputies of the respective provinces, according to the
the

the received custom and constitution of government; adding at the same time, what seemed designedly omitted in the manifesto, that they would endeavour to frame an answer to his memorial as soon as possible, and the constitution of government would permit. In consequence thereof, a few days after, the Deputies of the province of Holland gave notice to the assembly of their High Mightinesses, that the states of their province had *una voce* resolved to require the advice of their court of justice in regard to the requisition of punishment, requesting the said court to give their opinion as soon as possible, foregoing all other affairs. Their High Mightinesses did not fail to acquaint the Chevalier Yorke with the above resolve; but what was their surprize and astonishment, when they understood that the said Ambassador, after having read his instructions, had sent a note to the Recorder, which in this he called the above-said resolve illusive, and flatly refused to transmit it to his court! This obliged their High Mightinesses to send it to Count Welderen, their Minister at London, with orders to lay it immediately before the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, but the refusal of the latter created an obstacle to the execution of those orders.

All the circumstances of this affair being thus exposed, the impartial public will be enabled to appreciate the principal motive, or rather pretence to which his Britannic Majesty has had recourse, in order to give a scope to his designs against the Republic. To this we may reduce the whole matter, his Majesty was informed of a negotiation which would have taken place between a member of the government of one of the provinces, and a representative of the American Congress; which negotiation intended to lay the plan of a treaty of commerce to be concluded between the Republic and the said colonies, *casu quo*, that is to say, that in case the independency of those colonies should be acknowledged by the crown of England; this negotiation, although conditional, and holding by a clause which depended on the anterior act of his Majesty, this negotiation, which without the said act, or anterior declaration, could not have the least effect, was so misconstrued by his Majesty, and excited his displeasure to such a degree, that he thought proper to require from the States a public disavowal and disapprobation, as well as a complete punishment and satisfaction; it was in consequence, and without the least delay, that their High Mightinesses acceded to the first part of his requisition: but the punishment insisted upon was not within their power, and they could not assent to it, without striking at the root of the fundamental constitution of the state. The States of the province of Holland were the only ones to which it pertained lawfully to take cognizance of it, and to provide thereto by the ordinary means, and the authority of the laws. This sovereign state adhering to the maxims which oblige them to respect the authority of the laws, and fully convinced that the maintaining that department in all its integrity and impartiality which are inseparable from it, is the firmest basis of the supreme power; that sovereign state, obliged by what is held most sacred, to defend and protect the rights

rights and privileges of its subjects, could not forget itself so far as to submit to the will of his Britannic Majesty, by attempting to overturn those rights and privileges, and exceeding the limits prescribed by the fundamental laws of its government; these laws required the intervention of the judicial department, and those were the means which the above states resolved to use, by requiring, on this object, the advice of the court of justice, established in their province.

By an adherence to this method it was, that, before the eyes of his Britannic Majesty, the English nation, and all Europe, were displayed the unalterable principles of that justice and equity which form the leading feature of the Dutch constitution, and which, in so important a part of public administration, we mean that which concerns the exercise of the judiciary power, will for ever serve as a bulwark against whatever could militate with the security and independence of a free nation. It was also by these means, and by following this road, that far from precluding justice or evading the punishment required, a free course on the contrary has been laid open to a regular process, conformable to the constitutional principles of the Republic; and by the same reason, in short, depriving the Court of London of any pretence to complaint of a denial of justice, care has been taken to anticipate the least shadow or appearance of reason, which might have authorized that Court to make reprisals; to which, nevertheless, it has had recourse without scruple, in a manner equally odious and unjust.

To these ends, and since, after the repeated outrages and heavy losses which the subjects of this Republic must have experienced from his Britannic Majesty, their High Mightinesses find themselves furthermore provoked, and assailed by his aforesaid Majesty, and compelled to use those means which they have in hand, in order to defend the precious rights of their liberty and independence, they entertain the firmest hope, that the Lord of hosts, the God of their fathers, who by the palpable direction of Providence supported and carried this Republic through the greatest dangers, will bless the means which they have determined to employ, by crowning the justice of their arms with the ever-triumphant assistance of his omnipotent protection; whilst their High Mightinesses will ardently fight after the instant, when they shall see their neighbour and old ally, but now their enemy, recalled to sentiments more moderate and equitable. And it is at that period, where their High Mightinesses will improve all the opportunities which, consonant with the honour and independence of a free state, may tend to a reconciliation between them and their old friend and ally.

Thus given and settled in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, our Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, at the Hague, the 10th day of March, 1781.

(Signed,)

COCQ. HAAFTAN, Vt.

By Command, H. FAGEL.

Note

Note 207. Parliamentary Grants for the year 1781.

(See end of the Appendix.)

Note 208. Fleet sent to North America under Rear-Admiral Digby, July 21.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Prince George,	98	Rear-Admiral R. Digby.
Canada,	74	Capt. J. Williams.
Lion,	64	Hon. W. Cornwallis.
Perseverance,	38	Wm. Fookes.
		S. Lutwidge.

Note 209. List of His Majesty's Ships under the command of Sir Geo. Bridges Rodney, in the West Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
1 Sandwich,	90	Sir Geo. B. Rodney, Ad. of the White, Commander in Chief.
		Capt. Walter Young.
2 Barfleur,	98	Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Rear-Ad. of the Blue.
		Capt. J. Inglefield.
3 Gibraltar,	80	Fr. S. Drake, Esq. Rear.-Adm. of the Blue.
		Capt. Charles Knatchbull.
3 Vengeance,	74	Wm. Hothain, Commodore.
		Capt. J. Holloway.
2 Alcide,	74	C. Thomson.
2 Ajax,	74	J. Symons.
2 Alfred,	74	Wm. Bayne.
2 Centaur,	74	J. N. P. Nott.
2 Invincible,	74	Cha. Saxton.
2 Monarch,	74	Francis Reynolds.
2 Montagu,	74	J. Houlton.
2 Resolution,	74	Lord R. Manners.
2 Shrewsbury,	74	M. Robinson.
2 Russell,	74	Andw. Sutherland.
2 Terrible,	74	James Ferguson.
3 Triumph,	74	Ph. Affleck.
1 Torbay,	74	J. L. Gidoin.
2 Princeffa,	70	Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.
2 Intrepid,	64	A. J. P. Molloy.
2 Bellicieux,	64	James Brine.
1 Prince William,	64	Stair Douglas.
3 Panther,	60	J. Harvey.

FRIGATES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
1 <i>Acteon</i> ,	44	Fr. Parry.
2 <i>Le Fortunée</i> ,	40	H. C. Christian.
2 <i>La Nymphe</i> ,	36	J. Ford.
3 <i>L'Alcmene</i> ,	32	Hon. Seymour Finch.
3 <i>Amazon</i> ,	32	Rd. Bickerton.
Convert,	32	H. Harvey.
1 <i>Licorne</i> ,	32	Hon. T. Cadogan.
<i>Thetis</i> ,	32	Robt. Linzee.
1 <i>Fox</i> ,	32	Hon. T. Windfor.
3 <i>Boreas</i> ,	28	John Rodney.
3 <i>Cyclops</i> ,	28	J. Robinfon.
<i>Pegasus</i> ,	28	J. Stanhope.
2 <i>Sybil</i> ,	28	Lord Charles Fitzgerald.
<i>Triton</i> ,	28	J. MacLaurin.
2 <i>Santa Monica</i> ,	32	John Linzee.
3 <i>Hyena</i> ,	24	Edw. Thomson.
<i>Lizard</i> ,	28	Edm. Dod.

ARMED SHIPS COMMISSIONED.

3 <i>Mars</i> , named Pr. Edward,	60	Geo. Ann Pulteney.
3 <i>Mars</i> ,	32	Hon. J. W. Chetwynd.
<i>St Eustatius</i> ,	28	A. Sutherland.

SLOOPS.

<i>Antigua</i> ,	14	J. Hutt.
<i>Barbuda</i> ,	16	Frs. Pender.
1 <i>Childers</i> ,	14	C. Lyndon.
1 <i>Drake</i> ,	16	Wm. Brown.
1 <i>Du Guay Trouin</i> ,	18	Geo. Stoney.
<i>Hornet</i> ,	16	E. Edwards.
3 <i>Lisburne</i> ,	14	W. Effington.
<i>Oronoque</i> ,	18	W. Tahourdin.
1 <i>Paccahunta</i> ,	16	J. Duvall Burt.
<i>Fly</i> , cutter,	14	M. Ponfonby.
<i>Ranger</i> , cutter,	16	Alex. Hood.
<i>Reynard</i> ,	18	Lord Cranstoun.
<i>Rover</i> ,	16	R. Hawford.
<i>Scourge</i> ,	16	J. Smith.
<i>St Vincenté</i> ,	14	Geo. Wilkinfon.
<i>Stormont</i> ,	16	N. Charrington.
<i>Star</i> ,	14	N. Ingram.
<i>Surprise</i> ,	16	Geo. Day.
<i>Swallow</i> ,	16	J. Wells.
<i>Vaughan</i> ,	16	David Stow.
<i>Sylph</i> ,	14	Laurence Græme.
<i>Shelahmagig</i> ,	16	J. Keith Sheppard.
<i>Snake</i> ,	14	J. Jackson.

BOMB-KETCHES.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
3 <i>Ætna,</i>	8	Edw. Iggulden.
3 <i>Carcafs,</i>	8	J. Young.
3 <i>Vesuvius,</i>	8	Wm. A. Otway.

FIRE-SHIPS.

2 <i>Salamander,</i>	8	E. Bowater.
<i>Blaft,</i>	8	Geo. Bowen.

The Ships marked 1 were sent to Jamaica.
 2 went to North America.
 3 went to England.

Note 210. List of the Dutch Ships taken by Capt. Reynolds.

De Vrow Anna Christiana, Jacobs ; Detyk Engouvar Stoffet, Egmons ; Marg Aate William, Peter de Faze ; De Jong Frow Lavienier and Jacobs Johanna Arnoldas, Banneagh ; Jonge Lybreg, A. W. Aregus ; De Jonge Veerben Ranama, Attez ; Rosolution, Jacobs Engrepkes : Sebella and Helleganza Jaus, Geyte Talc ; D. Jonge Juan Maga Paule Jepus, Hockfma.

Note 211. Surrender of Demerary, &c.

Letter from the Governor and Council of Demerary, to Sir George Bridges Rodney.

SIR,

Demerary, March 2. 1781.

We have surrendered our colony to the Captains G. Day, and F. Pender, commanding his Majesty's ships the *Surprise* and *Barbuda*, and likewise have received a letter from General Cunningham, offering, in case we would deliver up our colony to his Britannic Majesty, the same terms to us as your Excellency has granted to St. Eustatius, to which letter, and our answer, we take the liberty to refer ; which gentlemen have taken the same in name of his Britannic Majesty : but as they could not show us these terms, we have taken the liberty to commit two gentlemen of this river, being Joseph Bourda, Esq. Member of the Council, and J. Haslin, Esq. one of the principal inhabitants, with directions to proceed to your Excellency with Captain Pender, who offered a passage to them ; although the time of his departure was very short at hand, we have gladly embraced this opportunity, as the first to inform your Excellency of the real situation of this colony, and propose your Excellency to grant in some article for the benefit of the same, which we have reason to expect from your Excellency's known humanity and universal benevolent character.

Wc.

We hope that your Excellency will approve of this proceeding, and allow these gentlemen all protection that they may want during the time of their commission.

We recommend ourselves to your Excellency's protection, and have the honour to be,

(Signed) *P. Van Schuylenburch, D. Creefis,
L. J. D. Van Groveslins.*

By Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. &c. &c.

Whereas the inhabitants of Demerary, and the river Issequibo and dependencies, have surrendered at discretion to the arms of his Britannic Majesty; it is hereby granted to the inhabitants to remain in full possession of their property, and to be governed by their present laws, till his Majesty's pleasure is known.

All the property, stores, &c. belonging to the Dutch West India Company, to be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty's officers.

The inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to, and be admitted under the protection of, the Crown of Great Britain, and will be allowed to export their produce to Great Britain, or the British Islands of Tobago and Barbadoes in British bottoms, and treated in all respects as British subjects, till his Majesty's pleasure be known.

The commandant and the other officers have leave to go to Holland in a cartel, taking with them all their effects of whatever nature: the troops to have the same indulgence. Given under our hand, at St. Eustatius, this 14th day of May 1781.

G. B. RODNEY.
J. VAUGHAN.

List of English Privateers that entered the river Demerary, February 24. 1781.

Ship Bellona, Pat. Driscoll, 28 guns; Ship Mercury, R. Craigs, 24 guns; Schooner Porcupine, J. Jackson, 18 guns, all belonging to Bristol. Schooner Halten, Oden Whitehouse, 8 guns, and Sch. Pully, Newbold, 4 guns, belonging to Barbadoes. Ship Hornet, J. Kimber, 32 guns, belonging to Liverpool.

Ships and Vessels taken out of Demerary river by the Privateers, Feb. 27, 1781.

A brig, 200 tons, 14 guns and 32 men, laden with coffee, sugar, and cotton, belonging to Flushing.

Four ships, in all 1400 tons, carrying 42 guns, and 119 men, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, flour, and lumber, belonging to Middleburg.

Four ships, two snows, and a brig, in all 2008 tons, carrying 54 guns,

guns, and 119 men, laden with coffee, sugar, cotton, provisions, iron, lumber, planks, and bricks, belonging to Amsterdam.

A snow, 200 tons, 4 guns and 16 men, laden with provisions and plank, belonging to Rotterdam.

Remain still in the River.

A ship of 250 tons, laden with mill timber, belonging to Statia : a snow of 200 tons, belonging to Amsterdam ; and two American, laden with rum.

In the river Iffequibo, March 3.

A ship of 600 tons, 12 guns, and 30 men, laden with sugar and coffee ; a ship of 10 guns and 36 men ; two other ships, and one snow, laden with sugar and coffee, belonging to Middleburg.

A ship laden with tobacco and cocoa, belonging to Amsterdam.

A snow belonging to St Eustatius, laden with sugar.

A snow, Dutch property.

A schooner, 70 tons, 4 guns and 150 men, Spanish property, belonging to Oronoque.

A schooner laden with tobacco, Spanish property, belonging to Oronoque.

A schooner, Spanish property, belonging to Oronoque.

Note 212. Remonstrance of the Merchants of the island of St Christopher's, to Admiral Rodney and Gen. Vaughan.

YOUR Excellencies having refused the request of our former memorial, we have thought it necessary to intrude upon you with a second application, that we may not be wanting in all due respect to your Excellencies characters ; that our proceedings may be conducted with that caution and deliberation which is consistent with the equity of our demands ; and that your Excellencies may be made acquainted with our further determination, in case those demands continue to be refused.

We have already represented, that our property, and that of our constituents, fairly bought, under the sanction of acts of parliament, with their and our money, has been forcibly taken from us, without our being allowed to mark or number the packages, and without knowing on what ships they were to be loaded. We have now to add to that information, that insurances for some of those very goods have been ordered to be made in England, before the capture of the island, on ships engaged for the purpose of carrying them to Great Britain, and now actually in this port. As by these means our property is wrested out of our hands, and the insurers absolved from their engagements, we consider your Excellencies, and those employed under you, as answerable for all risques whatever of sea, as well as the enemy, until the delivery of our goods into the hands of our

our respective correspondents in England; and your Excellencies will not be surprized at our using all the means which the laws of our country have provided for us to seek redress.—This is a duty we owe to ourselves, our families, our creditors, and our constituents, however disagreeable it must be to have any disputes with gentlemen, whom we have always considered as the protectors of our persons and fortunes. In this application for ourselves, we wish it to be understood, that the property of all the inhabitants of the captured islands is included, that may have been forcibly taken off from St Eustatius, in the same manner that ours have been. Their produce was brought, and ours purchased there, under the sanction of acts of parliament; and in whatever light men of your high rank and elevated stations may consider such authorities, we have been taught to look up to them with reverence and veneration, and have always understood, that even his Majesty cannot dispense with them; consequently cannot delegate such a power to others.

In regard to the European goods now in our stores, and in the hands of our factors at St Eustatius, we intreat your Excellencies to determine their fate as soon as possible, and, should there be a general confiscation, and the proceeds to remain in agents hands, or the goods detained from us, till his Majesty's pleasure is known;—we beg leave to represent, that we consider ourselves as no ways obliged to rest satisfied with such sales or detention, but, on the contrary, will seek all lawful redress, in this country and in England, against your Excellencies, and all employed to take them out of our possession, or who prevent our removing or disposing of them in such a manner, that they may sell for their full value.

As it is not only necessary to the security of our rights, but also in conformity with your Excellencies desire, that we should produce inventories of all our effects at St Eustatius, we doubt not but your Excellencies will readily furnish us with the means of procuring them. We have therefore to request of your Excellencies, that, in order to enable us, and our partners and factors at St Eustatius, to ascertain the amount of the goods already shipped off by authority of your Excellencies, and of what may hereafter be taken from us; you would be pleased to permit such an intercourse, personal and by correspondence, between us and them, as may facilitate a measure so necessary to give the laws of our country their proper course; and as your Excellencies, in reply to our former Memorial, were pleased to refer us to that channel, we have still an additional reason to expect that this request will be complied with.

And as the inhabitants of the captured islands, in whose behalf we also claim, have considerable property on board of Dutch vessels, now in St Eustatius road, which, we are informed, are under your Excellencies orders for England;—we think it highly proper we should here request your Excellencies to direct that all papers, particularly the certificates relating to such property, be transmitted to England, by each vessel, and that the principal officers of each ship

be likewise sent home, to prove the shipment and property of such goods, in compliance with his Majesty's instructions.

We shall further use the freedom to represent to your Excellencies one serious bad consequence that may arise to British subjects, from the measures threatened by your Excellencies, if put in execution. It is impossible for many of us to be more effectually ruined by future events than by the present; but our more wealthy constituents, and the nation at large, may suffer from the example set by your Excellencies to other powers: If by the fate of war these islands should fall into the hands of an enraged enemy, there will be a pretext for them to retaliate, and confiscate private property;—such steps will totally deprive us of the means of paying our generous creditors in England, and be the cause of numerous bankruptcies there. Thus there will be ruin inflicted on the very people in the mother country, who are, with unparalleled liberality, subscribing to support the war, and the principal pillars of the state will fall to the ground. The conquerors of all civilized nations have ever had an eye to this, and from motives of humanity and policy, preserved the property of individuals. One instance lately happened to the contrary: Grenada having been taken by storm, without capitulation, was at the mercy of the conquerors. Though the Count d'Estaing did not seize the property of individuals, yet he issued edicts to prevent payment of debts due in Great Britain, and displaced agents of absentees, by appointing trustees to receive the produce of the estates. Those measures occasioned an universal clamour among the enlightened part of the French nation, who carried remonstrances to the throne of an absolute Monarch, and Count d'Estaing's conduct was severely reprobated, his edicts rescinded, and the inhabitants put upon the same footing with French subjects in that island.

It is so far from our inclination to give any trouble to your Excellencies, that it is with reluctance we have once more trespassed upon your attention; but as we are asking for a right, and not soliciting a favour, and as that right is of the greatest importance to us, we not only hope that we shall stand excused to your Excellencies, but that you will, upon farther reflection, comply with our just request.

Note 213. Letter from Lord George Germaine to General Vaughan.

SIR,

On the 13th instant, I had the very great pleasure to receive and lay before the King, the dispatches of the 7th of February, by your Aide-de-Camp, Captain M'Allister; and his Majesty commands me to express to you his entire satisfaction in you and Sir George Rodney's prompt and vigorous execution of the Orders I had the honour

to

to convey you in my secret letter of the 20th of December, for the reduction of the Dutch islands of St Eustatius and St Martin, and in every other part of your conduct upon the occasion; and I beg leave to add my congratulations upon a capture so very important in its consequences to the public, and likely to be so advantageous to the captors. The Articles of agreement entered into by you and the Admiral, submitting the distribution of your parts of the booty to his Majesty's pleasure, is considered by the King as a proof of your dutiful and affectionate attachment to his Majesty, and of your hearty desire to promote his service, by the continuation of that harmony and good understanding which so happily subsists between the land and sea forces under your respective commands; and you will see by the inclosed instructions, that his Majesty, out of his royal and wonted munificence, and constant desire to encourage and reward the zeal and bravery of his faithful land and sea forces, has been graciously pleased to give up all claim to the chief part of the booty, and to bestow it upon the two services, reserving only the whole of the Provisions, and the Artillery, Arms, and Ammunition, necessary for defence of the captured Islands; but lest any distribution which might be made here, should not give satisfaction to both, his Majesty has thought fit to postpone making it, until you and the Admiral's opinions have been taken upon the several modes which have been suggested; and I send you copies of them for your consideration, with that view. It is not however intended, by sending you these propositions, to preclude you and the Admiral from altering any of them, or framing others which you may find will be more satisfactory, as his Majesty's sole wish is to give content to both services; and will therefore readily adopt any mode of distribution which shall be agreed upon as most likely to have that effect.

As the chief advantage to be derived to the public, from this capture, is the depriving the French, Spaniards, and Americans, of the supplies of provisions and other stores which they expected to receive through St Eustatius, and obtaining them for the King's forces in North America, where they are much wanted; the greatest precaution is necessary to prevent the enemy's availing themselves of them through any other channel. It is therefore the King's intention, that whatever of these essential articles is not wanted by the fleet and army, should be sent to North America, for the use of the forces there; and Sir George Rodney will have instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty to send them thither, in which it is his Majesty's pleasure you should concur and assist.

I am, &c.

GEO. GERMAINE.

Note 214. List of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Hood, April 29th, 1781.

Rear-Admiral Hood's Division.

Lizard frigate, to repeat signals.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Alfred,	74	Capt. W. Bayne.
Belliqueux,	64	J. A. Brine.
Alcide,	64	C. Thomson.
Invincible,	74	Richd. Bickerton.
Monarch,	74	Fr. Reynolds.
Barfleur,	90	{ Rear-Adm. Sir S. Hood, Bart. Capt. J. Knight.
Terrible,	74	
Princeessa,	70	Ja. Ferguson.
Ajax,	74	Sir Tho. Rich, Bart.
		J. Symons.

Rear-Admiral Drake's Division.

Paccahunta sloop, to repeat signals.

Resolution,	74	Lord Robert Manners.
Montagu,	74	J. Houlton.
Gibraltar,	80	{ Rear-Adm. Fr. S. Drake. Capt. Knatchbull.
Centaur,	74	
Russell,	74	J. N. P. Nott.
Prince William,	64	And. Sutherland.
Torbay,	74	Stair Douglas.
Intrepid,	64	J. L. Gidoin.
Shrewsbury,	74	A. Ja. P. Molloy.
		Mark Robinson.

Killed and Wounded.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>
Alfred,	0	2	Gibraltar,	5	16
Alcide,	1	4	Centaur,	10	26
Invincible,	2	4	Russell,	6	16
Barfleur,	0	4	Prince William,	0	6
Princeessa,	0	3	Torbay,	1	27
Ajax,	3	4	Intrepid,	1	23
Resolution,	1	8	Shrewsbury,	6	14
Montagu,	0	4			
Total killed and wounded,				36	161

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Centaur, Capt Nott, First Lieutenant Plowden, killed. Lieutenant of Marines, wounded.
Russell, Robert Johnston, master, killed.

List

List of the Fleet under Comte de Grasse, which engaged the Fleet under Sir Samuel Hood, April 29th.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ville de Paris,	110	Lieut. Gen. Comte de Grasse.
Auguste,	80	Capt. M. de Cezaire.
St Esprit,	80	M. de Bougainville, Ch. d'Ef.
Languedoc,	80	Marq. de Chabert.
Pluton,	74	Baron d'Arras.
Bourgogne,	74	M. D'Albert de Rions.
Souverain,	74	Chev. de Charité.
Glorieux,	74	Chev. de Glandeves.
Citoyen,	74	Viscomte d'Escars.
Cæsar,	74	M. d'Ethy.
Sceptre,	74	M. Coriolis d'Espinoûse.
Magnanime,	74	Comte de Vaudreuil.
Hercule,	74	Count de Begue.
Northumberland,	74	Viscomte de Turpin.
Diademe,	74	M. de Briqueville.
Marfeillois,	74	Comte de Montclerc.
Zelé,	74	M. Castellane Majastre.
Hector,	74	Chev. de Preville.
Scipion,	74	M. Renaud d'Allayne.
Vaillant,	64	Chev. de Clavieres.
Sagittaire,	54	M. de Cony.
		M. Perouse de Galaup.

List of Killed and Wounded.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>
Ville de Paris,	9	3	Citoyen,	1	3
Auguste,	24	28	Hercule,	20	17
St Esprit,	34	41	Marfeillois,	1	3
Souverain,	0	2	Hector,	11	29
Glorieux,	19	24			
			Total,	119	150

Joined by the following ships from Fort Royal Bay.

Victoire,	74	Chev. de Hyppolite.
Caton,	64	M. de Framond.
Solitaire,	64	Compte de Cice Champion.
Reflechée,	64	M. Cillart de Surville.
Experiment,	50	M. Martilly Chantard.

Note

Note 215. Capitulation of the Island of Tobago, between the Comte de Grasse, the Marquis de Bouillé, and Geo. Ferguson, Esq. and the Hon. Major Stanhope.

ARTICLE I. The governor, staff, and other officers of the troops, and soldiers of the garrison of the island of Tobago, shall march out of the redoubt with the honours of war, and afterwards lay down their arms, the officers excepted.

II. The officers and troops, with their wives and children, shall be sent to France, except such as shall obtain the French General's permission to remain at the Windward Islands on parole.

III. The inhabitants of the island shall preserve their civil government, laws, customs, and ordinances; and the same persons who now administer justice shall be continued in their functions till the peace, as long as they conduct themselves properly.—The court of chancery shall be held by the members of the council in the form established, until the peace; but appeals from the said court shall be made to the council of his Most Christian Majesty.

IV. The inhabitants in general, and clergy, shall be protected in the enjoyment of their estates and of every thing in their possession, as well as of their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions. They shall have the free exercise of their religion, and the clergy shall enjoy their benefices.—The free negroes and mulattoes shall be maintained in their liberty; but no slave shall be franchised in future without permission from the Governor-general, conformable to the customs established in the French colonies.

V. The inhabitants shall pay no other taxes to his Most Christian Majesty than they paid to his Britannic Majesty.—The expences attending the administration of justice, the allowances to the clergy, and other ordinary charges, to be defrayed by the colony.—Merchandizes exported from the colony shall pay the same duties to the revenue as are paid in the French colonies. The duties on entry shall be the same.—The inhabitants shall enjoy all the commercial privileges granted to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty in his Windward Islands.

VI. The colony shall be at the expence of reconstructing the buildings which were burnt during the siege, so that the inhabitants to whom they belonged will only contribute their quota of the said reconstruction, so that the whole amount do not exceed 1200 half joes.

VII. The effects, and particularly the slaves, belonging to the inhabitants taken during the siege, and which can be recovered, shall be restored. Those which have been carried on board any of the ships belonging to the French squadron shall be landed and delivered into the hands of the provost marshal.

N. B. The vessels and effects on board of them, which were taken before

before the island surrendered, or after, not comprehended in this article.

VIII. The ships, vessels, &c. belonging to the inhabitants, shall remain their private property; but English vessels, owned by persons in Europe, or in the English islands, shall be surrendered to the French governor.

IX. The inhabitants who are absent, even those in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be maintained in the possession of their property, which may be managed by their attorneys.

X. The inhabitants to provide lodgings for the troops only in cases of indispensable necessity, as is the custom in the French islands; the King lodging them in general at his own expence, or in buildings that belong to him.

XI. They shall be obliged to furnish negroes to work upon the fortifications, or in any other work relative to the King's service, to the amount of 400: and the said negroes shall be maintained at the King's expence while they are so employed.

XII. The inhabitants shall take the oath of fidelity to his Most Christian Majesty, within the space of two days, under the penalty of forfeiting their property.—But those, who, on account of sickness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot do so, within the time limited, shall have a delay allowed them.

XIII. The inhabitants shall observe a strict neutrality, and shall not be forced to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty, nor against any other power.—All arms shall be delivered up, except what shall be thought necessary for preserving order among the negroes.

XIV. The inhabitants who were not actually in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall not be reputed prisoners of war.

XV. Merchant ships coming from England, or from any other State whatsoever, belonging to the inhabitants or merchants of Tobago, shall be received into the ports of the said colony, during the space of six months, without confiscation, and shall be reputed the property of the said inhabitants or merchants.—Reserving, after that time, to the French governor the right of judging of the property of the said vessels, in consideration of the distant places from whence they shall have come. But the said inhabitants or merchants shall make a declaration to the director of the revenue of the vessels which may be, or are consigned to them, either singly, or in partnership, within the space of two months.

XVI. The inhabitants shall be allowed to dispose of their estates, personal or real, in the enjoyment of which they are maintained, and consequently to sell or alienate them, as they shall think fit; and they may send their children to England, or elsewhere, to be educated, and receive them back again.

XVII. All the artillery, arms in general, gunpowder, provisions, and all effects whatsoever, belonging to the King of England, shall be given up to the general of the troops of his Most Christian Majesty.

XVIII.

XVIII. The inhabitants who shall have any English soldiers or sailors in their houses, shall be obliged to give information of them in the space of four days, under the penalty of 100 half joannes.

At Tobago, June 2. 1781.

Le Marquis de Bouillé.

Le Comte de Graffe.

Geo. Ferguson.

H. F. R. Stanhope.

Note 216.

This was the 250,000*l.* which should have been sent to North America, with Rear-Admiral Hood: It arose from the sales at St. Eustatia, and was not taken from the Dutch inhabitants.

Note 217. List of the Fleet under the command of Sir Peter Parker at Jamaica.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ruby,	64	{ Sir P. Parker, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Pat. Fotheringham.
* Princess Royal,	98	
Albion,	74	{ Joshua Rowley, Esq. Rear-Ad. of the Red. Capt. Chas. Hotchkys.
* Egmont,	74	Geo. Bowyer.
* Grafton,	74	Robert Fanshaw.
* Hector,	74	Wm. Garnier.
* Suffolk,	74	Sir John Hamilton.
Ramillies,	74	Ab. Crespin.
* Trident,	64	John Cowling.
* Bristol,	50	Thomas Dumaresq.
		J. T. Duckworth.

FRIGATES.

* Endymion,	44	Ph. Carteret.
Janus,	44	Wm. H. K. O'Hara.
Ulysses,	44	J. Thomas.
Pallas,	36	T. Davy Spry.
Diamond,	32	Chr. Parker.
Lowestoffe,	32	T. Haynes.
Licorne,	32	Hon. Thos. Cadogan.
Southampton,	32	Wm. Affleck.
Lizard,	24	Edm. Dod.
Pomona,	28	Chas. Edm. Nugent.
Refource,	28	R. B. Rowley.
Hinchinbroke,	28	Geo. Stoney.
Nestor,	28	James Macnamara.

Hydra,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Hydra,	24	Ed. Garner.
Pelican,	24	Cuth. Collingwood.
Mentor,	20	Robert Deans.
Ranger, armed ship,	30	James Cornwallis.
Unicorn, prize,	28	Ben. Archer.

SLOOPS.

Badger,	14	J. Aylmer.
Tobago,	18	Syl. Moriarty.
Port Royal,	14	Tim. Kelly.
Port Antonio,	14	J. Reid.
Jamaica,	14	C. Dixon.
Porcupine,	16	B. Hulke.
Du Guay Trouin,	18	J. Fith.
Drake,	14	Rd. Curgenven.

This Squadron was joined by the following ships this year, from the Leeward Islands and Norib America.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
London,	98	Thomas Graves, Esq. R.-Ad. of the Red. Capt. Ja. Kempthorne.
Sandwich,	90	
Fox,	32	Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. Honourable T. Windfor.

The ships marked thus * came home with the trade.

Note 218. Forces in North America, under General Sir Hen. Clinton.

Grenadiers 1000, Light Infantry 1000, the 22d, 37th, 38th, 42d, 43d, 54th, 57th, and 76th regiments: Provincials, one battalion, De Lancey; two battalions of Skinner: Hessians, if complete, about 9000: two battalions of Anspach; Yagers and Chasseurs, 300.

Under Major-General Leslie.

Guards, two battalions, under Brigadier Generals O'Hara, and Howard,	-	-	-	700
17th, remains of, with drafts from Provincial corps, under Col. Watson of the guards,	-	-	-	300
82d, Hamilton regiment, detachment from, under Major Craig,	-	-	-	300
84th, Highland Emigrants, detachment from, under Major Small,	-	-	-	200
Two regiments of Hessians,	-	-	-	800
Yagers, and Anspach Chasseurs,	-	-	-	200
Fanning's Provincial corps,	-	-	-	250

2750
Under

Under Brigadier-General Arnold.

80th, or Edinburgh Regiment, under Lt.-Col. Dundas,	600
Queen's Rangers, horse and foot, under Lt.-Col. Simcoe,	600
Col. Beverly Robinson's provincials, under his son, Lt.-Col.	250
Arnold's own corps,	200
Total,	1650

Under Lieut.-General Earl Cornwallis, in Carolina and Georgia.

The 7th, 23d, 33d, part of the 60th, 63d, 64th, and 71st regiments, besides some regiments of Hessians.

Provincial Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel Tarleton's Legion.
 Volunteers of Ireland, under Lord Rawdon.
 New-York Volunteers, Lt.-Colonel Turnbull.
 Col. Montfort Browne's Corps.
 South Carolina Royalists, Col. Innes.
 Two battalions of De Lancey's.
 Lieut.-Col. Brown's Florida Rangers.

Note 219. List of his Majesty's Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq. in North America.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal Oak,	74	{ M. Arbuthnot, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. William Swiney.
London,	98	
Robust,	74	{ Thomas Graves, Esq. Rear-Ad. of the Red. Capt. David Graves.
Bedford,	74	
Culloden,	74	Phillips Cosby.
America,	64	Edm. Affleck.
Prudent,	64	Geo. Balfour.
Europe,	64	S. Thompson.
Adamant,	50	Thos. Burnet.
Chatham,	50	Smith Child.
		Gideon Johnstone.
		John Orde.

FRIGATES.

Charon,	44	Thomas Symonds.
Rainbow,	44	John Kendall.
Roebuck,	44	Andw. T. Douglas.
		Affurance,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Affurance,	44	James Cumming.
Romulus,	44	Geo. Gayton.
Blonde,	52	Andw. Barclay.
Brune,	32	Fr. J. Hartwell.
Charlestown,	32	H. F. Evans.
Dedalus,	32	Thos. Pringle.
Iris,	32	Geo. Dawson.
Orpheus,	32	J. Colpoys.
Pearl,	32	Geo. Montagu.
Richmond,	32	Chas. Hudson.
Thames,	32	Tyr. Howe.
Carysfort,	28	Wm. Peacock.
Guadaloupe,	28	H. Robinson.
Medea,	28	H. Duncan.
Pandora,	28	J. Inglis, 1st.
Solebay,	28	Chas. H. Everitt.
Amphitrite,	24	R. Biggs.
Fowey,	24	Peter Aplin.
Garland,	24	Charles Chamberlayne.
Hind,	24	Wm. Young.

SLOOPs.

Albany,	16	H. Mowat.
Allegiance,	14	D. Phipps.
Avenger,	16	Hon. Alex. Cochrane.
Beaumont,	16	
Bonetta,	14	Ralph Dundas.
Cormorant,	18	Robt. M'Evoy.
Delight,	14	J. Inglis, 2d.
Falcon,	18	Rd. Lock.
General Monk,	14	Josias Rogers.
Hope,	16	Wm. Thomas.
Loyalist,	14	J. P. Ardesoife.
Halifax,	18	J. Hope Bowers.
Nautilus,	16	Thomas Farnham.
Observer,	14	
Otter,	14	Richd. Creyk.
Savage,	16	Rd. Graves.
Swift,	14	
Vulture,	16	Chas. Stirling.
Swallow,	16	T. Wells.
Rover,	14	Ja. Duncan.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Vulcan,	8	Ja. Kirkland.
Lucifer,	8	Chas. Patton.
Conflagration,	8	Ja. Duncan.

ARMED

ARMED SHIPS.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Germain,	20	Geo. Aug. Keppel.
Sandwich,	20	Wm. Bett.
Canceaux,	14	J. Schank.
Florida,	14	C. Osborn.
Rattlesnake,	24	J. Melcombe.

Prize Ships, or Ships purchased and commissioned, on this Station.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Captains appointed.</i>
Clinton, (late l'Esperance,)	28	Alex. Edgar.
Confederate, (late Confederacy)	36	Jas. Cumming.
Huffar, (late Protector,)	26	T. M. Ruffell.
Beaumont,	14	Edward Shepard.
Belifarius,	24	Rd. Graves.
Mentor, (late Aurora),	18	Rd. Tilledge.
Magicienne,	32	Thomas Graves.

Note 220. List of the Losses sustained by the Rebels, by the detachments under Brigadier General Arnold, and Lieut.-Colonel Simcoe, at Westham and Richmond, in Virginia, Jan. 5. 1781.

Brought off—Five brass 6-pounders, French.

Spiked and left—Three 32-pounders, eight 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, three 9-pounders, one 6-pounder, six 4-pounders.

Burnt and destroyed at Richmond—Twenty-one garrison carriages, 2,200 small arms, 4000 French musket locks, 50 bolts of canvas, 10 cwt. cordage, and 3 cwt. hemp.

Shot thrown into the river—Round shot, 8500, grape shot, one pounders, 20,000, eight inch shells 31, eight inch fuzes undrove, 2621.

At Westham—Spiked and broke off the trunnions of 24 six pounders and four 4 pounders iron.

Stores destroyed—Cartridge boxes and bayonets, 1800; barrels of powder, 330; hogheads of brimstone, 19; chests of musket cartridges, 19; chests of flints 3; chests of 6-pounder cartridges, 11; a foundry for casting iron cannon; a magazine mill, &c.

Taken and brought off from Hood's Ferry.—One 8 inch brass howitzer, with carriage complete, and 42 empty shells; 1.32-pounder, and two 18-pounders, iron.

Destroyed—All the public stores, houses, magazines of oats, &c. with the armouries, and workshops: a great number of other military stores, which could not be taken account of, and a large rope-walk with a quantity of cordage and sails in it.

De-

Destroyed at Richmond—Hogheads of rum, 503; two warehouses full of salt, and a quantity of grain.

The whole of the above was effected with the loss of only 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 5 privates, killed; and 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, and 29 privates, wounded.

Note 221. List of the French Squadron under M. Destouches, in the Battle of March 16. 1781.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Neptune,	74	M. Destouches.
De Duc de Burgogne,	84	M. Baron de Durfort.
Le Conquerant,	74	M. de la Grandiere.
Le Provence,	64	M. Lambart.
L'Ardent,	64	M. de Marigny.
Le Jason,	64	M. de Clocheterie.
L'Eveill�,	64	M. de Tilly.
Romulus,	44	M. de Villebrune.

FRIGATES.

Hermione,	40	M. de la Touche.
Gentile,	36	M. de Maingand.
Fantastique, flute,	64	M. de Vendor�.

Note 222. Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's Line of Battle, in the action March 16th, 1781.

The America to lead with the Starboard, and the Robust with the Larboard Tacks on board.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
America,	64	500	Capt. S. Thomson.
Bedford,	74	600	Edmund Affleck.]]
Adamant,	50	350	Gideon Johnstone.
London,	98	768	{ Thomas Graves, Esq. R.-Adm. of the Red. Capt. David Graves. Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq. Vice- Admiral of the White. Capt. Wm. Swiney.
Royal Oak,	74	614	
Prudent,	64	500	
Europe,	64	506	T. Burnet.
Robust,	74	600	Smith Child.
			Phillips Cosby.

FRIGATES.

Guadaloupe,	28	200	H. Robinson.
Pearl, to rep. signals,	32	220	Geo. Montagu.
Iris,	32	220	Geo. Dawfon.
Medea,	28	200	Hen. Duncan.

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Note

Note 223. Governor Chester's Letter to Lord Geo. Germaine.

MY LORD,

I had not an opportunity before I left Pensacola, of writing to your Lordship, to acquaint you of the entire surrender of the province of West Florida to the arms of Spain. The enemy appeared the 9th of March, and in a few days after entered the harbour of Pensacola: the whole particulars of the siege I must beg leave to defer until my arrival in England, which I hope will be soon, as I shall embrace the next opportunity of sailing, either in the flag of truce that I came in from Pensacola, which is very leaky, and must be repaired before she can proceed to sea, or in the next packet, whichever is first ready. We were obliged to capitulate the 8th of May; the articles were signed the 9th, (a copy of which I now inclose your Lordship.) The capitulation would not have taken place so soon, had it not been from a very fatal accident on the morning of the 8th, by having our principal advanced work blown up by a shell, which entered the magazine: many lives were lost; the few that remained unhurt spiked up the guns, and retreated to the fort. General Campbell thinking (as I imagine) that the rest of the works were not tenable against such a superior force, with so large a train of artillery, hoisted the white flag, and sent one of his aid-de-camps to the Spanish General to treat upon terms of capitulation, which I hope your Lordship will think as favourable as could be obtained in our distressed situation. General Campbell, with Captain Deans of the navy, are sent to the Havannah; and Major of Brigade Campbell is ordered to New Orleans. The rest of the prisoners of war are gone for New-York, but were first to go to the Havannah for provisions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PETER CHESTER.

Note 224. Articles of Capitulation between his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, Major-General of the Spanish Army, and his Excellency Peter Chester, Esq. and Maj.-Gen. John Campbell, in his Britannic Majesty's service.

ART. I. All the forts and posts now in possession of his Britannic Majesty, shall (upon a time agreed upon) be delivered up to the troops of his Catholic Majesty. The British garrisons, including soldiers and seamen, to march out with all the honours of war (arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying, two field-pieces, with six rounds of ammunition, and the same number to each soldier) to the distance of five hundred yards from their respective posts, where they will pile up their arms, officers only reserving their swords, after which, they shall be embarked as speedily as possible on board
of

of vessels, provided and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, to be sent as speedily as possible, and without unnecessary delay, to one of the ports belonging to Great Britain, at the option of Major-General Campbell; the men to be under the immediate direction of their own respective officers, and not to serve against Spain or her allies, until an equal number of prisoners, belonging to Spain and her allies, shall be given to Great Britain in exchange, according to the established custom of equality of rank, or equivalent therein.

Granted—The ports of St Augustine and the island of Jamaica only excepted; and as to the punctilio of the exchange of prisoners, Spainards will be preferred to their allies, the transportation of those who shall be sent to the Spanish ports in exchange, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

II. Staff-officers, Commissioners, Storekeepers, and in general all and every person acting with, and dependent by their office or employment upon the army, to be included in the preceding article.

Granted.

III. There shall be an hospital ship provided, and sufficiently victualled, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, for the sick and wounded that are in a condition to be removed, to accompany the other troops to the port they shall retire to; and the rest they shall be taken care of, and sent with a flag of truce, when recovered, to the same place.

Granted—General Campbell leaving Commissaries, surgeons and medicines for the relief of the sick, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, to be afterwards sent away at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, the same as the rest of the garrison.

IV. Captains and officers of the navy, allowed servants by the establishment of the British navy, to have their servants reserved to them, and to be included in the first article.

Granted.

V. All the private property, baggage and effects of all and every officer, soldier or seamen, composing the garrisons of the forts or posts included in this capitulation, to be reserved and preserved to them without damage or molestation, and they allowed either to carry it with them on board the transports that shall be provided for them by the first article, or dispose of it as they shall think proper at Pensacola.

Granted, with regard to the baggage and equipage, agreeable to the custom of the army.

VI. All papers necessary for the settlement of public accounts in England, or elsewhere, shall be allowed.

Granted, after having been examined.

VII. A flag of truce sent some time ago to the Havannah by Captain Deans, then senior Captain of the navy on the Pensacola station, shall be sent to the same port that the troops and seamen of this garrison shall retire to by virtue of the first article.

Granted.

VIII. A commodious vessel shall be provided and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, for carrying the Governor, his family, property, and effects, to Great Britain, or to any of his Britannic Majesty's governments in North America, as he shall think fit; and that during his stay in the province, he shall remain in the Government-house, in the town of Pensacola, protected in his person, papers, property, and effects, which shall not be liable to inspection either before or at his departure.

Granted, provided he take any other house than the Government-house, which he solicits.

IX. A commodious vessel shall also be provided and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, for the carrying of Major-general John Campbell, his suite, family, property, and effects to Great Britain, or any of his Britannic Majesty's governments of North America, as he shall think fit; and that during his stay in the province, he shall be furnished with proper lodgings and accommodation for himself, suite, and family; and that he also shall be protected in his person, papers, property, and effects, which shall not be liable to inspection, either before or at his departure.

Granted.

X. Commissaries of each nation shall be appointed to take an inventory of all the guns, stores, ammunition, provisions, and other effects, belonging to his Britannic Majesty, in the several forts, posts, and places to be delivered up to the commander of the Spanish troops.

Granted.

XI. The naval, military, and staff-officers, whose affairs require their presence in the province, shall be permitted to remain a reasonable time to settle the same.

Granted.

XII. The province shall remain in the possession of his Catholic Majesty, until their Britannic and Catholic Majesties shall determine the fate thereof; and in the mean time the civil officers, those of the army and navy, during their stay, merchants and other inhabitants, shall not in any case be compelled to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty, his allies, or any other power whatsoever. They shall not be molested, on any pretence, in their persons, estates, or effects whatsoever, either by land or sea, by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or his allies, but shall be protected therein the same as the natural-born of subjects Spain.

The province shall remain to Spain, and the inhabitants shall be treated agreeable to the capitulation of Baton-rouge, with an addition of four months more before they retire.

XIII. The chief Justice, and the other civil officers of government, who shall not have occasion to stay to settle their affairs, shall also be carried to Great Britain, or to any of his Britannic Majesty's governments in North America, as they shall think fit, with their families, papers and effects, which shall not be liable to inspection,
in

in good vessels, to be provided and sufficiently victualled, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty.

Flags of truce shall be given them to retire, but at their own expence.

XIV. All officers, civil, naval, and military, as shall remain for the purpose of settling their affairs, any-time after vessels shall be provided for carrying them to Great Britain, or elsewhere, as mentioned in the preceding articles, merchants and others by themselves, during their stay, and in case of their leaving the province, then by attornies to be appointed by them; as also all absentees, whose affairs now are, or shall be put under the management of attornies, shall be preserved in their rights and privileges, and the peaceable and quiet possession and enjoyment of their estates and effects, real and personal, moveable, or immoveable, or of any other nature whatsoever; and shall, by themselves, or their attornies, sell and dispose thereof, at their pleasure, in the same manner as they have heretofore done, and the proceeds thereof to vest in such specie as shall be most convenient and agreeable to them; and therewith to transport themselves and their families to any part of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty in cartel vessels, at their own expence. The necessary vessels shall be furnished them, and safe conducts to protect them, their families and effects, from the subjects and allies of his Catholic Majesty, the same as if they were the natural born subjects of Spain.

Granted for one year.

XV. Inhabitants whatsoever, shall not be compelled to find the troops of his Catholic Majesty in quarters. All free negroes, mulattoes, and mustees, shall be preserved in their freedom.

The inhabitants shall find lodgings when there is a necessity for it, and no longer. Granted with regard to free negroes and mulattoes, provided always that General Campbell releases a free negro, taken at the village.

XVI. The free exercise of religion shall be allowed throughout the province as heretofore, without putting the least restraint thereon.

Granted for one year, until the King my master's pleasure is known.

XVII. The negroes who have been hired from their masters, and employed in working on the fortifications during the siege, shall not be taken from their masters on that account, but shall be secured to their owners, the same as the rest of their property.

Granted.

XVIII. All public books, records and papers, in the respective offices of government and revenues, shall remain in the custody and charge of the present officers, without being permitted, on any pretence, to be removed, lest they should be lost or mislaid.

All public papers shall be given up to a person whom I shall appoint for their examination; and in case of their being of no use for the government of the province, to be returned to the civil officers.

XIX. Inhabitants, or other persons whatsoever, shall not be troubled

troubled or molested, under any pretence, for having borne arms in the defence of the province.

Granted.

XX. Two covered waggons shall be granted to march out with the troops, which are not upon any account whatever to be searched.

Granted.

XXI. All the cattle, and other provisions whatsoever, taken from the inhabitants of said province, for the use of his Catholic Majesty's forces, shall be paid for in full, according to the customary prices for each respective article in the parts where the same have been taken.

This article useless, as neither cattle nor any thing else has been taken from the inhabitants.

XXII. That the Governor and Commander of the troops in this province shall be permitted to send advice of this capitulation in flags of truce or otherwise, at their option, to the Governor of East Florida, the Commander in Chief in North America, to Jamaica, and Great Britain, if they shall think proper so to do.

Granted.

XXIII. All prisoners made by the arms of Spain, since the 9th day of March last, shall join the garrisons of the forts and posts to be evacuated, and be on the same footing as stipulated for them in the first article; and all Spanish prisoners who had paroles given them at Pensacola, or who are now in possession of the British troops, to be set at liberty, unless such as shall be accused of, and excepted against, for breach of parole.

Granted.

XXIV. Negroes who have absconded during the siege from fear or apprehensions of danger, to be restored to their owners, when found.

Granted, or if found inconvenient, their value shall be given.

XXV. Quarters to be provided for the British troops and seamen, until they can be embarked on board the transports to be furnished for them by the first article.

Granted.

XXVI. The full and entire execution of the present capitulation shall be observed, *bona fide*, and where doubt shall arise, not provided for in the preceding articles, it shall be understood to be the intention of the contracting parties, that they be determined in the manner most conformable to humanity and liberality of sentiment.

Additional Articles.

XXVII. In case of one or more British sailors or soldiers, who are now absent from their respective corps, and wandering in the woods, shall hereafter be taken by the Spanish troops, or their allies, they shall be considered the same as if they actually now were a part of the garrison, and as such (in case they shall be taken before the departure of the garrison) shall be suffered to join the British troops; and

and if after their departure, they shall be allowed to join the hospital, and be sent to the same port to which the garrison shall retire, along with the sick and wounded, who shall be left behind, agreeable to the stipulation of the third article.

Granted, provided they do not present themselves in quality of deserters.

XXVIII. No encouragement whatever shall be given, nor, upon honour, any means used, to entice either soldiers or sailors of the British troops, to enlist in the service of Spain, or that of their allies.

Granted, but protection shall be afforded to them who present themselves voluntarily.

(Signed) PETER CHESTER.
JOHN CAMPBELL, M. G.
BDO. DE GALVEZ.

Note 225. Returns of the Garrisons at Fort George and its adjoining Works, and of the Royal Navy redoubt, at their surrender to Spain; as also of the killed, wounded, and deserted, during the Siege.

General return of the Garrison of the Royal Navy redoubt, when delivered up to the arms of Spain, the 11th of May, 1781.

Royal artillery—1 bombardier, 3 gunners.

Officers and seamen of the royal navy—1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 49 seamen.

16th regt.—1 serjeant, 6 corporal, 1 drummer, 12 privates.

3d reg. Waldeck—1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 surgeon's mate, 3 serjeants, 3 corporals, 3 drummers, 47 privates. Officers servants, not soldiers, 2. Hospital Staff, 1 assistant surgeon. Employed in the Commissary's Department, 1 private of the 57th reg. 1 private of the 60th reg. Ordnance, 3 carpenters. Total 139.

General State of the Forces composing the garrison of Fort George, and its adjoining works, on their surrender by Capitulation to the arms of Spain, the 10th of May, 1781.

Royal artillery fit for duty—1 captain, 1 captain-lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 2 bombardiers, 4 gunners, 7 matrosses, 1 fifer, 1 drummer. Wounded—1 corporal, 2 bombardiers, 2 gunners, 2 matrosses. Sick—4 matrosses. Total 32.

Civil branch of ordnance fit for duty—1 store-keeper, 1 clerk of survey, 1 clerk of cheque, 1 barrack-master, 1 extra clerk, 1 master-carpenter of the ordnance, 1 cooper, 1 master-carpenter in the engineer's department, 10 carpenters. Staff of the Field Train of Artillery—1 commissary of artillery, 1 conductor of stores, 1 farrier, 4 drivers. Packet, King's Transports, &c.—5 mailers, 7 mates, 36 seamen. Total 73.

Royal Navy fit for duty—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 masters, 2 boatfwains, 2 gunners, 2 carpenters, 2 surgeons, 2 purfers, 1 surgeon's mate, 2 clerks, 98 seamen. Marines fit for duty—1 serjeant, 11 privates. Seamen sick and wounded, 18. Total 149.

Staff—Major-General John Campbell, Capt. John Peter Addenbrooke, 54 regt. of foot, Aid de Camp. Lieutenant Hugh Mackay Gordon, 16th reg. of foot, Capt.-Lieut. Henry Fielding, 3d reg. of Waldeck, extra ditto. Capt. James Campbell, 42d reg. of foot, Major of Brigade. Henry Stuart, Esq; Deputy quarter-master general. Andrew Rainsford, Esq; fort adjutant and barrack-master. Rev. John Brown, Deputy Chaplain. William Garden, Esq; Assistant deputy Commissary. Lewis Rose, Esq; Commissary of Indian stores, &c Mr James Murray, his assistant.

Hospital staff—John Lorimer, Esq; surgeon. Mr John Ogden, Mr William Moore, assistants ditto.

Appendages to the staff—Mr Stephen Lefe, commissary's clerk. Mr William Moore, waggon-master. Twelve servants and attendants on Major-general Campbell and suite.

Infantry corps and dismounted dragoons fit for duty—16th reg. 2 lieutenants, 12 serjeants, 7 corporals, 6 drummers, 55 privates. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, 3 privates. Sick and Invalids;—6 privates. Fit for duty—3d batt. 60th reg. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 11 serjeants, 10 corporals, 12 drummers, 90 privates. Wounded—1 lieutenant, 1 corporal, 4 privates. Fit for duty—Pensylvania Loyalists, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 4 serjeants, 2 corporals, 2 drummers, 32 privates. Wounded—8 privates. Sick and invalids—6 privates. Fit for duty—Maryland Loyalists—1 major, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 1 quarter-master, 1 mate, 9 serjeants, 8 corporals, 3 drummers, 101 privates. Wounded—1 private. Sick and invalids—1 serjeant. Fit for duty—West Florida Royal Forresters—1 captain, 1 cornet, 2 quarter-master, 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 7 privates. Wounded—1 private. Sick and invalids—4 privates. Fit for duty—3d reg. of Waldeck—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain-lieutenant, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 surgeon, 1 mate, 1 commissary, 1 chaplain, 2 captains d'Armes, 3 farriers, 1 drum-major, 1 provost, 7 officers servants, not foldiers. Regimental artillery—2 bombadiers, 8 gunners, 6 serjeants, 9 corporals, 8 drummers, 181 privates. Wounded—1 corporal, 1 drummer. Sick and invalids—5 privates. Total 691.

Total wounded, in the garrison 46.

Total sick and invalids, 29.

Return of the killed, and deserted, during the siege of Fort George, in West Florida, and its adjoining works.

Royal artillery—1 matrofs killed. His Majesty's ship Mentor—1 midshipman, 16 seamen killed. Port Royal—1 midshipman, 12 seamen killed, 3 seamen deserted. 16th reg. 1 lieutenant, 2 corporals,

rals, 1 drummer, 4 privates killed; 1 corporal, 3 privates deserted. 3d battalion, 60th reg.—9 privates deserted. Pennsylvania Loyalists—6 serjeants, 4 corporals, 35 privates killed; 8 privates deserted. Maryland Loyalists—1 private killed; 1 corporal, 17 privates deserted. West Florida Royal Forresters—1 lieut. killed; 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 22 privates deserted. 3d reg. of Waldeck—1 ensign, 3 privates killed; 1 serjeant, 1 provost assistant, 15 privates deserted. Total, 90 killed; 83 deserted.

Officers names killed and wounded.

Killed—Lieut. Edward Carroll, of the 16th reg. of foot. Lieut. Joseph Pinhorn, of the West Florida Royal Forresters. Ensign Theodore Urfall, of the 3d reg. of Waldeck. Midshipman David Christie, ship Mentor. Midshipman John Blair, Port Royal.

Wounded—Capt. Anthony Forster, 16th regt. Lieut. Charles Ward, 3d bat. 60th.

Note 226. Losses sustained by the British at the battle of Guildford.

Royal artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

Brigade of guards—1 lieutenant-colonel, 8 serjeants, 28 rank and file, killed; 2 brigadier-Generals, 6 captains, 1 ensign, 1 staff-officer, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 143 rank and file, wounded: 22 rank and file missing.

23d foot—1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 53 rank and file, wounded.

33d foot—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff officer, 1 serjeant, 55 rank and file, wounded.

71st foot.—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Regiment of Bose—3 serjeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 serjeants, 3 drummers, 53 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

Yagers—4 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

British Legion—3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 lieut.-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 13 serjeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 2 brigadier-generals, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff-officers, 15 serjeants, 5 drummers, 369 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, missing.

Officers

Officers names killed and wounded.

Royal artillery—Lieut. O'Hara killed.

Brigade of guards—Hon. lieut.-col. Stuart, killed; brigadier-generals O'Hara and Howard, and capt. Swanton, wounded; captain Schutz, Maynard, and Goodricke, wounded, and since dead; captains Lord Dunglass and Maitland, ensign Steuart and adjutant Colquhoun, wounded.

23d foot—second lieutenant Robinson, killed; captain Peters, wounded.

33d foot—ensign Talbot, killed; lieut.-col. Webster, (since dead) lieuts. Salvin, Wynyard, ensigns Kelly, Gore and Hughes, and adj. Fox, wounded.

71st foot—ensign Grant, killed,

Regiment of Bose—capt. Wilmoufky, (since dead) Eichenbrodt, lieuts. Schwener and Gaisé, ensign de Trott, (since dead) wounded.

British Legion—lieut.-col. Tarleton, wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Note 227. Propositions offered to the commanding officers of the British navy and troops, in Cape Fear River, by such of the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington and others who choose to remain there.

ARTICLE I. The inhabitants and others remaining there to be prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged.

ART. II. The inhabitants to remain in town, and to have their properties, of every denomination, secured to them, and their persons protected.

Mr James Walker, and Mr John Du Bois are appointed to present these proposals.

The commanding officers of his Majesty's navy and troops in Cape Fear River, in answer to a message received from the inhabitants of Wilmington, have only to observe, that, in the present situation of affairs, they are not entitled to a capitulation, nor are the articles offered them such as could be received in that light. When his Majesty's forces appear before the town, they must submit to be prisoners of war at discretion, or take the consequence of resistance: in the former case, every exertion will be used to prevent plunder, or personal ill usage to any person whatever.

On board the Betsey and Polly transport, the 27th of Jan. 1781.

(Signed)

AND. BARKLEY.

J. H. CRAIG, Major, 82d reg.

Vessels

Vessels taken up Cape Fear River, by a detachment of the army and galleys, the 1st of February, 1781.

Rose, a new brig of 120 tons, two three-pounders, pierced for twelve guns, loaded with rice, tobacco, and bale goods.

Schooner Betsey, 70 tons, six nine-pound carronades, loaded with rice, flour, rum, and some ammunition.

Schooner Flying Fish, loaded with rice, flour, turpentine, and rum.

Schooner Ceres, 25 tons, loaded with rice, flour, and ammunition.

Schooner Wild Cat, 20 tons, empty.

A schooner and sloop, with stores, ammunition and provisions, burnt.

(Signed) AND. BARKLEY.

Note 228. List of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Hood, that arrived at New-York, August 28.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Barfleur,	98	{ Rear-Adm. Sir S. Hood, Bart. Capt. Alex. Hood.
Princessa,	70	{ Rear-Adm. Fr. S. Drake. Capt. Knatchbull.
Alcide,	74	C. Thomson.
Alfred,	74	W. Bayne.
Ajax,	74	Nath. Charrington.
Centaur,	74	J. Inglefield.
Invincible,	74	Cha. Saxton.
Monarch,	74	Fr. Reynolds.
Montagu,	74	Geo. Bowen.
Resolution,	74	Lord Robert Manners.
Shrewsbury,	74	Mark Robinson.
Terrible,	74	Hon. W. C. Finch.
Intrepid,	64	A. Ja. P. Molloy.
Belliqueux,	64	Ja. Brine.
Fortunée,	42	Hugh C. Christian.
La Nymphe,	32	J. Ford.
Santa Monica,	32	John Linzee.
Sybil,	28	John Rodney.
Salamander,	8	Edw. Bowater.

Note 229. Line of Battle of the British Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Graves, in the action off the Chesapeake, September 5th, 1781.

LINE OF BATTLE.

The Alfred with the Starboard, and the Shrewsbury with the Larboard tacks on board.

VAN.

Rear-Admiral Hood's Division.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
	Alfred,	74	600	Capt. W. Bayne.
	Belliqueux,	64	500	Ja. Brine.
	Invincible,	74	600	Cha. Saxton.
Sta. Monica, to rep. signals.	Barfleur,	98	768	{ Sir Sam. Hood, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Alex. Hood.
	Monarch,	74	600	Frs. Reynolds.
Richmond,	Centaur,	74	600	J. Inglefield.

CENTRE.

Commander in Chief, Rear-Admiral Graves' Division.

	America,	64	500	S. Thompson.
Solebay,	Resolution,	74	600	Ld. R. Manners.
	Bedford,	74	600	Thomas Graves.
La Nymphe, to rep. signals.	London,	98	800	{ R.-Ad. Tho. Graves. Capt. D. Graves.
	Royal Oak,	74	600	J. P. Ardesoife.
	Montagu,	74	600	Geo. Bowen.
Adamant,	Europe,	64	400	S. Child.

REAR.

Rear-Admiral Drake's Division.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Salamander, fire-ship.	Terrible,	74	600	Hon. W. C. Finch.
	Ajax,	74	600	N. Charrington.
Sybil, to repeat signals.	Princeffa,	70	577	{ R. A. Drake. Capt. C. Knatchbull.
	Alcide,	74	600	C. Thompson.
La Fortunée.	Intrepid,	64	500	A. J. P. Molloy. M. Robinson.
	Shrewsbury,	74	600	

Note

Note 230. Loss sustained by the Rebels at Fort Griswold, New London, &c.

Ten or twelve ships burned, three or four of them armed vessels and one loaded with naval stores.

An immense quantity of European and West India goods found among the stores, the whole of which was burnt with the stores.

Upwards of 50 pieces of cannon destroyed, exclusive of the guns belonging to the ships.

A considerable powder magazine, and barracks capable of containing 300 men, destroyed in Fort Griswold.

Eighty-five of the rebels were found dead in Fort Griswold, and sixty wounded mortally.

Note 231. Minutes taken by one of the Lieutenants, who was on board the London, Admiral Graves's flag-ship, from October 1780, until after the action off Chesapeake.

It appears by this journal, that Admiral Graves did not take the chief command before the 5th of July, and that he sailed from New-York the 21st of July, on a cruise to Boston bay (as it is said, by orders from England to intercept a Dutch convoy) and by the journals he returned to New-York on the 17th of August, and was employed in refitting, taking in stores, &c. from that time to the 28th of August, when at three P. M. Sir Samuel Hood came and anchored without Sandy Hook: the 29th and 30th of August were employed in making the necessary preparations to join the two fleets; and on the 31st Admiral Graves, with five ships of the line, being all that he could get into condition fit to sail, ran over the Bar, and at six P. M. bore away with only 19 sail of the line, and came to action with De Grasse on the 5th of September, off the Chesapeake, who had 24 sail of the line.

It also appears by the journal, that with only twelve sail, the English Admiral beat De Grasse so far as that he bore away with his whole fleet before the van and the centre of the English; for the journal states, that the rear of Sir Samuel Hood's division, never bore up until an hour and a quarter after the action commenced, and when it was nearly over, although the signal for close action was flying at the onset, and continued to be distinctly flying the whole time, except five minutes, when the signal for the line was hoisted, and the signal for close action appears to have been repeated during the fight.

It further appears by the journal, that at the time the Admiral sent both to the van and the rear, to tell them to cease firing; he also desired, that if he should come to action in the morning, they would engage closer, and not keep at a distance from the enemy.

It is now known too, that the action took place in the most fortunate and critical moment, for De Grasse had four of his ships of 50 guns

guns and upwards at the time up the Chesapeake, which did not come into the action, and De Barras was not arrived from Rhode Island with his squadron.

From this true narrative the public may see that Sir George Brydges Rodney has no ground to charge Admiral Graves with delay. He might with equal propriety charge him with cowardice in seeking and fighting De Grasse with an inferiority of five ships of the line, after Sir George had declined engaging him off Tobago with nearly an equal force.

Note 232. Translation of the French Account of the action off the Chesapeake, as published by their Commanders at the Cape, and printed in the Jamaica paper.

Cape Francois, 27th Nov. 1781.

" The fleet in Lynnhaven-bay was waiting for news from General Washington, and the return of its boats, when, on the 5th of September, at eight in the morning, the look-out frigate made the signal of seeing twenty sail to the eastward, steering for the bay, the wind at N. E. It was soon discovered to be an enemy's fleet, and not that of the *Compte de Barras*, which was expected.

" The English fleet forcing sail was soon near enough to be perceived forming the line of battle a-head on the starboard tack, and placing its heaviest ships in the van.

" As soon as it was known to be the enemy's fleet, the *Compte de Grasse* gave orders to prepare for battle, to recall the boats from watering, and for the fleet to be ready to get under sail. At noon the tide permitted to get under sail; accordingly the signal was made, as also to form the line promiscuously as the ships could get under weigh.

" All the captains applied themselves so diligently to the manœuvre, that, notwithstanding the absence of ninety officers and eighteen hundred men, the fleet was under sail in less than three quarters of an hour, and the line formed in the following order: *Pluton, Marseillois, Bourgogne, Diademe, Reflexi, Auguste, L'Esprit, Caton, Cæsar, Deltin, Ville de Paris, Victoire, Sceptre, Northumberland, Palmier, Solitaire, Citoyen, Scipion, Magnanime, Hercule, Languedoc, Zelé, Hector, Souverain.* The *Languedoc*, commanded by M. de Monteil, Commodore of the White and Blue squadron, happened to be the ship next a-head of the *Ville de Paris*; and the *Compte de Grasse*, observing that no general officer was in his rear, gave M. de Montreil a verbal order to go and take the command there.

" The enemy coming down took care in forming their line on the starboard tack, still to preserve the wind. At two o'clock they wore altogether, and formed the line upon the tack as the French.

" In

“ In this position the two fleets were on the same tack, but by no means parallel, as the rear guard of Admiral Graves was infinitely to windward of his van.

“ At three o'clock the headmost of the French ships, from the varying of the wind and current, finding themselves too far to windward for a well formed line, the *Compte de Grasse* made them bear up two points, that his ships might have the advantage of engaging together; and they kept the wind as soon as they were sufficiently in line to leeward.

“ The headmost ships of both fleets approached each other to within musquet-shot. At four the action commenced in the van, commanded by *M. de Bougainville*, by a very brisk fire, and the main body were successively engaged. At five the wind continuing to vary, even to four points, placed the vanguard still too much to windward. The *Compte de Grasse* ardently wished to make the action general, and to dispose the enemy to it, ordered again his vanguard to bear away; that of Admiral Graves was very ill treated, and he profited of the advantage the wind gave him to be master of his distance, and to avoid being attacked by the French rear, who were using their utmost endeavour to reach his rear and his centre.

“ The setting of the sun at last terminated the battle. The English fleet kept their wind, and having preserved it, employed all the next day in repairing their damages.

“ The 7th at noon, the wind changed in favour of the French, the *Compte de Grasse* approached the enemy, and manœuvred in the night so as to preserve the wind.

“ At day break on the 8th, the wind favoured Admiral Graves, it enabled his ships to look up to windward of the French, who were then in bow and quarter line upon a wind on the starboard tack, but the *Compte de Grasse* perceiving it tacked his whole fleet together. They were by this movement in a well formed line approaching the enemy, who were upon the contrary tack in a line badly formed, and appeared inclined, notwithstanding their bad order, to dispute the wind. The *Compte de Grasse* made the signal for his van to pass close to windward of the enemy, who were now attempting to form the line of battle by tacking one ship after another, to come to the same tack with the fleet of France.

“ Admiral Graves then perceived how dangerous such a movement would be, and that to continue it, would give opportunity to the French to attack him before his fleet was half formed; those of his ships had already tacked, when he made his fleet wear together, and form astern of his rear-guard, by which means he gave up the weather-gage to the French, and made sail from them.

“ In the nights of the 8th and 9th, another variation of wind gave them the weather-gage; but during the night of the 9th, the *Compte de Grasse* regained it by his manœuvres, for his ships having suffered less in the action, he had the advantage of carrying more sail than the enemy. In the nights of the 9th and 10th the English disappeared.

The

“ The *Compte de Grasse* perceiving how difficult it was to bring Admiral Graves to action, and fearing that some variation in the wind might put it in his power to enter the bay before him, determined to return to the Chesapeake, in order to continue his operations, and recover his absent people.

“ The *Glorieux* and *Diligente* joined the fleet the 10th in the evening. On the 11th the two frigates, *Richmond* and *Iris*, which the evening before had come out of the bay, where they had cut away the buoys from the anchors of the French ships which had been obliged to cut their cables to get the sooner under sail, fell into the hands of the *Compte de Grasse*, who the same day anchored under Cape Henry, where the *Compte de Barras* had arrived the evening before; he had sailed from Newport the 30th of August. This arrival was of so much the more consequence, as he had on board the artillery for carrying on the siege.

“ The fleet, in this affair, had twenty-four sail of the line and two frigates. Admiral Graves, reinforced by Admiral Hood, had twenty sail of the line, and nine frigates and sloops. He had sailed from New York the 31st of August, upon hearing of the movements General Washington and Rochambeau were making towards Philadelphia, and which then first discovered to the enemy, the projects intended to be executed.

“ By the confession of the English, five of their ships were very much damaged, and particularly the *Terrible*, which they were obliged to burn. Only the fifteen headmost ships of the French could come into action; and they had only an equal number of the enemy against them, for the five ships of the English rear-guard refused to come within cannon-shot.

“ The French fleet has lost in this action, M. Boades, Capitaine de Vaisseau, commanding the *Reflechi*; Dupe D'Orvault, Lieut. de Vaisseau, and Major of the Blue Squadron; Rhaab, Enseigne de Vaisseau, Suedois on board the *Caton*; de la Villeon, auxiliary officer on board the *Diademe*, eighteen were wounded, and about 200 men were killed and wounded.

“ The 18th, Generals Washington and Rochambeau came on board the *Ville de Paris*, to concert measures with M. de Grasse, for carrying on their future operations.

“ The 19th, M. de Choisy passed York river, with the *Legion of Laufun*, and 2000 American troops, to go and invest Gloucester, where the enemy had 1500 men; he received almost as soon as he arrived, a reinforcement of 800 men from the ships of war.

“ The fleet had quitted Lynnhaven bay, where the ships did not lie in safety, and moved above the middle ground and Horse-shoe, where they anchored in a line of battle within the entrance of those two banks, ready to oppose Admiral Graves, as he was reinforced by Admiral Digby, if he presented himself to succour Lord Cornwallis; besides, this position gave means to hasten the siege by a greater facility of transporting ammunition. Three ships were now to block up the entrance of James river.

“ The

"The 3d of October, the enemy, distressed for want of forage, drowned 200 horses.

"On the night of the 6th and 7th, the trenches were opened both above and below York, within half cannon shot of the town.

The 8th, a battery erected by the Touraine regiment, obliged the Guadaloupe to cut her cables and run along shore under the protection of the batteries of the town. The same day they fired red-hot shot upon the Charon, and she was soon consumed.

"Every thing was now ready for a general assault; when Lord Cornwallis, perceiving the great danger he was in, demanded on the 17th, a suspension of arms for twenty-four hours; only two were granted; and he signified that he was ready to capitulate.

"One day was employed to settle the articles of capitulation. Four years before this event, (16th Oct. 1777) General Burgoyne signed the capitulation of Saratoga, where 6040 Brunswickers and Tories of the country surrendered themselves prisoners of war to general Gates.

"The enemy had 800 killed; our loss, with that of the Americans, was about 700 men. We have followed, for greater accuracy, the printed account, different journals, and particularly a copy of M. Rochambeau's, and others sent to us.

"The ships arrived last Tuesday are, the Provence, Victoire, Vailant, and Triton, with the Ralieuse and Aigrette frigates. They quitted the Chesapeake, the 4th of this month, and M. de Grasse, four days after. The fleet of M. de Grasse is gone to Martinique, and the English are already failed for the windward islands."

Note 233. List of the Killed and Wounded, together with the Number of Guns dismounted, in the action of September 5th.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Num. of guns Dismounted.</i>
Resolution,	3	16	0
Bedford,	8	14	0
London,	4	18	3
Royal Oak,	4	5	0
Montagu,	8	22	4
Europe,	9	18	3
Terrible,	4	21	0
Ajax,	7	16	3
Princessa,	6	11	0
Alcide,	2	18	0
Intrepid,	11	35	0
Shrewsbury,	14	52	3
	90	246	16

Capt. Robinson of the Shrewsbury had one of his legs shot off, and the first Lieutenant of the same ship killed.

Note 234. Comparative View of the Strength of the British and French Fleets, in the action off the Chesapeake.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Shrewsbury,	74	600	Pluton,	74	700
Intrepid,	64	500	Marfeillois,	74	700
Alcide,	74	600	Bourgogne,	74	700
Princessa,	70	577	Diademe,	74	700
Ajax,	74	600	Reflechi,	64	600
Terrible,	74	600	Auguste,	80	800
Europe,	64	500	St Esprit,	80	800
Montagu,	74	600	Caton,	64	600
Royal Oak,	74	600	Cæsar,	74	700
London,	98	768	Destin,	74	700
Bedford,	74	600	Ville de Paris,	110	1000
Resolution,	74	600	Viçtoire,	74	700
America,	64	500	Sceptre,	74	700
Centaure,	74	650	Northumberland,	74	700
Monarch,	74	600	Palmier,	74	700
Barfleur,	96	767	Solitaire,	64	600
Invincible,	74	600	Citoyen,	74	700
Belliqueux,	64	500	Scipion,	74	700
Alfred,	74	600	Magnanime,	74	700
			Hercule,	74	700
			Languedoc,	84	800
			Zelé,	74	700
			Hector,	74	700
			Souverain,	74	700
				1822	18100
				1408	11311

Guns and men—superiority in favour of the French. 414 6889

Note 235. List of the French Fleet under M. de Barras.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Duc de Bourgogne,	80	La Concorde,	36
Le Neptune,	74	La Surveillante,	32
Le Conquerant,	74	La Gentille,	32
L'Ardent,	64	L'Hermione,	32
L'Eveillè,	64	Le Furet,	30
Le Jafon,	64	Le Sensible,	28
Le Provence,	64	La Fantafque,	24
Le Sagittaire,	54	La Charlotte,	20
Le Romulus,	40	La Guepe,	14

Note

Note 236. Lift of the French Squadron detached by the Comte de Grasse, under the command of M. de Villebrune, to Annapolis, in Maryland, to escort a body of troops under M. Viomefnil.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Sagittaire,	54	L'Hermione,	32
Le Romulus,	44	Le Sensible,	28
Le Concorde,	36	La Charlotte,	20
La Gentille,	32	La Guepe,	14

Note 237. Strength of the Army under Earl Cornwallis.

The 7th, 23d, 33d, part of the 60th, 63d, 64th, and 71st regiments, besides some regiments of Hessians.

Provincial Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel Tarleton's Legion.
 Volunteers of Ireland, under Lord Rawdon.
 New-York Volunteers, Lt-Colonel Turnbull.
 Col. Montfort Browne's Corps.
 South Carolina Royalists, Col. Innes.
 Two battalions of De Lancey's.
 Lieut.-Col. Brown's Florida Rangers.

Note 238. Letters that passed between Sir Henry Clinton, and Earl Cornwallis.

Sir Henry Clinton to Earl Cornwallis, June 11th, 1781.

Refers his Lordship again to the instructions given to General Phillips, respecting stations on James and York Rivers. Since October last had sent from New York to Chesapeake 7724 effectives; his Lordship might have 1500 or 2000 opposed; to him seems to blame his lordship for not cutting off Fayette; is himself threatened with a siege, his whole effective force only 10,931, and the enemy might collect 20,000, besides reinforcements from the French, which, from pretty good authority, he had reason to expect. Therefore, if his Lordship did not adopt his ideas of moving to Baltimore, or Delaware Hook, he begged leave to recommend it to him to take a defensive station on any healthy spot, be it at Williamsburg or Yorktown; and then to send him, in succession, the two battalions, light infantry 43d, 76th, or 80th; two battalions of Anspach, Queen's Rangers,

Rangers, cavalry and infantry; the remains of the detachment of 17th Light Dragoons, and such a proportion of artillery as he could spare.

Lord Cornwallis, in his answer, dated Williamsburgh, June 30th, 1781, says, "Upon viewing York, I was clearly of opinion it " far exceeds our powers, consistent with your plans, to make safe " and defensive posts there and at Gloucester." That when he had passed James River, he should dispatch as many troops as the transports could carry. That when he saw Portsmouth, he should give his opinion what number of men would be wanted for it, or any post that might be thought more proper. Submitted it to Sir Henry's consideration, as there was little chance of being able to establish a post for the effectual protection of ships of war, whether it was worth while to hold a sickly defensive post, which would always be exposed to a sudden French attack, and which experience had now shewn made no diversion in favour of the Southern army. " From the " state of Lord Rawdon's health, it is impossible that he can remain, for which reason, although the command in that quarter can " only be attended with mortification and disappointment; yet, as " I came to America with no other view than to endeavour to be useful to my country, and as I do not think it possible to render any " service in a defensive situation here, I am willing to repair to " Charlestown, if you approve of it.

Copy of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis, to Sir Henry Clinton, dated New York, Dec. 2d. 1781.

" SIR,

" Yesterday afternoon I was honoured with your Excellency's letter, dated the 30th November.

" I do not recollect that any conversation passed between us, the other day, before the publication of my letter, relative to my taking possession of the posts of York and Gloucester. But in my answer to your dispatches, dated the 8th and 11th of July, directing me so positively to possess a harbour in the Chesapeake, for line of battle ships, your Excellency will see, that after finding that works on Point Comfort could not protect a naval force in Hampton Road, I thought that I acted in strict obedience to your orders, by taking possession of those posts. I thought it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of the disadvantages of the ground, either on my first examination of it in the month of June, or on my return to it in August; because, on the first occasion, as I have already had the honour of explaining to your excellency, I did not, after seeing it, entertain for a moment an idea of occupying it, not thinking myself at liberty by the instructions, under which I then acted, to detain the greatest part of the force in Virginia, for the purpose of securing a
harbour

harbour for ships of the line ; and, on my return to it in August, I thought it then became my duty to make the best of it I could, having no other harbour to propose in its place.

“ In regard to the promise of the exertions of the navy, previous to your letter of the 24th of September, I can only repeat what I had the honour of saying to your Excellency, in the conversation to which you allude, that, without any particular engagement for the navy before that date, all your letters held out uniformly hopes of relief ; and that I had no reason from any of them to suppose that you had lost sight of the possibility of effecting it ; and that under those hopes, after serious reflection, I did not think that it would have been justifiable in me to abandon those posts with our numerous sick, artillery, stores, and shipping, or to risque an action, which in all probability, would, in its consequences, have precipitated the loss of them.

“ My letter from York, dated the 20th of October, was written under great agitation of mind, and in a great hurry, being constantly interrupted by numbers of people coming in upon business or ceremony ; but my intention in that letter was to explain the motive that influenced my own conduct, and to narrate the incidents that preceded the extremity, that forced us to surrender.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Note 239. Letters that passed between General Washington and Lord Cornwallis, the Capitulation of York-town, &c.

From Lord Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, dated York in Virginia, Oct. 17. 1781. half-past 4. P. M.

SIR,

I have this moment been honoured with your excellency's letter, dated this day. The time limited for sending my answer will not admit of entering into the detail of articles ; but the basis of my proposals will be, that the garrisons of York and Gloucester shall be prisoners of war with the customary honours ; and for the convenience of the individuals which I have the honour to command, that the British shall be sent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany, under engagement not to serve against France, America, or their allies, until released, or regularly exchanged ; that all arms and public stores shall be delivered up to you ; but that the usual indulgence of side-arms to officers, and of retaining private property, shall be granted to officers and soldiers ; and that the interests of several individuals in civil capacities, and connected with us, shall be attended to.

If your excellency thinks that a continuance of the suspension of hostilities will be necessary to transmit your answer, I shall have no objection to the hour that you may propose. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

T 3

Letter

Letter from General Washington to Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, dated camp before York, Oct. 18, 1781.

MY LORD,

TO avoid unnecessary discussions and delays, I shall at once, in answer to your lordship's letter of yesterday, declare the general basis upon which a definite treaty of capitulation may take place.

The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the seamen as you propose, shall be received prisoners of war. The condition annexed of sending the British and German troops to the parts of Europe to which they respectively belong, is inadmissible; instead of this they will be marched to such parts of the country as can most conveniently provide for their subsistence; and the benevolent treatment of prisoners, which is invariably observed by the Americans, will be extended to them. The same honours will be granted to the surrendering army, as were granted to the garrison of Charlestown.

The shipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their guns, stores, tackling, furniture, and apparel, shall be delivered in their present state to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them.

The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest, and public stores of every denomination, shall be delivered, unimpaired, to the heads of departments to which they respectively belong.

The officers shall be indulged in retaining their side-arms; and the officers and soldiers may preserve their baggage and effects; with this reserve, that property taken in the country will be reclaimed.

With regard to the individuals in civil capacities, whose interest your lordship wishes may be attended to, until they are more particularly described, nothing definitive can be settled.

I have to add, that I expect the sick and wounded will be supplied with their own hospital stores, and be attended by British surgeons, particularly charged with the care of them.

Your lordship will be pleased to signify your determination either to accept or reject the proposals now offered, in the course of two hours from the delivery of this letter, that commissioners may be appointed to digest the articles of capitulation, or a renewal of hostilities may take place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

Articles of Capitulation of York-Town.

ARTICLE I. The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the officers and sailors belonging to his Britannic Majesty's ships, and all other seamen, shall surrender themselves prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France; the land forces to remain
prisoners

prisoners to the United States, and all seamen to the naval forces of his most Christian Majesty.

Ans. Granted.

ART. II. The ordnance, arms, cloathing, military chests, as well as all storehouses whatever, shall be delivered up to the heads of the different departments appointed to receive the same.

Ans. Granted.

ART. III. This day at twelve o'clock at noon, a detachment of American infantry shall be put in possession of one of the redoubts, situate to the left of York; the other to be given up to a detachment of French grenadiers. The garrison of York shall march out to a spot agreed upon, their firelocks resting on their arms, their colours muffled up, and their drums either beating an English or a German march. They shall next lay down their arms, and return to their camp, till they are made acquainted with their destination. At one o'clock P. M. two works of Gloucester shall be surrendered to French and American detachments, sent to occupy the same. The garrison of the latter shall march out at three o'clock P. M. The cavalry with their drawn swords, their trumpets sounding, and the infantry shall file off in the same manner as the garrison of York, and then return to their camp till it is totally evacuated.

Ans. Granted.

ART. IV. The officers shall keep their side-arms. They, as well as the soldiers, shall preserve their private property, of what kind soever. No part of their baggage or papers shall be liable to be ransacked, or examined. This article extends also to the officers and soldiers taken during the siege.—It is to be understood, that the property belonging to the inhabitants of this State, which shall visibly appear to be in the possession of the garrison, may be claimed.

Ans. Granted.

ART. V. The soldiers, divided into regiments as much as possible, shall remain in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania; and shall have the same allowance as is given to the troops serving in America. A superior officer of each nation, viz. English, Anspach, Hessian, and other officers on their parole, at the rate of one to fifty men, shall be at liberty to reside with their regiments, visit them often, and be an eye witness to their treatment. These officers shall receive, and distribute among their men, cloathing and other necessaries: passports shall be granted when applied for, to that purpose.

Ans. Granted.

ART. VI. The General, civil officers, and others, not employed, as mentioned in the foregoing article, on their applying for leave shall be at liberty to go on their parole to England, New-York, or any other place in America, now in the possession of the British forces, at their own option. The Comte de Grasse will supply them with flags of truce within ten days from the date hereof, if possible: Meanwhile a place shall be appointed for their residence till they can embark. This article extends to all civil officers employed in the

army and navy. Passports to go by land shall be granted to those for whom ships could not be provided.

Ans. Granted.

ART. VII. The officers shall have leave to retain soldiers in their service, as domestics, according to the usual custom of the army. Such servants, as are not soldiers, shall not be considered as prisoners, but be at full liberty to follow their masters.

Ans. Granted.

ART. VIII. The sloop of war, Bonnetta, shall be manned, and commanded by its own Captain and crew, and entirely left at the disposal of Lord Cornwallis, from the moment that he shall have signed the capitulation. The aid-de-camp, with the dispatches for Sir Henry Clinton, may embark on board the said sloop. Such soldiers as Lord Cornwallis may think proper to send to New-York, shall be at liberty to take their passage, without being searched, as soon as the British general's dispatches are ready. His lordship pledging himself that the sloop, save the dangers of the sea, shall be returned to Compte de Grasse. That no public property shall be put on board, and that proper amends shall be made for those of the sea and landmen, as may be missing on return.

Ans. Granted.

ART. IX. Merchants shall keep their property, and have the space of three months for carrying off, or otherwise disposing of the same. They are not to be considered as prisoners of war.

Ans. Merchants may dispose of their property; the preference of purchase to be granted to the combined armies. The said merchants shall be deemed prisoners of war upon parole.

ART. X. The natives or inhabitants of this country in all its districts now in York or Gloucester, shall not be molested for having joined the British army.

Ans. Inadmissible; as it concerns a matter of civil government.

ART. XI. Hospitals shall be provided for the sick and wounded, who are to be attended by their own surgeons upon parole; drugs and medicines to be found by the American hospitals.

Ans. The hospital store-houses, which are now extant in York and Gloucester, shall be applied to the use of the sick and wounded of the English. Passports shall be granted for them to be further supplied from New-York, as occasion may require. Hospitals will be provided for the sick and wounded of both garrisons.

ART. XII. Waggon shall be provided at the public expence, for carrying the baggage of those officers who are to remain with the soldiers, and also of the surgeons, when upon their journies to visit the sick and wounded.

Ans. Granted—if waggon can be procured.

ART. XIII. All the shipping in the two harbours, with all their stores, cannon, and rigging, shall be delivered up *in statu quo* to a navy officer appointed for that purpose; the private property which was on board for safety, during the siege, being first taken out.

Ans. Granted.

ART.

ART. XIV. No article of this capitulation is to be violated, under any pretence of making reprisals. If there be any doubtful expression, the sense thereof shall be taken according to the usual and obvious meaning of the words.

Ans. Granted.

Given at York in Virginia, the 10th day of October, 1781.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.
THO. SYMONDS.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the following corps, from the 28th of September to the 19th of October, 1781.

Royal artillery—24 rank and file killed; 21 ditto wounded; 2 ditto missing.

Guards—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, wounded.

Light infantry—1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, wounded.

17th regiment—1 drummer killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

23d reg.—2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 15 rank and file, wounded.

33d reg.—1 captain, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded; 1 subaltern, 7 rank and file, missing.

43d reg.—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 11 rank and file, missing.

71st reg.—1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file, killed; 3 drummers, 19 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 10 rank and file, missing.

76th reg.—1 drummer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

80th reg.—1 rank and file, killed; 12 ditto, wounded; 1 captain, 9 rank and file, missing.

Two battalions Anspach—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded.

Prince Hereditaire—2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 19 rank and file, killed; 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 49 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, missing.

Reg. du Bose—1 captain, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 3 drummers, 32 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, missing.

Total—2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 4 drummers, 133 rank and file, killed.—55 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 24 serjeants, 11 drummers, 285 rank and file, wounded.—1 major, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 63 rank and file, missing.

Rank

Rank and names of Officers in the above return.

Hon. Major Cochrane, acting aid de camp to Lord Cornwallis, killed.

Light Infantry—Lieut. Campbell, 74th, killed. Lieut. Lyster, 63d ditto, wounded, since dead. Lieut. Dunn, 63d ditto, wounded, since dead. Lieut. Lightburne, 37th ditto, wounded.

23d reg.—Lieuts. Muir and Guyon, killed.

33d reg.—Capt. Kerr, killed; Lieut. Curfon, wounded.

71st reg.—Lieut. Frazer, killed.

76th reg.—Lieut. Robertson, wounded.

Captain Rall, killed. Ensign Sprangenberg, wounded. Commissary Perkins, killed.

(Signed) J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Note 240. Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Graves.

(See Note 229.)

Note 241. Letter from Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, dated York-town, Virginia, Oct. 15, 1781.

Last evening the enemy carried my two advanced redoubts on the left by storm, and during the night have included them in their second parallel, which they are at present busy in perfecting.

My situation now becomes very critical. We dare not shew a gun to their old batteries, and I expect their new ones will be open to-morrow morning. Experience has shewn that our fresh earthen works do not resist their powerful artillery, so that we shall soon be exposed to an assault in ruined works, in a bad position, and with weakened numbers.

The safety of the place is therefore so precarious, that I cannot recommend that the fleet and army should run great risque in endeavouring to save us.

I have the honour to be,
CORNWALLIS.

Note 242. List of Privateers, &c. taken by Admiral Edwards' Squadron.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Royal Louis,	16	100	Venus,	16	83
Fifth Hawke,	6	30	Independence,	18	63
Congress,	10	120	Diana,	10	37
Active,	14	42	Dildain,	16	76
			Congress,		

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Shark,	14	72	Catain,	6	32
Lion,	10	42	Montgomery,	14	50
Lion,	18	114			

Also, a ship called the Mercury, from Piscataway, laden with lumber; and retook the Martha, from Montego bay, and the Lockhart Rofs.

Note 243. List of the Squadron under Commodore Johnstone, on the coast of Portugal.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Romney,	50	{ Geo. Johnstone, Esq. Commod. Capt. Roddam Home.
Æolus,	32	Chr. Atkins.
Cerberus,	32	Robert Man.
Brilliant,	28	J. Ford.
Tartar,	28	Alex. Græme.
Crescent,	28	Cha. Hope.
Cormorant,	16	Robert M'Evoy.
Rattlesnake,	14	J. M'Laurin.

Ships of War taken, which Commodore Johnstone commissioned as follows:

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Artois,	40	Capt. J. W. Payne.
La Perle,	18	Wm. White.

Note 244. Commodore Johnstone's Letter to Ld. Hillsborough.

On the 12th of June we were in the latitude of 26, 9 S. and longitude, 24 W. and here I detached the Jason, Active, Rattlesnake, and Lark, to precede the fleet, in order to gain intelligence.

On the 9th of July in the evening, being in the rendezvous given to the above named ships, they rejoined us, together with the prize Heldwoltemade, a Dutch East India-ship, lately commanded by Captain Vrolyk, bound to Ceylon, loaded with stores and provisions, and about forty thousand pounds in bullion.

This prize, Heldwoltemade, had come last from Saldanha bay; she sailed the 28th of June. She struck to the Active on the 1st of July.

From Captain Pigot I received a body of intelligence, digested by Lieutenant d'Auvergne, a very promising young officer; it contained, as your Lordship will observe, a certain account, that Mons. Suffrein had arrived in False Bay, on the first of June, with his five ships of the line, and the greatest part of his transports, and that there were five Dutch East India ships at anchor in the bay of Saldanha; I therefore resolved to enter the Bay; I steered to the north

north of the harbour towards St. Martin's Point, otherwise called the Bay of St. Helen's. I took the charge of the pilotage on myself, and run in shore during the night, judging my distance by the lead; the weather was very foggy, and continued so till the morning of the July 21.; the wind was at N. East. At eight o'clock in the morning we had a clear sight of the land, distant about four miles, and bore up for Saldanha bay. We were forced to turn by traverses into the Bay; nevertheless our arrival was so unexpected, and our movements so rapid, by carrying every sail we could bear, that the Dutch had just time to cut their cables, to loose their fore top-sails, which they kept bent for this purpose, and to run their ships on shore, and to set them on fire, as the Romney dropt anchor; but our boats boarded them so quickly, and our people behaved so gallantly, that the flames in all of them were soon extinguished, except in the Middleburg; she burnt with incredible fury, and becoming light as she consumed, she got a-float, when her masts tumbled, and had nearly drifted on board two of the other prizes: however, by an exertion of the boats of the Squadron, she was towed off, stern foremost, in which the General in person assisted. The boats had not left the Middleburg ten minutes, when she blew up close by the South Point of Hotties Bay.

At this time a boat was seen rowing to our ship, filled with people in the Eastern garb, making humble signs of submission; they provided to be the Kings of Tarnate and Tidote, with the Princes of their respective families, whom the Dutch East India Company had long confined on Isle Robin, with different malefactors, but had lately removed them from that island to Saldanha.

Before midnight we had got all the prizes a-float, and next day we got them rigged and ready for sea, having brought the principal sails from the Hooker, which lay concealed under Schapin Island, where the sails had been lodged, in hopes we never should have discovered them.

This Hooker had been seized by the Rattlesnake in surprize, according to my order in the disposition of attack.

The names of the prizes are:

	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
The Dankbaarheyt, Capt. Steetsel, from Bengal,	24	1000
The Paerl, Capt. Plokker, from China,	20	1100
The Honeoop, Capt. Laud, from ditto,	20	1100
The Hoogearspel, Capt. Hatmeyer, from ditto,	20	1000
The Middleburgh, Capt. Van Geunip, which was } burnt, came also from China,	24	1100

There were also two large hookers, which I could not conveniently bring away; and to avoid leaving any marks of barbarity towards a settlement where our wants had been so often relieved, I would not permit them to be burnt or destroyed.

Note

Note 245. List of the French Fleet under M. de Suffren.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Severe,	64	Capt. M. Sultier.
Le Vengeur,	64	M. Forbin.
Le Brillante,	64	M. de St Felix.
Le Flamand,	50	M. de Queberville.
L'Annibal,	74	M. de Tromelia.
L' Heros,	74	{ M. de Suffren, Ch. d'Escadre. Capt. M. de Moiffac.
L'Orient,	74	
L'Artisien,	74	M. du Pallaire.
Le Sphinx,	64	M. L'Alandrois.
L' Ajax,	64	M. Duchateau de la Roche.
Hannibal, prize,	50	M. de Bouvet.

FRIGATES.

Le Purvoyante,	40	Capt. M. de Galle.
Le Fier,	40	M. Perier de Solvert.
Le Bellone,	40	M. de Bovard.
Subtile,	16	M. de Beaulieu.

FLUTES AND TRANSPORTS.

Lauriston.	Bon Amis.	Maurepas.
Brifac.	Deux Amis.	Fille Unique.
St Ann.	Ducide.	Tuscany.

LAND FORCES.

Regiment D'Austrasie,	659 men.
De L'Isle de France,	800
Legion de Laufane,	443
Volontiers de Bourbon,	139
De Regiment d'Artilerie,	200
Caffres of the Islands,	1157
Sepoys,	47
	3457

Note 246. List of the Squadron under the command of Sir Edward Hughes, in the East Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Superb,	74	{ Sir Edward Hughes, Vice-Ad- miral of the Blue. Capt. H. Ball.
		Exeter,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Exeter,	64	Capt. Richard King,
Burford,	64	P. Rainier.
Eagle,	64	Amb. Reddal.
Worcester,	64	Geo. Talbot.
Coventry,	28	A. Mitchell.
Seahorse,	24	R. Montagu.
Nymph,	14	Wm. Stevens.
York, armed ship,	20	Benj. Bichinoe.
Chaser,	14	P. Parr.

*List of the Ships under Sir Edward Hughes, in his first action with
M. De Suffren, Feb. 17. 1781.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Eagle,	64	Capt. A. Riddel.
Monmouth,	64	Ja. Alms.
Worcester,	64	Geo. Talbot.
Burford,	64	P. Rainier.
Superb,	74	{ Sir Edward Hughes, K.B. Vice- Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Wm. Stevens.
Hero,	74	Cha. Wood.
Exeter,	64	{ Rd. King, Commodore. Capt. H. Reynolds.
Monarcha,	68	J. Gell.
Ifis,	50	Hon. Thomas Lumley.
Seahorse,	24	R. Montagu.

Sir Edward Hughes's Line of Battle in the second action.

The Exeter to lead on the Starboard, and the Magnanime on the
Larboard tacks.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Exeter,	64	{ Commodore Richard King. Capt. Cha. Hughes.
Hero,	74	Cha. Wood.
Ifis,	50	Hon. T. Lumley.
Burford,	64	P. Rainier.
Monarcha,	68	J. Gell.
Superb,	74	{ Sir Edward Hughes, Vice-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Dunbar M'Lellan.
Monmouth,	64	Ja. Alms.
Worcester,	64	Geo. Talbot.
Eagle,	64	Am. Reddal.
Sultan,	74	Ja. Watts.
Magnanime,	64	Cha. Wolfely.
Seahorse,	24	A. Montagu.
Combustion, fire-ship,		H. Newcombe.

It

It appears, that the Sultan and Hero were, on or before the action, ordered to exchange places with each other.

British Killed and Wounded in the first action.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Superb,	11	13	24
Exeter,	10	45	55
Monarcha,	1	5	6
Hero,	9	17	26
Ifis,	1	3	4
	32	83	115

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Superb, Capt. Stevens, wounded, (since dead). Lieutenants Hughes and Newcombe.

Exeter, Capt. Reynolds, killed ; Lieut. Cha. Jones, wounded.

Killed and Wounded in the second action.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Superb,	59	96	155
Exeter,	4	40	44
Magnanime,	0	7	7
Monmouth,	45	102	147
Monarcha,	7	28	35
Worcester,	8	26	34
Burford,	6	36	42
Eagle,	0	22	22
Hero,	2	13	15
Sultan,	0	9	9
Ifis,	6	51	57
	137	430	567

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Superb, Two Lieutenants and the Master killed.

Monmouth, one Lieutenant of Marines.

Worcester, one Lieutenant.

Burford, one Lieutenant of Marines.

Note 247. Summons sent to the Governor of Negapatam.

SIR, *Camp before Negapatam, Nov. 7. 1781.*

As we are perfectly acquainted with the weakness of the town and citadel of Negapatam, and the smallness of the garrison you have to defend

defend it against the ships and troops of his Britannic Majesty, and the East India Company, under our command; of whose great superiority, in point of proportioned numbers and discipline, you cannot be ignorant.

We are induced, from motives of humanity, in order to avoid the effusion of blood, and of regard to you and the inhabitants of the place, to prevent, if in our power, the distresses and calamities that may befall you and them, to demand of you the immediate surrender of the place, upon such terms as appear to us reasonable and consistent, and you and we agree upon. For this purpose we give two hours from the time this summons is delivered to you, to deliberate on an answer. If you agree to surrender on capitulation, commissioners are immediately to be sent on your part to the General in camp; but if you reject the offer now made you, the batteries will immediately open against your walls, and you yourself will be the cause of more disadvantageous terms at a later day. We have the honour to be, with great regard, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD HUGHES.
HECTOR MONRO.

Note 248. Answer to the Summons sent by Sir Ed. Hughes and Sir Hector Monro.

SIRS,

I have had the honour just now to receive the letter you was pleased to write me, containing the summation to deliver over this place.

And as I am obliged by honour and oath to defend this place with all my power, I cannot enter into any agreement regarding the surrendering the same, but shall, when you resolve to attack me, defend myself with the forces that I have on hand.

I have the honour to be, Sirs, with great respect, your most obedient servant, (by the indisposition of the Governor)

(Signed)

MOSSEL.

Note 249. Articles of Capitulation between Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes and Sir Hector Monro, and Reynier Van Vlißingen, Governor of Negapatam.

PRELIMINARY. The honourable Governor and Council of Negapatam propose to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. Commander in Chief of all his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, and Major General Sir Hector Monro, K. B. commanding the land forces in the attack of Negapatam, to surrender the said town and citadel to them, on the conditions concluded in the following articles.

I. The officers and garrison of Negapatam shall march out at the
China

China gate with their arms, baggage, colours flying, drums beating, and two pieces of cannon, with lighted match and necessaries.

Granted: but to pile their arms, and lay down their colours and drums, so soon as they pass the gate. If by necessaries are meant the soldiers necessaries, they will be allowed them.

II. All officers and soldiers in the garrison shall be subsisted at the expence of the Hon. East India Company, and sent on board English ships, as conveniently and expeditiously as possible, to Columbo or Batavia.

All Officers and soldiers who surrender prisoners of war, will be maintained, and a particular account of the expence kept, in order that the States General, or the Dutch East India Company, may hereafter make it good to the English East India Company. This article to be granted in no other form.

III. The aforesaid officers and soldiers shall carry with them all their effects without examination, also their servants and slaves, and those that are married shall have liberty to take with them their families.

Granted, provided the second article is agreed to.

IV. The Governor and Members of the Council, all civil and mercantile servants, ecclesiastics, and seafaring persons, and all others who are in the service of the Netherlands Company, also all inhabitants of Negapatam, Europeans and natives, shall remain in their full personal liberty and possession of their properties, moveable, or immoveable, merchandize, and other effects, without being therein molested, or any other impediment brought on the same, on any reason whatever.

Granted, with exception of their personal liberty.

V. The Governor, the Members of the Council, also all civil and mercantile servants, the ecclesiastics, seafaring persons, and all others who are in the service of the Dutch Company, shall have liberty to go to Batavia or Columbo, with their families, male and female slaves, effects and property, for which purpose they shall be furnished with good and sufficient shipping at the expence of the English East India Company.

Inadmissible, except the security of their families, male and servants, and property.

VI. The capitals belonging to the Orphan house, and poor of the church, shall not be confiscated, nor the payments cease, as being monies belonging to orphans and the poor. Granted.

VII. All officers and civil servants of the Dutch Company, who shall have an inclination to remain in the place, or to establish themselves as private inhabitants, shall be permitted to do so under the protection of the British flag.

All the inhabitants of Negapatam, who chuse to continue inhabitants, shall be permitted to remain there, with security to their persons and properties, under the protection of the British flag, on such inhabitants taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, the military only excepted.

VIII. All merchandize, ammunition of war, artillery, arms, provisions, and all and every the effects belonging to the Dutch East India Company, or the States General, and found in this place, shall be uprightly delivered over, by a just inventory, to the Commissaries who shall be appointed to receive them; of which inventory copies shall be delivered to the Admiral and General. Agreed.

IX. The fortifications, the Government House, the magazines, and all other public buildings of the Dutch Company, shall be kept in their present state, and shall not be demolished. Inadmissible.

X. The free exercise and liberty of the reformed religion, according to the practice of the Dutch Church, shall be permitted, and the church continued to its possessors. Granted.

XI. The Romish church and Gentoo Pagodas shall continue to enjoy all the prerogatives they enjoyed under the Dutch government.

Granted, as far as is consistent with the nature of the English government.

XII. All charters, resolutions, and other papers belonging to the governor of Negapatam, shall be delivered without any examination, to Governor Van Vlißingen, that he may carry them with him to whatever place he goes.

Granted, but subject to examination, as far as relates to public funds, public monies, treasury accounts, and rents arising from the districts belonging to Negapatam, whether by duties or otherwise; all other papers to be delivered to Governor Van Vlißingen.

XIII. No person shall be lodged in the government house, so long as Mr Van Vlißingen remains at Negapatam, but he shall be permitted to dwell therein unmolested. Granted.

XIV. If any English deserters are found at Negapatam, they shall be pardoned. Granted.

XV. All public papers, notorial or secretary acts, which in any manner can serve to secure the peaceable possession of the inhabitants property, shall be respected, and preserved entire under the care of persons now in that trust.

Granted, as far as is consistent with the nature of our courts, and as long as the persons in such trust behave with propriety.

XVI. The auctioneer of this settlement, the sequester, the trustee of the deceased, shall be permitted to recover their outstanding debts, and be protected and supported by Government. Granted.

XVII. After this capitulation shall be signed, the China Gate shall be delivered to an English guard of fifty men, and a Dutch guard of the same number shall also remain there, with orders not to suffer any Dutch soldiers to pass out, nor any English to go in, and next day the gates shall be delivered to the English troops, when the garrison of Negapatam shall retire to their caserns or barracks, and remain there till their departure for Batavia or Colombo, delivering their arms, the officers only to be permitted their swords.

Whatever guards are thought necessary to take possession of the fort

fort and citadel of Negapatam, must be suffered to march in, and the gates delivered over, in one hour after the capitulation is signed.

XVIII. All the Dutch Company's servants, civil and military, seafaring and other persons receiving pay, shall be maintained by the English Company, until they are carried to Batavia or Columbo.

Answered by the second article.

XIX. All the sick and wounded now in the hospital shall be cured and maintained at the expence of the English Company.

All the sick and wounded found in the hospital shall be taken proper care of. The rest of this article answered by the second article.

XX. To all the aid troops belonging to the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahadre, which are in this place, a free pass to Combiconum shall be granted.

Granted, on giving up their arms, and proceeding to Hyder's country, not to Combiconum.

XXI. Mess. Joan Daniel Simons, Peter William Geeke, Isaac Reynier Simons, John Jochim Harts, who are now in the camp of the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn, shall also enjoy the full grant and force of this capitulation.

Granted, provided they leave Hyder's camp, and return with all expedition to Negapatam, or surrender themselves at Madras.

XXII. This capitulation, and terms therein expressed, shall be strictly observed, and with good faith, by both parties; for which purpose it shall be reciprocally signed and exchanged by the Admiral and General, and the Governor and Council of Negapatam. Agreed.

Done in camp, before Negapatam, this 12th November 1781.

EDWARD HUGHES.
HECTOR MONRO.

Reynier V. Vliffengen, P. Erstalm.
S. Mofsel, Mr Stoffenburg.
F. Wm. Bboeme, John Accama.

Note 250. Return of the Warlike Stores found in the town and citadel of Negapatam.

IRON ORDNANCE.

Serviceable.—1 twenty-four pounder, 6 eighteen pounders, 5 fifteen pounders, 5 fourteen pounders, 97 twelve pounders, 13 nine pounders, 25 eight pounders, 24 six pounders, 4 two and a half pounders, 2 two pounders, 6 one pounders. Total 188.

Unserviceable.—2 fourteen pounders, 5 twelve pounders. Tot. 7.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

Serviceable.—1 twelve pounder, 4 nine pounders, 3 five pounders, 4 four pounders, 3 one pounders, 1 half pounder. Total 16.

BRASS MORTARS.

Unserviceable. 1 twelve and half inch.

Serviceable.—2 ten inch, 5 four inch. Total 7.

SHOT.

Round.—7 thirty-six pounders, 778 eighteen pounders, 92 fourteen pounders, 520 twelve pounders, 3 nine pounders, 1389 eight pounders, 209 seven pounders, 1501 six pounders, 26 five pounders, 96 four pounders, 2 three pounders, 183 two and half pounders, 65 one and half pounders, 127 one pounders.

Grape.—1 sixteen pounder, 16 fourteen pounders, 7 twelve pounders, 1 eight pounder, 2 six pounders, 21 five pounders, 15 four pounders, 16 two and half pounders, 3 one pounders, 348 half-pounders.

SHELLS, &c.

449 twelve pounders, 297 ten pounders, 300 six pounders, 80 five pounders, 98 four pounders, 698 three and three quarters pounders. Hand grenades 1720; gunpowder 60 lb. barrels 277; match bundles 187; sponges complete 170; ladles 57; handheavers 269; musquets, serviceable, 3346; bayonets 3090; pistols, 38; swords 1514; sabres 32; matchlocks 280; spontoons 59; pikes 50; sword blades 190; cartouch boxes, serviceable, 152; ditto, unserviceable, 1220; musquets, unserviceable, 104; locks 37; slings 270; powder horns 6; sword belts 150; iron ramrods 358; musquet barrels 157; fuzes spare for shells 600; leather buckets 28; linestocks 6; scabbards for swords 134; ditto for bayonets 1400; copper measures for powder 12; grindstone 1; flints 7000; iron crows 49; pick axes 41; brass cases for cartridges 66; drums complete 20; drumheads spare 500; drum cores 8; iron breast plates 200. Instruments used in the laboratory; limbers 2; tumbrils 2; trail carriages, serviceable, 149; ditto, unserviceable, 27; field cartridges 2; mortar beds, serviceable, 3; ditto, unserviceable, 3; trucks, serviceable, 6; ditto, unserviceable, 3; pair of colours 2; brimstone 500 weight.

Signed, ARTHUR CUTHBERT. Commiss. for the King.
WM. MICHELL, ditto for the Company.

Note

Note 251. List of the British Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Darby, that relieved Gibraltar.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

The Edgar to lead on both tacks, unless otherwise directed by signal.

VAN.

Rear-Admiral Digby's Division.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
* Edgar,	74	600	Capt. R. Gower.
* Alexander,	74	600	Lord Loogford.
Bienfaïtant,	64	500	Rich. Braithwaite.
Queen,	90	750	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
* Prince George,	90	757	{ Robert Digby, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt James Williams.
Ocean,	90	750	
Magnanime,	64	500	Geo. Ourry.
Canada,	74	600	Charles Wolfely.
* Repulse,	64	500	Sir Geo. Collier.
Defence,	74	600	Sir Digby Dent.
			Ja. Cranston.

CENTRE.

Commander in Chief, Vice-Admiral Darby's Division.

Nonfuch,	64	500	Sir James Wallace.
Bellona,	74	600	Rd. Onflow.
* Courageux,	74	600	Lord Mulgrave.
* Foudroyant,	80	700	John Jervis.
Britannia,	100	884	{ Geo. Darby, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Rear-Ad. R. Kempenfelt. James Bradby.
Duke,	90	750	
* Valiant,	74	650	Sir C. Douglas. Bart.
* Lyon,	64	500	S. G. Goodall.
Fortitude,	74	600	Hon W. Cornwallis.
			Sir Rd. Bickerton.

REAR.

Rear-Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross's Division,

* St Alban's,	64	500	Cha. Inglis.
Dublin,	74	600	Archd. Dickson.
* Medway,	60	450	Harry Harmood.
Formidable,	90	750	John Cleland.

APPENDIX.

Royal George,	100	867	{ Sir John Lockhart Ross, Bart. Rear-Ad. of the Red. Capt. J. Bourmaster. Herbert Sawyer. Rowland Cotton. John Dalrymple. Joseph Peyton.
Namur,	70	750	
Inflexible,	64	500	
Union,	90	750	
Cumberland,	74	600	

Frigates, &c. belonging to Vice-Admiral Darby's Fleet.

Attached to the Van Squadron.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
La Prudente,	36	240	Capt. Hon. W. Waldegrave.
Crescent, to repeat,	28	200	Hon. Thos. Pakenham.
Firebrand, fire-ship,	8	80	Geo. Robinson.

Attached to the Centre Squadron.

Minerva,	38	240	Cha. Fielding.
Flora,	36	240	Wm. P. Williams.
Monfieur,	36	240	Hon. Cha. Phipps.
Alarm,	32	220	Sir Rd. Pearson.
Emerald, to repeat,	32	220	Sam. Marshall.
Harpy, } fire-	8	80	Ph. Walfsh.
Lightning, } ships,	8	80	Geo. Campbell.

Attached to the Rear Squadron.

* Ambuscade,	32	220	Hon. H. S. Conway.
Proserpine,	28	200	Geo. A. Byron.
Vestal, to repeat,	28	200	Hon. G. Berkeley.
Furnace, fire-sh.	8	80	J. Wright.

The ships marked thus *, are the ships Vice-Admiral Darby detached on a cruise under the command of Rear-Admiral Digby.

Note 252. Lift of the Forces in Jersey, when the French attacked that Island, Jan. 6th, 1781.

78th, 83d, and 95th Regiments of Foot.

An Invalid company of Artillery.

5 Companies of Invalids in Elizabeth Castle.

Note 253. Letter containing an Account of an attack made on the Island of Jersey.

Last Saturday, to the great surprize of every body, we beheld 800 French, commanded by a Baron de Rullecourt, in the very heart of the

the town of St Hillery, without a single shot being fired. The Lieutenant-Governor was acquainted of their arrival whilst in bed: he got up, and, on his coming down, found his house surrounded. On his appearing, they took him prisoner, and led him to the market-place, where he found about 500 drawn up. They took every body prisoners they could lay their hands upon, and obliged them to go into the court-house, where they forced the Governor to sign a capitulation. The French commander endeavoured to prevail on the King's Advocate to sign, and many others; but they refused: he then suffered them to retire to their houses on their paroles; and centries were placed in different parts to prevent their joining the troops that were assembling upon the Gallows-hill, on the west side of the town. The Baron then obliged the Governor to write to Captain Mulcaster, the engineer, who had fortunately got safe into Elisabeth castle; to Major Pierſon, of the 95th; to Captain Lumsdale, commanding the 78th, or highlanders; and to Captain Campbell, of the Glasgow volunteers, or 83d, not to fire a shot, but lay down their arms, as he had signed a capitulation. This order they determined not to obey. The Baron next insisted that the Governor should go with him in person to the castle, in order to endeavour to prevail upon Capt. Mulcaster; and took a party of 100 or 150 men to accompany them. They no sooner came within reach, than the brave Mulcaster fired at them, and carried off the leg of one of the French officers.—Mr d'Auvergne, the overseer of the works, went to the castle, and told them, he feared, if they did not surrender, the French would hang the Governor, and burn the town. Mulcaster answered, Let them begin to hang, burn, and be d——d, for he would not surrender the castle, or the British flag, so long as he had a man to defend it, to save any body.

Major Pierſon came down from the hill with a flag of truce into the town, to demand the Lieutenant-Governor from the enemy; which was refused, and he returned. The French commandant then obliged the Lieutenant-Governor to go with a flag to Major Pierſon, to endeavour to prevail upon him, and the rest of the troops, to surrender, in consequence of the capitulation he had signed. But the Major, Captain Lumsdale of the 78th, and all the officers of the militia, refused; the latter assured the two commanders of the regulars, that if they would not capitulate, they would support them to the last. Major Pierſon answered the Governor, that he looked upon him as a prisoner, therefore could obey no orders that he should give out. The flag then required half an hour to retire; it was refused, and the Major pulled out his watch, and told them, he would give them ten minutes, and no more, when he would be at their heels, and attack them. In the mean time the Major observed, that the French had neglected to occupy the Town-hill to the east of the town. He detached Captain Fraser of the 78th, with his and the light company of the 95th, and two companies of the militia, to make a detour round the town, and take possession of it; which service he performed like an able officer, and without the loss

of a man. They no sooner had possession of that hill, than the troops under Major Pierſon attacked the French in the town, with the courage and intrepidity of Britiſh troops, ſupported with equal ardour by the militia. Captain Fraſer with his detachment came down the hill, and attacked them on the other ſide of the market-place; for there they had made their ſtand, placing cannon at each avenue. The fire was heavy whiſt it laſted; but the French were ſo preſſed on all ſides, that they were ſoon beat. Their commander, the Baron, had his lower jaw broke by a muſket-shot, one ſhot through his neck, and one or two through the thigh; he died that night of his wounds. He was buried with military honours. The Baron held our Governor by the arm, and kept him in the fire the whole time. Several of their officers were wounded;—no other killed there;—they had near 100 privates killed, and about 80 wounded, and 280 priſoners.

On our ſide, we ſuffered the irreparable loſs of poor Major Pierſon, who was ſhot through the heart juſt as victory declared herſelf for him, to the regret of every body: no other officer killed or wounded; very few privates killed or wounded.

Note 254. Captain Mulcaſter's Letter to Lord Amherſt, relative to the attack on the Iſland of Jerſey.

MY LORD,

Jerſey, 7th Jan. 1781.

I am ſorry to inform your lordſhip, that this Iſland was ſurprized, the Lieutenant-Governor made priſoner in the capital of Jerſey, in preſence of the enemy, before ſeven o'clock yeſterday morning. Matters being thus circumſtanced, I threw myſelf into Elizabeth Caſtle, and being commanding officer, I ordered the neceſſary arrangements for its defence, which with the aſſiſtance of Captain Crawford of the Invalids, and other officers, was ſoon effected. About nine o'clock, I was informed that a capitulation was on foot for the iſland and its dependencies. The gariſon to march out with the honours of war, and their arms to be lodged in the town-houſe. I called a council of war, but before I had well laid before them the contents of the meſſage, I was informed the enemy were advancing in force: no time was to be loſt for opinion. I took a decided one, ſpurned at the terms, and ſent a verbal answer that I ſhould defend the Caſtle to the laſt extremity. The meſſenger was no ſooner out of the gate, than I ordered a ſhot to be fired wide of them, as a reſpect to the flag of truce, as I would conſider the meſſenger in no other light, but the enemy ſtill advancing, I ordered one to be directed at them, which killing two men, and taking off the leg of an officer, had the deſired effect; they returned to the town: at a quarter paſt nine, I ſent to Captain Lumſdaine, commanding the 78th regiment, to ſend me ſome gunners from the militia, and at the ſame time

time acquainted him of the determined resolution to defend the castle. I was happy to hear in a short time, that he had already made a similar reply to a like message, and he sent the gunners required. I sent a messenger to Major Pierſon, now Commander in Chief, of the ſtep I had taken. About half an hour after ten o'clock, Captain Aylward of the Invalids, got into the Caſtle, and being the eldeſt officer, I gave up the command, having acquainted him with the diſpoſition I had made. A quarter before eleven o'clock, a trumpet came in, attended by a gentleman, he brought the French general's proclamation, and the other articles of capitulation, and an order ſimilar to that which I had firſt received, to deliver up the caſtle; neither the proclamation or capitulation were read, but an answer ſent of the ſame nature as before. Theſe, my lord, were the proceedings in Elizabeth Caſtle. Upon the firſt alarm of the enemy being in poſſeſſion of the town, and of the Lieutenant Governor, Captain Lumſdaine, commanding the 78th regiment, aſſiſted by his officers, in a very handſome manner, took poſſeſſion of the Gallows-hill, on the N. W. ſide of the town, having with him their cannon. Major Pierſon with the 95th regiment, was at five miles diſtance, but appeared as ſoon as time would admit. Capitulation, &c. were rejected with indignation; he was no ſooner informed of the ſituation of the enemy than his plan was fixed. He ordered captain Hugh Fraſer, with the light companies of the 78th and 95th regiments, to get poſſeſſion of the Town-Hill on the S. E. ſide of the town, which by taking a circuitous route was effected with great dexterity: this great object obtained, the main body entered the town. Major Pierſon, at the head of the 95th regiment, forced the back ſtreet, and came upon the enemy's flank in the market-place, at the moment that Captain Lumſdaine attacked them in front from the great ſtreet. The detachment upon the Town-hill, at the ſame time, poured in a heavy fire, and Captain Fraſer, with part of the light infantry, deſcended the hill, and attacked in rear, ſo that the enemy being attacked on all ſides, they threw down their arms. Major Pierſon juſt lived to ſee the ſucceſs of his well concerted plan, he fell in the moment of victory, by almoſt the laſt ſhot, to the infinite regret of his brave comrades, who had ſo gallantly ſupported him. The Lieutenant Governor again aſſumed the command. The rear-guard of the enemy being near Grouville Bay, in the neighbourhood of the 83d regiment, were attacked with great ſpirit, and defeated by the grenadier company, commanded by Lieutenant Robertſon; they diſtinguiſhed themſelves exceedingly. The face of affairs being in a few hours thus changed, the enemy's veſſels quitted the iſland, the troops they had landed being drowned, killed, wounded, or priſoners. The militia had alſo their ſhare in the events of the day. Their conduct merits great praiſe. The bearer, Lieutenant M'Rae, of the 78th regiment, a deſerving young officer, will have the honour of delivering this letter.

I have the honour to be, my lord, &c. &c.

F. GEO. MULCASTER.

Note

Note 255. Lord Amherst's Answer to Captain Mulcaster.

Whitehall, 22d Jan. 1781.

SIR,

I take occasion of Lieut. M'Rae returning to Jersey, to thank you for your letter of the 7th instant, which I received by him. Your account is very clear and satisfactory, and I was very glad to receive it, as at the time, I could not but be in doubt, from the uncertain accounts before received, which yours fully explained. Had I known that you were in Elizabeth Castle on the 6th, my mind would have been much more at ease; but Mr Budd feared the enemy had surrounded your house, and could give no account of your having escaped. I therefore thought it necessary, for Lieutenant-Colonel de Ruvijnes, to proceed directly to Jersey, but he met the good news (which followed) at Portsmouth, and returned here. The account you give of Major Pierfon's disposition of the troops to attack the enemy, encreased much the regret I felt on the first account of his being killed; his loss is much to be lamented, while the behaviour of the officers, who seconded him in his disposition, and attack of the enemy in different parts, is much to be commended. What fell immediately to your share, in Elizabeth Castle, while you commanded, was perfectly well executed, as your letter was the clearest and fullest account I had seen. I laid it before the King, and his Majesty received it graciously.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

AMHERST.

Captain Mulcaster.

Note 256. List of the French Fleet under M. de la Motte Piquet.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
L'Invincible,	110	{ M. de la Motte Piquet, Com. Capt. M. de la Voyrie.
La Bien Aimé,	74	
L'Actif,	74	M. de Kermadec.
Le Hardi,	64	M. de Boades, <i>l'ainé</i> .
L'Alexandre,	64	M. de Brades.
Le Lion,	64	M. de Fretoy.
La Sybelle,	40	M. de Fournoue.
La Nereide,	32	M. de Vintimille.
La Chasseur,	18	M. de Voigny.
La Levrette,	18	M. de Maurville.
		M. de Lottange.

Note

Note 257. Fleet under Vice-Admiral Darby, which failed from Spithead, March 13. 1781.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Britannia,	110	{ G. Darby, V.-Ad. of the White. Capt. R.-Ad. Kempenfelt. James Bradby.
Royal George,	100	
Duke,	98	{ Sir John L. Roß, Rear-Adm. of the Red. Capt. J. Bourmaster.
Formidable,	98	
Queen,	98	Sir C. Douglas, Bart.
Namur,	90	J. Cleland.
Ocean,	90	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Union,	90	Herbert Sawyer.
Defence,	74	Geo. Ourry.
Marlborough,	74	John Dalrymple.
Edgar,	74	Ja. Cranston.
Inflexible,	64	Taylor Penny.
		John Elliot.
		Rowland Cotton.

FRIGATES.

La Prudente,	36	Hon. W. Waldegrave.
Ambuscade,	32	Hon. H. Conway.
Emerald,	32	Sam. Marshall.
Harpy, fire-ship,	8	Wm. Cayley.

Note 258. List of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Darby, when reinforced.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Britannia,	110	{ G. Darby, V.-A. of the White. Capt. Rear-Ad. Kempenfelt. Ja. Bradby.
Royal George,	100	
Victory,	100	{ Sir John L. Roß, Bart. Rear- Adm. of the Red. Capt. John Bourmaster.
Duke,	98	
Queen,	98	John Howorth.
Union,	90	Sir C. Douglas.
Namur,	90	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Ocean,	90	J. Dalrymple.
Foudroyant,	84	Herb. Sawyer.
Alexander,	74	Geo. Ourry.
		John Jervis.
		Lord Longford.

Con-

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Conqueror,	74	Geo. Balfour.
Courageux,	74	Lord Mulgrave.
Cumberland,	74	Joseph Peyton.
Defence,	74	James Cranston.
Edgar,	74	John Elliot.
Marlborough,	74	Taylor Penny.
Valiant,	74	S. Goodall.
Inflexib	64	Rowland Cotton.
Repulse,	64	Sir Digby Dent.
Medway,	60	H. Harmood.

FRIGATES.

Alarm,	32	Charles Cotton.
Ambuscade,	32	Hon. H. S. Conway.
Emerald,	32	Sam. Marshall.
La Prudente,	36	Hon. W. Waldegrave.
Crocodile,	20	Jas. King.
Narcissus,	20	Edward Edwards.
Zebra,	16	J. Bouchier.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Furnace,	8	J. Wright.
Harpy,	8	Wm. Cayley.
Lightning.	8	Geo. Campbell.
Firebrand,	8	— Hill.

Note 259. Losses by Death, &c. in the French ships.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Sick.</i>	<i>Dead.</i>	<i>Deserted.</i>
Le Magnifique,	74	173	40	5
L'Invincible,	110	144	28	1
Le Dauphin,	74	90	24	2
Le Terrible,	110	108	33	4
L'Astiff,	74	79	19	0
Le Lion,	64	56	16	2
Le Protecteur,	74	47	11	0
Le Hardi,	64	59	24	0
Le Fendant,	74	21	6	0
Le Bretagne,	110	52	19	0
Le Robuste,	74	14	3	1
L'Indien,	74	28	4	3
Le Guerrier,	74	53	9	2
L'Alexandre,	64	28	11	1
Le Bien Aimé,	74	25	9	0
Le Royal Louis,	110	64	12	4
Le Majeueux,	112	59	21	11
Le Zodiaque,	74	40	9	0

Note

Note 260. Losses by Death, &c. in the Spanish Ships.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Dead.</i>	<i>Sick.</i>
El San Louis,	80	303	219
El San Nicholas,	80	71	38
El Arogante, come home,	70	44	93
El San Augustino,	70	74	56
El S. F. de Affissa,	70	41	28
El S. F. de Pablo,	70	62	103
El Gallardo, come home,	70	44	63
El Guerrero, ditto.	70	21	55
El San Genaro,	70	47	60
El Velasco,	70	19	27
El Dragon,	64	44	62
S. Cecilia,	34	18	14
Rosario,	34	12	19
El Jovo,		23	11
Orado,		19	26

Note 261. List of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Darby in Torbay, with which he went to sea, September 14th, 1781.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Britannia,	100	{ G. Darby, V.-Ad. of the Red. Capt. Joseph Peyton. James Bradby.
Royal George,	100	
Victory,	100	{ Sir J. L. Ross, Bart. Rear. Ad- miral of the Red. Capt. J. Bourmaster. Rich. Kempenfelt, Esq. Rear- Admiral of the Blue.
Edgar,	74	
Duke,	98	{ Capt. J. Howorth. John Elliot, Esq. Commodore. Capt. T. Boston.
Formidable,	98	
Queen,	98	{ Sir C. Douglas, Bart. J. Cleland.
Union,	90	
Namur,	90	{ Hon. Fred. Maitland. John Dalrymple.
Ocean,	90	
Foudroyant,	80	{ Herbert Sawyer. Geo. Ourry.
Alexander,	74	
Arrogant,	74	{ John Jervis. Hon. Lord Longford.
Conqueror,	74	
Conrageux,	74	{ Samuel Cornish. Geo. Balfour. Hon. Lord Mulgrave.

Cum-

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Cumberland,	74	H. Harmood.
Defence,	74	James Cranston.
Dublin,	74	Archd. Dickson.
Hercules,	74	J. Brisbane.
Marlborough,	74	Taylor Penny.
Valiant,	74	J. G. Goodall.
Agamemnon,	64	Benj. Caldwell.
Anson,	64	William Blair.
Inflexible,	64	Rowland Cotton.
Nonfuch,	64	William Truscott.
Prothée,	64	Chas. Buckner.
Repulse,	64	Sir Digby Dent.
Sceptre,	64	Wm. Allen.
Yarmouth,	64	Wm. Denne.
Medway,	60	Geo. Campbell.

FRIGATES.

Monfieur,	38	Hon. Seymour Finch.
Alarm,	32	Cha. Cotton.
Ambuscade,	32	Hon. Hugh S. Conway.
Flora,	36	Wm. P. Williams.
Emerald,	32	S. Marshall.
La Prudente,	36	Hon. W. Waldegrave.
Minerva,	38	Hon. Tho. Pakenham.
Recovery,	32	Hon. Lord Hervey.
Crocodile,	20	James King.
Narcissus,	20	Edw. Edwards.
Zebra,	16	J. Bouchier.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Furnace,	8	J. Wright.
Harpy,	8	Rd. Hills.
Lightning,	8	J. F. Fortescue.
Sulphur,	8	A. T. Ley.
Tifiphoné,	8	Ja. Soumarez.

Note 262. Particulars relative to Luke Ryan.

Luke Ryan was Captain of a French privateer, whose owners named the ship the Calonne, in compliment to the minister of Louis XVI. who was supposed to have a share of the vessel. When Ryan was condemned to be hanged as a traitor, the terms of peace were nearly adjusted between this country and France; and M. Calonne prevailed on the Queen of France to desire the French Plenipotentiary to request, in her name, a pardon for Luke Ryan, which request his Britannic Majesty was pleased to grant.

Note

Noote 163. List of the Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker, in the battle near the Dogger Bank, August 5.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Fortitude,	74	{ Hyde Parker, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Geo. Robertson.
Princess Amelia,	80	
* Berwick,	74	J. Macartney.
Bienfaitant,	64	J. Fergusson.
Buffalo,	60	Rich. Braithwaite.
Preston,	50	Wm. Truscott.
Dolphin,	44	Alex. Græme.
Belle Poule,	36	Wm. Blair.
Latona,	38	Ph. Patton.
† Cleopatra,	32	Sir Hyde Parker.
† Artois,	40	Geo Murray.
† Iphigenia,	32	John M'Bride.
* Tartar,	28	Charles Hope.
† Cabot,	16	Robert Sutton.
Alert, brig,	14	Henry Cromwell.
† Leith, armed sh.	20	Ja. Vashon.
† Buſy,	14	Peter Rothe.
† Sprightly,	14	Lieut. W. Furnival.
Surprise,	14	J. B. Swan.
		Rivet.

* Joined the squadron a short time before the action.

† Joined with the trade from the Baltic.

Note 264. List of the Dutch Fleet, which engaged the British near the Dogger Bank.

Erns Prince,	50	Capt. J. S. Nauwman.
Admiral General,	74	J. H. Kingsbergen.
Argo,	44	E. C. Staringh.
Batave,	54	W. J. Van Bentinck.
Admiral de Ruyter,	68	J. A. Zoutman, Rear-Adm.
Admiral Peit Hein,	54	W. Van Braam.
Hollandia,	64	J. Dedel.

FRIGATES.

Venus,	36	Count de Richtern.
Medemblick,	36	De J. Van Reyneveld.
Zephyr,	36	T. J. Wirts.
Amphitrite,	36	A. Braak.
Bellona,	36	C. Van H. Dekher.
		Dolphyn,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Dolphin,	24	C. H. Mulder.
Ajax, cutter,	24	Count de Welderen.
South Carolina, be- longing to America. }	40	— Joyner.

Note 265. Return of the Killed and Wounded in the action of the 5th of August.

Number of Men.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fortitude,	20	67	87
Prin. Amelia,	19	56	75
Berwick,	18	58	76
Bienfaitant,	6	21	26
Buffalo,	20	64	84
Preston,	10	40	50
Dolphin,	11	33	44
	104	339	443

Officers.

Fortitude.—Lieuts. Waghorn, Harrington, (died of his wounds) and Hinckley; the boatswain and pilot, wounded.

Princess Amelia.—Capt. Macartney and the gunner, killed; Lieutenants Hill, Smith, and Legget, wounded.

Berwick.—Lieutenants Skipsey and Maxwell; Capt. Campbell and Lieutenant Stewart of the Marines, and six midshipmen, wounded. The pilot and two midshipmen, killed.

Bienfaitant.—Gunner, wounded.

Buffalo.—First Lieutenant Randall, (since dead) and boatswain, wounded.

Preston.—Captain Græme (lost his right arm) and 3d Lieutenant Hotchkys, wounded.

Dolphin.—Lieutenant Dalby killed; boatswain wounded.

Principal damages received by the British ships.

The *Fortitude* had 10 shots between wind and water, masts, &c. badly wounded, most of running rigging shot away, and seven guns rendered unserviceable.

The *Princess Amelia*'s main and mizen masts and bowsprit were rendered unserviceable, and her hull much damaged.

The *Berwick* had 14 shot between wind and water; the mizen top-mast and top-gallant-mast, and mizen top-sail-yard, were shot away; all her other masts and yards greatly damaged, several ports beat

into one, ten guns dismounted, and six streaks of the poop-deck shot away, &c. &c.

Bienfaillant.—Several shot through and through, main top-mast, main top-gallant mast, and ditto studding sail booms shot away, and the hull much damaged.

The Buffalo, much damaged in her masts and yards, had 39 shot through and through her, and her stern gallery beat to pieces.

The Preston had five shot between wind and water, 34 balls of 42 lb. weight were found in one of her sides, and 14 shot went quite through her.

The Dolphin, main and top-masts much damaged, and all the rigging shot away, so that they were expected to go overboard every minute.

Note 266. Loss sustained by the Dutch in the action at the Dogger Bank.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Erns Prince,	8	30	38
Adm. General,	8	40	48
Argo,	24	75	99
Batave,	18	45	63
Ad. de Ruyter,	45	87	131
Ad. Pet. Hein,	10	58	68
Hollandia,	25	45	70
Bellona,	1	4	5
Dolphyn,	5	15	18
	142	403	545

Note 267. French Fleet at Cadiz, under Comte de Guichen.

(See Note 268.)

Note 268. List of the Fleet that failed from Spithead, Dec. 2d, under the command of Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Victory,	100	Rich. Kempenfelt, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
		Capt. Henry Cromwell.
Edgar,	74	John Elliot, Esq. Commodore.
		Capt. T. Boston.
Britannia,	100	James Bradby.
	X	Duke,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Duke,	98	Sir Walter Stirling.
Queen,	98	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Union,	90	John Dalrymple.
Ocean,	90	Geo. Ourry.
Alexander,	74	T. Farnham, <i>acting</i> .
Valliant,	74	S. G. Goodall.
Courageux,	74	Hon. C. Phipps, <i>acting</i> .
Agamemnon,	64	Benj. Caldwell.
Medway,	60	H. Harmood.
Renown,	50	J. Henry.

FRIGATES.

Arethusa,	38	Sir R. Pearson.
Monfieur,	36	Hon. Seymour Finch.
La Prudente,	36	Hon. W. Waldegrave.
Tartar,	28	R. Sutton.
Tisiphone, fireship,	8	Ja. Saumarez.

List of the French Fleet which fell in with the Fleet under Rear Admiral Kempfelft, Dec. 12th.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Bretagne,	110	{ Le Comte de Guichen. Capt. M. St. Riveul.
Le Majestueux,	110	{ M. de Rochechourt. Capt. M. d'Entrecasteaux.
Le Royal Louis,	112	{ M. de Beauffet. Capt. M. Verdun de la Crieue.
L'Invincible,	110	M. de Cherifay.
Le Terrible,	110	M. de Beauffier.
La Couronne,	84	{ M. de la Motte Piquet. Capt. de Riviere.
* Le Triomphant,	84	{ Le Marquis de Vandreuil. M. de Pavillon.
* Le Pegase,	74	Le Comte de Soulanges.
* Le Magnifique,	74	M. Mithon de Genouilly.
* L'Actif,	74	M. de Macarty Marteigny.
Le Bien Aimé,	74	M. de Cacqueray.
* Le Zodiaque,	74	Chev. de Senneville.
* Le Robuste,	74	Chev. de Retz.
Le Fendant,	74	M. de Peynier.
* Le Brave,	74	Le Comte d'Amblimont.
L'Argonaut,	74	M. de Clavieres.
Le Dauphin Royal,	70	M. de Montperoux.
Le Lion,	64	M. de Fournoue.
L'Indien,	64	M. de l'Aubespın.
Le Hardie, en flute,	64	M. de Martnet.
L'Alexandre, ditto,	64	M. de St Prix.

FRIGATES.

FRIGATES.

La Cleopatre,	32	M. de la Croix.
L'Amphitrite,	32	Chev. de Ternade.
La Friponne,	32	M. de Blachon.
La Crescent,	28	M. de Foligny.
La Naiade,	28	M. de Loup,
La Ceres,	26	M. de Parvis.

Those marked thus * were supposed to be bound for the West Indies.

All the above fleet were forced to return to Brest, except the Triomphant and the Brave, who reached the West Indies.

Note 267. List of the Prizes made by the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, with account of their cargoes, &c.

L'Emilie, Peter Scolon, 41 sailors, 149 soldiers, and 350 tons, from Brest, laden with 10,000 cannon balls, iron bars, steel, twine, sailcloth, and 16 pieces of cannon.

The Guillaume Tell, Le Coudrais, 33 sailors, 350 tons, from Brest, laden with cannon balls, howitzers, soldiers clothing and accoutrements, flints, grenadoes, shells, and 335 barrels of gunpowder of 200 lb. weight each, on the King of France's account: and on account of the merchants, iron bars, rum, and provisions.

Sophia de Brest, J. F. Briffon, 22 sailors, 160 tons, from Brest, laden with biscuit, shells of 8 inches, grenadoes, and 29 chests of arms, on the French King's account: and on account of the merchants, linen, cordage, and provisions.

London, Videau, 48 sailors, 201 soldiers, 350 tons, from Brest; laden with sheet lead, sundry chests of small arms and artillery, stores, clothing, and bales of cloth for ditto; four months provisions for the soldiers, six months provisions for the sailors, and some private trade.

La Minerve, Pomelle, 38 sailors, 300 tons, from Brest, laden with bomb-shells, shot, 35 chests of small arms, 10 ditto artillery stores, 40 artillery wheels, a quantity of bread, and some private trade.

L'Amitie Royal, 60 sailors, 111 soldiers, 450 tons, from Brest, laden with 230 barrels of wine; 100 barrels of beef and pork, and a large quantity of other provisions, 20 tons of balls, 150 muskets, 20 tons of lead, powder, tents, &c.

L'Abondance, Dupuis, 90 sailors, 248 soldiers, 600 tons, laden with ordnance, stores, and provisions.

L'Hero, P. de Sourde, 30 sailors, 160 tons, from Brest, cargo not ascertained.

Le Viatoire, J. B. Tierenier, 20 sailors, 250 tons, from Brest, laden with about 390 hogheads of wine, 250 barrels of pork, and 30 pieces of brandy, on the French King's account.

Le Mercure, J. Boutel, 45 failors, some officers, and ten servants, 500 tons, from Brest, laden with about 100 bales of woollen goods, 150 jars of oil, 80,000 bricks, 3500 barrels of flour, 60 hogheads of wine, sundry merchandize, and 4 carronades.

Le Genereux, J. B. Harinondes, 40 failors, 193 soldiers, 400 tons, from Brest, laden with about 400 hogheads of wine, 60 barrels of beef and pork, 200 barrels of flour, a great quantity of other provisions, and 30 chests of small arms.

Le Sophie de St Maloes, P. le Vigotte, from Brest, laden with brass cannon, shot, carriages, travelling magazines, chests of muskets, and provisions.

L'Africain, 40 failors, 160 soldiers, 350 tons, from Brest, laden with 100 hogheads of wine, 12 hogheads of brandy, 200 barrels of beef and pork, 200 barrels of flour, a great quantity of other provisions, and 30 chests of small arms.

One ship arrived at Falmouth, of which no account was published. Two or three of the French transports sunk by the squadron.

Total number of failors, 548. Soldiers, 1062.

Prizes taken by the Agamemnon and La Prudente.

Marchais, Duguey, 350 tons, laden with 15 large cables, from 16 to 24 inches, cordage, wine, 300 barrels of gunpowder, flour, provisions, sundry kinds of linen and India goods.

La Elizabeth, Gardiere, 380 tons, laden with wine, flour, cordage, clothing for soldiers, sundry merchandize, and some India goods.

Le Comte de Noé, Tennet, 350 tons, laden with wine, flour, beef, pork, silks, and sundry merchandize.

La Catharine, Habzuet, 280 tons, laden with wine, flour, beef, pork, and all sorts of merchandize.

La Navigation, Carpentie, 220 tons, laden with flour, and some provisions.

N. B. The last five were all from Bourdeaux, bound for Martinico.

Note 270. His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

When I last met you in Parliament, I acquainted you with the arduous situation of public affairs at that time, and I represented to you the objects which I had in view, and the resolution with which I was determined to persevere in the defence of my dominions against the combined power of my enemies, until such a pacification could be made as might consist with the honour of my crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people. The war is still unhappily prolonged by that restless ambition which first excited our enemies

mies to commence it, and which still continues to disappoint my earnest desire and diligent exertion to restore the public tranquillity : but I should not answer the trust committed to the sovereign of a free people, nor make a suitable return to my subjects for their constant, zealous, and affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, if I consented to sacrifice, either to my own desire of peace, or to their temporary ease and relief, those essential rights and permanent interests, upon the maintenance and preservation of which, the future strength and security of this country must ever principally depend.

The favourable appearance of our affairs in the East Indies, and the safe and prosperous arrival of the numerous commercial fleets of my kingdoms, must have given you satisfaction ; but in the course of this year, my assiduous endeavours to guard the extensive dominions of my crown have not been attended with success equal to the justice and uprightness of my views ; and it is with great concern that I inform you, that the events of war have been very unfortunate to my arms in Virginia, having ended in the loss of my forces in that province.

No endeavours have been wanting on my part to extinguish that spirit of rebellion which our enemies have found means to foment and maintain in the colonies, and to restore to my deluded subjects in America that happy and prosperous condition which they formerly derived from a due obedience to the laws ; but the late misfortune in that quarter calls loudly for your firm concurrence and assistance, to frustrate the designs of our enemies, equally prejudicial to the real interests of America, and to those of Great Britain.

In the last session you made a considerable progress in your enquiries into the state and condition of our dominions and revenues in the East Indies :—You will, I am persuaded, resume the prosecution of that important deliberation with the same spirit and temper in which it was begun, and proceed with the same attention and anxiety to consider how those remote provinces may be held and governed with the greatest security and advantage to this country, and by what means the happiness of the native inhabitants may be best promoted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I rely on your wisdom and publick spirit for such supplies as the circumstances of our affairs shall be found to require. Among the many ill consequences which attend the continuation of the present war, I most sincerely regret the additional burthens which it must unavoidably bring upon my faithful subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In the prosecution of this great and important contest in which we
X 3
are

are engaged, I retain a firm confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, and a perfect conviction of the justice of my cause; and I have no doubt but that, by the concurrence and support of my parliament, by the valour of my fleets and armies, and by a vigorous, animated, and united exertion of the faculties and resources of my people, I shall be enabled to restore the blessing of a safe and honourable peace to all my dominions.

Note 271. Changes in Administration.

Marquis of Rockingham, First Lord of the Treasury.
 Earl of Shelburne, and the Hon. Cha. Fox, Secretaries of State;
 Lord Camden, President of the Council.
 Admiral Keppel, First Lord of the Admiralty.
 General Conway, Commander in Chief.
 Duke of Richmond, Master General of the Ordnance.
 Lord John Cavendish, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Duke of Grafton, Lord Privy Seal.
 Lord Thurlow, to continue Chancellor.
 Duke of Rutland, Master of the Horse.
 Edmund Burke, Esq. Paymaster of the Forces.
 Right Hon. Thomas Townshend, Secretary at War.
 Right Hon. Isaac Barré, Treasurer of the Navy.
 John Dunning, Esq. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and
 to have the Seals the first vacancy.
 Sir Geo. Younge, Vice Treasurer of Ireland.
 Lord Viscount Althorpe, Fred. Montagu, Esq. James Grenville,
 Esq. and Admiral Pigot, Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.
 Lord Viscount Duncannon, Hon. John Townshend, Richard Hop-
 kins, Esq. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
 Mr Kenyon, Attorney-General.
 Mr Lee, Solicitor-General.
 David Hartley and Richard Burke, Esqrs. Secretaries to the
 Treasury.
 Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. under Secretary of State, in the
 Right Hon. C. Fox's Department.

Note 272. Parliamentary Grants for the year 1782,

(See end of the Appendix.)

Note

Note 273. List of the Squadron, under the Command of Commodore Elliot, cruizing in the mouth of the British Channel, and coast of Ireland, for the protection of trade.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Romney,	50	{ John Elliot, Commodore.
Mediator,	44	{ Capt. John Wickey.
Iphigenia,	32	Hon. James Luttrell.
Profelyte,	32	Wm. Parker.
Eurydice,	24	J. Brown.
Alert,	14	W. A. Courtney.
		Wm. Miller.

Note 274. List of his Majesty's Ships in the West Indies, under the command of Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. together with his Line of Battle on the 12th of April, and a return of the Numbers of the Killed and Wounded in each Ship in that action.

The Royal Oak to lead on the Starboard Tack, and the Marlborough on the Larboard.

VAN.—*Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood's Division.*

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Lizard,	28	200	Edm. Dod.	Royal Oak, Alfred,	74	600	Capt. Tho. Burnet. W. Bayne.	8	30	38
La Nympe,	36	230	John Ford.	Montagu, Yarmouth,	74	600	Geo. Bowen. Ant. Parrey.	12	40	52
Champion, tore- peat signals,	24	160	Tho. West.	Valiant,	64	500	S. G. Goodall.	12	31	43
Zebra,	16	120	John Bouchier.	Barfleur,	74	650	{ Sir Sam. Hood, Bart. Capt. J. Knight.	14	33	47
				Monarch, Warrior,	90	767	{ Francis Reynolds. Sir J. Wallace.	10	28	38
				Bellicieux, Centaur,	74	600	A. Sutherland. J. Inglefield.	16	37	47
				Magnificent, Prince William,	74	600	Robt. Linzee. Geo Wilkinton.	5	33	49
					64	500		4	21	26
								7	29	23
								6	3	20
								11	17	17
								0	0	0

CENTRE.—*Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir George Rodney's Division.*

Convert,	32	220	Hen. Harvey.	Bedford,	74	600	{ Ed. Affleck, Commod. Capt. T. Graves.	0	17	17
Endymion, Alarm,	44	250	R. T. Smith. C. Cotton.	Ajax, Repulse, Canada,	74	600	Nath. Charrington. Tho. Dumaref. Hon. W. Cornwallis.	9	40	49
Andromache,	32	220	Geo. A. Byron.	St Albans,	64	500	C. Inglis.	3	11	14
								12	23	35
								0	6	6

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W. Tot.</i>
La Fortunée,	40	240	H. C. Christian.	Namur,	90	750	R. Fanshawe.	6	25 31
Flora, to repeat signals.	36	240	Sam. Marshall.	Formidable,	90	785	{ Sir G. B. Rodney. Sir C. Douglas. J. Symons. Lord Cranfoun.	15	39 54
Alert,	14	100	James Vashon.	Duke,	90	750	Alan Gardner.	13	60 73
Sybil,	28	200	John Rodney.	Agamemnon, Resolution, Prothée, Hercules, America,	64 74 64 74 64	500 600 500 600 500	Ben. Caldwell. Lord R. Manners. Cha. Buckner. Henry Savage. Sam. Thomlon.	14 4 5 7 1	24 38 35 39 25 30 19 26 1 5
Pegasus,	28	200	John Stanhope.						
Salamander,	8	80	Rd. Lucas.						
REAR.—Rear-Admiral Francis Drake's Division.									
Germaine,	16	110	Geo. Aug. Keppel.	Ruffel,	74	600	James Saumarez.	10	29 31
Blaß,	80		J. Aylmer.	Prudent, Fame, Anfon, Torbay, Prince George, Princessa,	64 74 64 74 90	500 600 500 600 750	Andw. Barkley. Robt. Barbor. Willm. Blair. J. L. Gidoín. J. Williams.	not in action. 3 3 10 9	12 15 13 16 25 24 24 33
Triton, Eurydice, to repeat signals.	28 24	200 160	J. M'Laurin. Geo. Wilfon.	Conqueror, Nonluch, Alcide, Arrogant, Marlborough,	50 74 64 74 74	577 600 500 600 600	{ Frs. Sam. Drake, Esq. Capt. C. Knatchbull. Geo. Balfour. Wm. Trufcott. Cha. Thomfon. Sam. Cornifh. Taylor Penny.	3 7 3 5 4 3	22 25 23 30 3 6 17 22 11 15 16 16
Santa Monica,	36	140	John Linzee.						
Total,								240	797 1050

Note

Note 275. List of the Fleet which failed for the East Indies, February 6th, under the command of Commodore Sir Rich. Bickerton, Bart.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Gibraltar,	80	{ Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Commodore. Capt. T. Hicks.
Cumberland,	74	
Defence,	74	
Africa,	64	Wm. Allen.
Inflexible,	64	T. Newnham.
Sceptre,	64	Robt. M ^d Dowall.
Juno,	32	Hon. J. Chetwind.
Medea,	28	Sam. Graves.
Harriot, } armed	20	James Montagu.
Minerva, } transports. 20		Erasmus Gower.
		Lieut. T. Stephenson.
		R. Bruce.

Note 276. Ships sent to the East Indies.

Seventeen sail of East India Company's Ships.

Troops sent out in the above Fleet.

101st Regiment, General Sandford's,	-	1000
102d ditto, General Rowley's,	-	1000
Hanoverian Regiment,	-	1000
East India Company's troops,	-	1000
23d Regiment of Dragoons, Sir J. Burgoyne's,		300
Total,		4300

Note 277. Loss sustained at Brimstone-Hill.

Royals—Lieutenants Wilton and Clerk, Quarter-master Shungar, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 22 rank and file killed; Captains Wallace and Buckeridge, Surgeon Young, 6 serjeants, 4 drummers, 84 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

15th—Flank Companies—Lieutenant Westerne, Surgeon Boyes, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 15 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.—Total 159.

Detachment of Royal Artillery—1 Matros killed; 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, 9 matroses wounded; 1 corporal, 1 bombardier, 3 matroses missing.—Total 17.

THOMAS FRASER, Brig. Gen.

Note

Note 278. Extract of a Letter from Brig. Gen. Fraser, dated St Christopher's, Feb. 24, 1782.

I am extremely sorry to inform you, that, with the opinion of the engineer, the commanding officer of the artillery, and the rest of the officers of the garrison, I was under the painful necessity to surrender the few remaining troops under my command at the post of Brimstonehill, by capitulation, on the 12th instant, to the French troops commanded by the Marquis de Bouille.

On the 9th of January, 28 French ships of the line, with several frigates and transports, appeared off this island; on the 11th they stood in for the road of Basseterre, and that evening landed 8000 troops, with a formidable train of artillery. Finding the enemy's force bore every appearance of being very superior to the few troops I had for the defence of the island, I judged it prudent to withdraw my out-posts; and being joined by General Shirley, with a detachment of the militia of the island, from Basseterre, I took post on Brimstone-hill on the 11th.

On the 11th and 12th the enemy completely invested and blockaded the garrison; their right taking post in the town of Sandy Point, and their left at Godwin's Gut. They immediately advanced their picquets within 500 yards of Brimstone-hill, to cut off our communication with the country; and likewise detached corps to Basseterre and the town of Old Road; in short, (Brimstone-hill excepted) the enemy were in full possession of the island, and in such a position as to prevent every means of succour, unless the British Squadron should be superior at sea.

In this situation I prepared to make the best defence possible. The ground we were on must be acknowledged to be very strong by nature, and against an immediate attack by assault, I am confident we should have proved invulnerable, but the fortifications were very old, and in a ruinous state, and by no means equal to stand the fire from such heavy batteries as opened during the siege.

In the night of the 16th of January the enemy began to break ground at Somersfall's estate, distant 500 yards on the North West side, and at Rawlin's estate on the Old Road side; and in the morning of the 19th they opened a battery of six mortars from Rawlin's. From that day the fire from the enemy increased daily on us, new batteries frequently opening; and for the last three weeks they were constantly night and day, bombarding and cannonading the garrison, and with such effect, that, early in the siege, every cover on the Hill, the store containing all the rum, the arsenal, and the artillery store, and part of the provision store, were consumed or torn to pieces by the fire from cannon. The latter part of the siege almost all the guns were either dismounted or disabled, and the works on the North West side was an entire and perfect breach. I must add, the
want

want of entrenching tools was severely felt; there was not any provision of the kind made, which put it out of our power to make any repairs or intrenching within, which was so necessary against an assault, when such considerable breaches were made in the works; and when it was so well known by the enemy that our decrease of troops in the garrison was very considerable, we had reason to look for every moment.

Under all these circumstances, after a siege of five weeks, thirty-four days since the enemy's batteries began to open, most of which time we received fire from 24 mortars and 23 pieces of heavy artillery against a spot of ground where the greatest diameter is not more than 200 yards, the whole of the garrison, from the great decrease by killed, wounded, sick, and desertion, being obliged to be under arms every night, which harrassed and fatigued them so much that I thought I would be wanting in humanity to have risked the lives of the small body of gallant soldiers that had behaved with such fidelity and courage during the siege, to have subjected them to an assault, which, from the superior numbers of the enemy, (the duty men in the garrison not exceeding 500 men) could not fail to succeed.

Notwithstanding the event has proved unfortunate, I should be wanting in doing justice to the troops under my command, if I concluded without saying, that both officers and soldiers deserve the highest commendation: under a constant fire of shot and shells night and day (that I doubt has in any instance ever been exceeded) the officers shewed a constant and universal cheerfulness, and, by their example, the soldiers bore the greatest fatigue with a firmness that deserves my warmest acknowledgments.

I transmit you returns of our killed and wounded, and have the pleasure to add, that during the siege we lost but one man by desertion of the King's troops.

Captain Robertson, of the 15th, will have the honour to deliver you this dispatch. He acted as Deputy Quarter Master-General during the siege, and is well qualified to explain every particular relating to the siege.

Note 276. Articles of Capitulation of the Island of St Christopher, between his Excellency the Count de Grasse, the Marquis de Bouillé, Major General Shirley, Governor, and Brigadier-General Frazer.

ARTICLE I. The Governor, the Commander of the troops, the regular officers and soldiers, the officers and privates of militia, shall march through the breach on the Fort of Brimstone Hill, with all the honours of war, with drums beating, colours flying, one mortar, two field pieces, ten rounds each, arms and baggage, and then lay down their arms at a place appointed, the officers excepted.

II.

II. The regular troops shall be prisoners of war, and sent to England in safe and good vessels, which shall be furnished with provisions for the voyage, but they shall not serve against the King of France until they shall be exchanged. The officers are permitted to reside in any of the Islands, upon their parole.—The militia and armed negroes shall return to their respective homes.

III. The inhabitants or their attorneys shall be obliged to take the oaths of fidelity to the King of France, within the space of one month, before the Governor of the said Islands, and those that are prevented from it by sickness, shall obtain a delay.

IV. They shall observe an exact neutrality, and shall not be compelled to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty, or any other power. They are at liberty to retain their arms for the internal police and better subjection of their negroes: but they are to make a return of them to the Justices of the Peace, who shall be responsible for any bad use that may be made of them, contrary to the tenor of the present capitulation.

V. They shall enjoy, until a peace, their laws, customs and ordinances. Justice shall be administered by the same persons who are actually in office. All expences attending the administration of justice, shall be defrayed by the colony.

VI. The Court of Chancery shall be held by the Council of the Island, and in the same form as heretofore, and all appeals from the said court shall be made to his Most Christian Majesty in Council.

VII. The inhabitants and clergy shall be supported in the possession of their estates and properties, of whatsoever nature or denomination, and in their privileges, rights, titles, honours and exemptions, and in the possession of their religion, and the ministers in the enjoyment of their livings. The absentees, and those who are in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be maintained in the possession and enjoyment of their estates and properties, which shall be managed by their attorneys. The inhabitants may sell their estates and possessions to whom they shall think proper, and they are at liberty to send their children to England to be educated, and from whence they may return when they judge proper.

VIII. The inhabitants shall pay monthly into the hands of the treasurer of the troops, in lieu of all taxes, the value of two-thirds of the articles that the island of St Christopher's and Nevis paid to the King of Great Britain; which he shall estimate according to the valuation of the revenues made in the year 1781, and which shall serve as a basis.

IX. The stores which may have been taken during the siege shall be religiously restored, and they may also be reclaimed in one of the French Windward and Leeward Islands.

X. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish the troops with quarters, except in extraordinary cases; but they are to be lodged at the expence of the King, or in houses belonging to the Crown.

XI. In cases where the King's business may require negroes to work, they shall be furnished by the inhabitants of the said islands,
in

in the number of five hundred, but they shall be paid at the rate of two bills per day each, and victualled at the expence of the King.

XII. The vessels and droghers belonging to the inhabitants, at the capitulation, shall be restored to their owners.

The vessels which the said inhabitants expected from the ports of England, or from any of his Britannic Majesty's possessions, shall be received in the said colonies during the space of six months; and they may load them to return under neutral colours even for the ports of Great Britain, with the particular permission of the Governor; and if any of the vessels excepted shall stop at any of the English islands, the Governor shall be authorized to grant permission for them to come to either of the aforesaid islands.

XIII. The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of commerce granted to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, throughout all the extent of his dominions.

XIV. Whatever may have been furnished for the French army during the siege, and to this day, by the said islands, and the losses that the inhabitants have sustained by the burning of plantations, and by every other means, shall be estimated by a meeting of the inhabitants, and the amount equally borne by the two islands, under the head of contribution or indemnity for the expences of the war, but in such a manner, that this article shall not diminish the taxes above mentioned, which are to take place from the date of the capitulation; but the assembly of the inhabitants may apply to it the arrears of the general taxes which remain in their hands at the date of the capitulation.

XV. The sailors of merchant ships, those of privateers, and other individuals, who have no property in the said islands, shall depart from the same in the space of six weeks, if they are not employed in droghers, or avowed by two proprietors, who will answer for them; and means shall be furnished them to depart for the neutral islands.

XVI. The General of the French troops shall be put in possession of all the artillery, all the effects depending on the colonies, belonging to his Britannic Majesty; all powder, arms, ammunition, and King's vessels shall be given to the commander of the French troops, and an inventory of them presented to the Governor.

XVII. Out of respect to the courage and determined conduct of Generals Shirley and Frazer, we consent that they shall not be considered as prisoners of war; but the former may return to his government of Antigua, and the latter may continue in the service of his country, being happy to testify this mark of particular esteem for those brave officers.

Le Marquis de Bouille.

Thomas Shirley.

Tho. Frazer, Brig.-Gen.

It is moreover covenanted, that the inhabitants of these islands, with the permission of the Governor, may export their merchandize in neutral vessels, for all the ports of France and America.

(Signed as above.)

Note

Note 280. List of the French Fleet at St. Christophers.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Ville de Paris	110	Le Burgogne,	74
L'Auguste,	80	† Le Dauphin Royal,	74
Le Duc de Burgogne.	80	† Le Magnifique,	74
Le Languedoc,	80	Le Bien Aimé,	74
† La Couronne,	80	Le Sceptre,	74
Le Neptune,	80	Le Northumberland,	74
† Le Triomphante,	80	Le Conqueror,	74
Le Zélé,	74	Le Marleillois,	74
Le Glorieux,	74	Le Palmier,	74
Le Citoyen,	74	L'Ardent,	64
Le Soverain,	74	L'Eveillé,	64
Le Magnanime,	74	Le Caton,	64
Le Cæsar,	74	Le Jafon,	64
Le Hector,	74	Le Fier, armed en flute,	54
† Le Brave,	74	Le Minotaur, ditto.	74
Le Pluton,	74	Le Saggittaire,	54
Le Hercule,	74	L'Experiment,	50
Le Scipion,	74		

† Joined at St. Kitt's.

† Arrived with the Brest convoy.

Note 281. List of the French Fleet that retook Demarary and Ifsequibo.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
L'Iphigenie,	32	Capt. Le Comte de Kerfaint.
L'Aimable,	32	Le Chev. de Suzzannet.
Le Rossignol,	22	Le Chev. de Kerfaint.
Le Chien de Chasse,	20	Le Vicomte de Pluvinel.
Le David,	24	Le Chev. Dombideau.

Note 282. List of British Ships and Vessels taken at Demarary.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Oronoque,	18	Capt. William Tabourdin.
Sylph,	18	Lawrence Græme.
Barbuda,	16	Francis Pender.
Stormont,	16	Chrimas Paul.
Rodney, brig,	16	J. D. Brisbane.

Note

Note 283. Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded in the 9th and 12th of April, and the names of the ships to which they belonged.

Royal Oak.—Mr G. Watkin, First Lieutenant, killed ; Captain of Marines, wounded.

Alfred.—Captain Bayne, killed.

Montagu.—Wm. Cade, Master, killed ; Lieutenants Bruce and Buchan, wounded.

Valiant.—Richard Winterbottom, Second Lieutenant, killed ; William Brown, Fifth Lieutenant, and Mr Backhouse, master, wounded.

Warrior.—Mr Stone, master, wounded.

Magnificent.—Capt. Baggs, of the marines, wounded.

Ajax.—John Elliot, First Lieutenant, and Mr Thomas Rossitor, pilot, wounded.

Repulse.—Captain of Marines and Master, wounded.

Formidable.—Lieutenant Hele, killed.

Duke.—Lieut. Cornish, Mr Cooper, Master, Mr Scott, Boatswain, wounded.

Agamemnon.—Lieutenants Inledon and Brice, wounded ; the latter since dead.

Resolution.—Capt. Lord Robert Manners, wounded, and since dead.

Prothée.—Mr Thomas Love, Master, wounded.

Hercules.—Lieutenant Hobart, killed ; Capt. Savage, wounded.

America.—Lieutenant Callowhill, killed ; Lieutenant Trelawney, wounded.

Anson.—Capt. Blair, killed.

Torbay.—Lieutenant Mounier of Marines, killed.

Princeffa.—Lieutenants Dundas, M'Douall, and Laban, of Marines, wounded.

Note 284. List of the Fleet under the command of Admiral Pigot, with which he sailed to New-York, and the Line of Battle he gave when Lord Rodney resigned the command of the fleet to him at Port Royal, in the island of Jamaica, July 13th, 1782.

The Marlborough to lead on the Starboard, and the Conqueror on the Larboard tacks.

VAN.

Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood's Division.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Marlborough,	74	600	Taylor Penny.
Alfred,	74	600	Thomas Dumaresq.

Yarmouth,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Yarmouth,	64	500	Francis Parry.
Valiant,	74	650	S. G. Goodall.
Barfleur,	198	767	{ S. Ld. Hood, R.-A. of the Blue. Capt. John Knight.
Monarch,	74	600	Francis Reynolds.
Fame,	74	600	Geo. Wilfon.
Belliqueux,	64	500	Andw. Sutherland.
Magnificent,	74	600	John Wilfon.
Prince William,	64	500	Wm. Meyrick.

Frigates attached to the Van Division.

L'Aimable, to rep. signals,	32	Capt. A. Hood.
Licorne,	32	Capt. W. Douglass.

CENTRE.

Commander in Chief, Rear-Admiral Pigot's Division.

Bedford,	74	627	{ Edmund Affleck, Commodore. Capt. Thos. Graves.
Repulse,	64	500	Thomas West.
Invincible,	74	600	Cha. Saxton.
St. Albans,	64	500	Cha. Inglis.
Namur,	90	750	Robert Fanshaw.
Formidable,	98	800	{ Hugh Pigot, Ad. of the Blue, Sir Cha. Douglas.
Duke,	98	750	{ James Samber. Alan Gardner.
Agamemnon,	64	500	Ben. Caldwell.
Warrior,	74	600	John Symons.
Prothée,	64	500	Rd. Curgenven.

Frigates attached to the Centre Division.

Blast, fireship,		C. W. Paterfon.
Jupiter,	50	T. Pasley.
Endymion, to rep. fig.	44	J. S. Smith.

REAR.

Rear-Admiral Sir Francis's Drake's Division.

Hercules,	74	600	Henry Savage.
America,	64	500	Samuel Thompson.
Torbay,	74	600	J. L. Gidoin.
Prince George,	98	750	James Williams.
Princessa,	70	577	{ Sir F. Drake, R.-A. of the Blue. Capt. C. Knatchbull.

APPENDIX.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Alcide,	74	600	Chas. Thompson,
Royal Oak,	74	600	Chas. Buckner.
Arrogant,	74	660	Samuel Cornish.
Conqueror,	74	600	Geo. Balfour.

Frigates attached to the Rear Division.

Tartar, to rep. signals,	28	G. W. Fairfax.
La Fortunée,	40	H. C. Christian.

Note 285. List of the Squadron detached by Admiral Pigot from New York, to cruise off Cape Francois, under the command of Rear-Admiral Lord Hood, and the Line of Battle which his Lordship gave out on the 11th of November 1782, when at anchor off Staten Island.

LINE OF BATTLE.

The Marlborough to lead on the Starboard, and the America on the Larboard Tacks.

Marlborough,	74	600	Capt. Taylor Penny.
Alfred,	74	600	Tho. Dumarecq.
Belliqueux,	64	500	A. Sutherland.
Bedford,	74	600	Wm. Scott.
Prothée,	64	500	Rd. Curgenven.
Arrogant,	74	600	Sam. Cornish.
Barfleur,	90	767	{ Hn. Ld. Hood, R-A. of the Bl. Capt. J. Knight.
Valiant,	74	650	S. G. Goodall.
Invincible,	74	600	C. Saxton.
Repulse,	64	500	T. West.
Prince George,	98	750	J. A. Williams.
Magnificent,	74	600	R. Linzee.
America,	64	500	Sam. Thomson.

FRIGATES.

La Fortunée,	40	H. C. Christian.
Aimable,	32	A. Hood.
Blast, fire-ship,	8	C. W. Paterfon.
Endymion,	44	J. T. Smith.

Note

Note 286. List of his Majesty's Ships under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, on the Jamaica Station, before the arrival of Lord Rodney.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Sandwich,	90	{ Sir Peter Parker, Vice-Adm. of the White. Capt. J. Cowling.
Ramillies,	74	
		{ Joshua Rowley, Esq. Rear.-Ad. of the Red.
		{ Capt. S. Moriarty.
London,	98	{ Thomas Graves, Esq. R.-Ad. of the Red.
Invincible,	74	
Preston,	50	Capt. J. Kempthorne.
* Princess Caroline,	50	C. Saxton.
		P. Leslie.
		H. Bromedge.

FRIGATES.

Acteon,	44	F. Parrey.
Dolphin,	44	R. Sutton.
Ulysses,	44	T. Spry.
Endymion,	44	W. S. Smith.
Pallas,	36	Chr. Parker.
Diamond,	32	J. Thomas.
Fox,	32	J. Stoney.
* Lowestoffe,	32	Hon. T. Windsor.
Southampton,	32	W. Affleck.
Licorne,	32	W. H. Douglas.
Enterprize,	28	J. W. Payne.
Nestor,	28	Ja. Macnamara.
* Pomona,	28	C. E. Nugent.
* Resource,	28	B. S. Rowley.
Tartar,	28	G. W. Fairfax.
* Hydra,	24	C. Hotchkys.
* Unicorn,	20	B. Archer.

SLOOPs.

Badger,	14	Saffry Hills.
Childers,	14	D. Mackay.
Duc d' Estifac,	16	N. Hoar.
Porcupine,	16	Is. Coffin.
Pigmy,	14	W. Mitchell.
Tobago,	16	H. Martin.
Victor,	14	F. Fayerman.

Y 2

Vaughan,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Vaughan,	16	D. Stowe.
Du Guay Trouin,	16	B. Hulke.
Martin,	14	W. A. Meyrick.
Fury,	16	W. S. Smith.
Terrier,	16	Ed. O'Brien.

The Ships marked thus * came home with the trade.

Note 287. List of the French Fleet under M. de Bougainville, at Cape Francois, with the numbers they had killed, on the 12th of April 1782, and the number they had sick on board on their arrival at that port.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Kill.</i>	<i>Sick.</i>	<i>Fit for duty.</i>
L'Auguste,	84	14	97	637
La Couronne,	80	16	143	586
Le Duc de Burgogne,	80	7	214	652
Le Languedoc,	86	53	210	407
Le Magnanime,	80	10	142	630
Le St Esprit,	84	87	76	712
Le Triomphante,	80	6	34	740
Le Neptune,	84	4	107	692
Le Brave,	74	14	86	520
Le Bien Aimé,	74	8	61	570
Le Burgogne,	74	25	114	480
Le Citoyen,	74	4	76	536
Le Conquerant,	74	9	114	570
Le Dauphin Royal,	74	1	89	583
Le Magnifique,	74	28	236	410
Le Palmier,	74	11	193	507
Le Northumberland,	74	7	94	670
Le Destin,	74	16	126	704
Le Sceptre,	74	9	13	720
Le Zelé,	74	2	68	587
Le Souverain,	74	16	176	510
Le Scipion,	74	0	89	610
Le Reflexi,	64	2	190	510
		539	2557	13543

French Ships of War, at the island of Curaçoa, from whom there were no returns of the loss they sustained on the 12th of April.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Marceillois,	74	Le Pluton,	74
Le Hercule,	74	L'Eveillé,	64

Note

Note 288. Strength of the Armament under Lieut.-Colonel Despard, on an expedition against the Spanish Settlements in Black River, &c.

American Rangers, under Major Campbell,	80
Shoremen, and free people of colour,	500
Musquito Indians, under their respective chiefs,	600
	1180

Note 289. Articles of Capitulation proposed by Don Thomas Julia, Commander in Chief of Black River, to Lieutenant Colonel Despard, and Major James Lawrie, in the service of his Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE I. That the sacred vessels, and other ornaments belonging to divine worship, shall be left untouched.

ANSWER. Granted.

II. That the officers, troops and seamen of the garrison should go forth with arms shouldered, drums beating, four field pieces, lighted match, ball in mouth, and twenty-one rounds per man.

The garrison of Black River shall surrender themselves prisoners of war.

III. The garrison shall be conducted in the vessels of his Britannic Majesty to the port of St Fernandez de Omoa.

The garrison of Black River shall be conducted to St Fernandez de Omoa, in the most convenient and expeditious manner.

IV. That the officers shall be allowed their side-arms and baggage; and that their servants shall be conducted with them; and that the troops shall not be plundered.

The officers to be allowed one servant each; the rest of the article granted.

V. All that belongs to the king shall be carried off without molestation.

Every thing belonging to the king, comprehending cannon, arms, ammunition, military chest, provisions, and in general every thing under the description of king's stores, shall be delivered up to a commissary appointed for that purpose.

VI. It shall be permitted that a pettyager may be sent to the Port of Truxilla, with a sufficient passport from the Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Squadron.

A pettyager shall be permitted to go from hence on the 8th day of September, furnished with a proper passport.

(Proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Despard, as a Supplement to the above.)

VII. All property found at Black River, including slaves, &c.
Y 3 taken

taken from the English inhabitants, on the capture of that place, shall be delivered up, that they may be restored to their proper owners. In the above article, pettyaugers, crafts, dorys, &c. falling under the description of English property, are meant to be included.

VIII. The British flag shall be hoisted on the Eastern Block House, at six o'clock in the evening of this day, when the garrison shall march out and pile up their arms before the Governor's house. The cannon, stores, &c. forts, polts, &c. belonging to that place, shall be delivered up at the same time to officers appointed for that purpose.

IX. The officers and soldiers belonging to the garrison shall not serve against his Britannic Majesty, until regularly exchanged, or against any part of the Musquito shore during the war.

Edward Marcus Despard.
Don Thomas Julia.
James Lawrie.

(Signed)

Note 290. List of Prisoners, Cannon, Stores, &c. taken in the expedition against Black River.

27 officers, 715 rank and file. With this detachment were taken 1 stand of colours, 2 twelve-pounders, 7 six-pounders, 11 four-pounders, iron; 4 four-pounders brass; 1 eight-inch howitzer, and 1000 firelocks, which, together with the artillery in Fort Dalling, amount to 31 pieces of cannon, 1 cohorn, 1 howitzer, 1000 firelocks, a quantity of ammunition, and 2 stand of colours.

Note 291. Narrative of the miraculous Escape of Captain Inglefield with his Pinnace Crew, after quitting his Majesty's ship the Centaur, previous to her foundering.

In the afternoon of the 23d of September, the weather again threatened, and in squalls blew strong; the sea ran high, and one of the boats, the yawl, stove along-side and sunk. As the evening approached, the ship appeared little more than suspended in the water. There was no certainty that she could swim from one minute to another; and the love of life, which it is believed never shewed itself later in the approach to death, began now to level all distinctions. It was impossible for any man to deceive himself with a hope of being saved upon a raft in such a sea; besides, that the ship in sinking, it was probable would carry every thing down with her in a vortex, to a certain distance.

It was near five o'clock, when Captain Inglefield, coming from his cabin, observed a number of people looking very anxiously over the side; and looking himself, saw that several men had forced the pinnace,

pinnacle, and that more were wanting to get in. He had immediate thoughts of securing this boat before she might be sunk by numbers. There appeared not more than a moment for consideration; to remain and perish with the ship's company, whom he could not be of any longer use to, or seize the opportunity which seemed to be the only way of escaping, and leave the people whom he had been so well satisfied with on a variety of occasions: this was indeed a painful conflict, and it is almost impossible to describe, and no man can have a just idea of, who has not been in a similar situation.

The love of life prevailed—he called to Mr Rainey, the master, the only officer on deck, and desired he would follow him, and immediately descended into the boat, at the after part of the chains, but not without great difficulty got the boat clear from the ship; twice the number that the boat would carry pushing to get in, and many jumping into the water. Mr Baylis, a young gentleman fifteen years of age, leaped from the chains, and was taken in. The boat falling astern became exposed to the sea, and they endeavoured to pull her bow round to keep her to the break of the sea, and to pass to windward of the ship; but in the attempt she was nearly filled; the sea ran too high, and the only probability of living was keeping her before the wind.

“ In was then that he became sensible how little, if any thing better, their condition was than that of those who remained in the ship: it appeared to be only a prolongation of a miserable existence. They were altogether twelve in number, in a leaky boat, with one of the gun-whales stove, in nearly the middle of the Western Ocean, without compass, without quadrant, without great coats or cloaks; all very thinly clothed, in a gale of wind, with a great sea running! It was now five o'clock in the evening, and in half an hour they lost sight of the ship. Before it was dark a blanket was discovered in the boat. This was immediately bent to one of the stretchers, and under it, as a sail, they scudded all night, in expectation of being swallowed up by every wave, it being with great difficulty that they could sometimes clear the boat of the water before the return of the next great sea; all of them half drowned, and sitting, except those who bailed at the bottom of the boat: and without having really perished, no people ever endured more. In the morning the weather grew moderate, the wind having shifted to the southward, as was discovered by the sun. Having survived the night, they began to recollect themselves, and to think of future preservation.

When they quitted the ship, the wind was at N. W. or N. N. W. Fayal had bore E. S. E. 250 or 260 leagues. Had the wind continued for five or six days, there was a probability that running before the sea they might have fallen in with some of the Western Islands. The change of wind was death to these hopes; for had it come to blow there would be no preserving life but by running before the sea, which would carry them to the northward, where they must have soon afterwards perished.

Upon examining what they had to subsist on, there was found only

one bag of bread, a small ham, a single piece of pork, two quart bottles water, and a few French cordials. The wind continued to the southward for eight or nine days, and providentially never blew so strong, but that they could keep the side of the boat to the sea, but were always most miserably wet and cold. They kept a sort of reckoning, but the sun and stars being sometimes hid from them for twenty-four hours, they had no good opinion of their navigation. They judged at this period that they had made nearly an E. N. E. course since the first night's run (which had carried them to the S. E.) and expected to see the island of Corvo. In this, however, they were disappointed, and feared that the southerly wind had driven them far to the northward. Their prayers were now for a northerly wind. Their condition began to be truly miserable, both from hunger and cold, for on the fifth day they discovered that their bread was nearly all spoiled by salt water, and it was necessary to go to an allowance. One biscuit divided into twelve morsels for breakfast, and the same for dinner; the neck of a bottle broken off, with the cork in, served for a glass, and this filled with water was the allowance for twenty-four hours to each man. This was done without partiality or distinction: but they must have perished ere this, had they not caught six quarts of rain water; and this they could not have been blessed with, had they not found in the boat a pair of sheets, which by accident had been put there. These were spread when it rained, and when thoroughly wet, wrung into the skidd with which they bailed the boat. With this short allowance, which was rather tantalizing than sustaining, in their comfortless condition, they began to grow very feeble, and their clothes being continually wet, their bodies were in many places chafed into sores.

On the 13th day it fell calm, and soon after a breeze of wind sprung up from the N. N. W. and blew to a gale, so that they run before the sea at the rate of five or six miles an hour under their blanket, till they judged they were to the southward of Fayal, and to the westward 60 leagues; but blowing strong they could not attempt to steer for it. Their wishes were now for the wind to shift to the westward. This was the 15th day they had been in the boat, and they had only one day's bread, and one bottle of water remaining of a second supply of rain. Their sufferings were now as great as human strength could bear, but they were convinced that good spirits were better than great bodily strength; for on this day Thomas Matthews, quartermaster, the stoutest man in the boat, perished from hunger and cold: on the day before, he had complained of want of strength in his throat, as he expressed it, to swallow his morsel, and in the night drank salt water, grew delirious, and died without a groan. As it became next to a certainty that they would all perish in the same manner in a day or two, it was somewhat comfortable to reflect that dying of hunger was not so dreadful as their imaginations had represented. Others had complained of the same symptoms in their throats; some had drank their own urine; and all but Captain Inglefield, had drank salt-water.

As yet despair and gloom had been successfully prohibited, and as the evenings closed in, the men had been encouraged by turns to sing a song, or relate a story, instead of a supper; but this evening the Captain found it impossible to raise either. As the night came on it fell calm, and about midnight a breeze of wind sprung up, they guessed from the westward by the swell, but there not being a star to be seen, they were afraid of running out of their way, and waited impatiently for the rising sun to be their compass.

As soon as the dawn appeared, they found the wind to be exactly as they had wished, at W. S. W. and immediately spread the sail, running before the sea at the rate of four miles an hour. Their last breakfast had been served with the bread and water remaining, when John Gregory, quarter-master, declared with much confidence, that he saw the land in S. E. They had seen fog-banks so often, which had the appearance of land, that Capt. Inglefield did not appear to believe it, and cautioned the people, who were extravagantly elated, that they might not feel the effects of disappointment; till at length one of them broke out into a most immoderate swearing fit of joy, which he could not restrain, and declared he had never seen land in his life, if what he then saw was not land.

They immediately shaped their course for it, though on the part of Capt. Inglefield, with very little faith. The wind freshened; the boat went through the water at the rate of five or six miles an hour; and in two hours the land was plainly seen by every man in the boat, but at a very great distance; so that they did not reach it before ten at night. It must have been at least twenty leagues from them when first discovered.

In every part of the horizon, except where the land was discovered, there was so thick a haze that they could not have seen any thing for more than three or four leagues. Fayal by their reckoning bore E. by N. which course they were steering, and in a few hours, had not the sky opened for their preservation, they would have increased their distance from the land, got to the eastward, and of course missed all the islands. As they approached the land, their belief strengthened that it was Fayal. The island of Pico, which might have revealed it to them, had the weather been perfectly clear, was at this time capped with clouds; and it was some time before they were quite satisfied, having traversed for two hours a great part of the island, where the steep and rocky shore refused them a landing. This circumstance was bore with much impatience, for they had flattered themselves that they would meet with fresh water at the first part of the land they might approach; and being disappointed, the thirst of some had increased anxiety almost to a degree of madness; so that they were near making the attempt to land in some places where the boat must have been dashed to pieces by the surf. At length they discovered a fishing canoe, which conducted them into the road of Fayal about midnight; but where the regulation of the port did not permit them to land till examined by the health-officers: however, they did not think much of sleeping this night in the boat, their

their pilot having brought them some refreshments of bread, wine, and water. In the morning they were visited by Mr. Graham, the English Consul, whose humane attention made very ample amends for the formality of the Portuguese. That gentleman's kindness and humanity cannot be too much praised; for it was the whole of his employment for several days contriving the best means of restoring them to health and strength. There were never more pitiable objects: Some of the stoutest men belonging to the Centaur were obliged to be supported through the streets of Fayal. Capt. Inlgefield, and Mr Rainy, the Master, were in better health than the rest; but neither of them could walk without being supported; and for several days, with the best and most comfortable provisions of diet and lodging, they grew rather worse than better.

Note 292. List of the Fleet under Admiral Pigot at Jamaica.

(See Note 284.)

Note 293. List of the Fleet detached under Lord Hood, to block up Cape Francois.

(See Note 285.)]

Note 394. Fleet under Admiral Digby in North America.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Centurion,	50	Robert Digby, Esq. Rear-Adm. of the Red.
Lion,	64	
Adamant,	60	Wm. Fooks.
Affiance,	50	D. Graves.
Chatham,	50	Ja. Worth.
Renown,	50	A. S. Douglas.
Rotterdam,	50	J. Henry.
Warwick,	50	J. Knowles.
		S. W. Clayton.

FRIGATES.

Affurance,	44	Wm. Swiney.
Diomedé,	44	Tho. L. Frederick.
Perseverance,	38	S. Lutwidge.
Amphion,	32	J. Bazely.
Astrea,	32	M. Squire.
† Blonde,	32	Ed. Thornbrough, jun.
Ceres,	32	J. Hawkins.
Dedalus,	32	T. Pringle.

Emerald,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Emerald,	32	Wm. Knell.
Jafon,	32	Wm. Fox.
Magicienne,	32	Tho. Graves.
Orpheus,	32	J. Colpoys.
Quebec,	32	Chr. Mafon.
Huffar,	28	T. M. Russell.
Albemarle,	28	Hor. Nelson.
Rhinoceros,	28	
Carysfort,	28	Wm. Reacock.
Charlestown,	28	Rupert George.
Cyclops,	28	B. Christian.
Grana,	28	C. Fortescue.
Pandora,	28	J. Inglis.
Surprise,	28	John Ferguson.
Vestal,	28	Geo. Oakes.
Amphitrite,	24	R. Biggs.
Bellifarius,	24	R. Graves.
Camel,	24	T. Pakenham.
Carolina,	24	Hon. Alex. F. Cochrane.
Garland,	24	C. Chamberlayne.
Narcissus,	20	Ed. Edwards.
La Sophie,	20	H. Mowatt.

SLOOPs.

Albacore,	16	R. Calcott.
Ostrich,	14	Sir Jacob Wheate.
Atalanta,	14	P. Brett.
† Allegiance,	14	D. Phipps.
Avenger,	14	J. Scott.
Bonetta,	16	G. Keats.
Beaumont,	14	E. Shepperd.
Delight,	16	L. Brabazon.
Duc de Chartres,	18	J. C. Purvis.
† General Monk,	14	Josiah Rogers.
Mentor,	18	W. Tilledge.
Otter,	16	R. Murray.
† Polecat,	14	Hon. P. Napier.
† Racoon,	14	Edm. Nagle.
Savage,	16	E. Crawley.
Vulture,	16	W. Griffith.
Florida,	14	C. Osborne.
Britannia, arm.-ship,	20	R. Morrice.

FIRE-SHIP.

Lucifer,	8	Cha. Patton.
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The ships marked † thus were lost,
‡ were taken.

Note

Note 295. Letters between General Washington and Sir Guy Carleton.

From Sir Guy Carleton to General Washington.

SIR,

Head-Quarters, May 7th, 1782.

Having been appointed by his Majesty to the command of the forces of the Atlantic Ocean, and joined with Admiral Digby in the commission of peace, I find it proper, in this manner, to apprise your Excellency of my arrival at New York.

The occasion, Sir, seems to render this communication proper, but the circumstances of the present time render it also indispensable, as I find it just to transmit herewith to your Excellency certain papers, from the perusal of which your Excellency will perceive what dispositions prevail in the Government of the people of England towards those of America, and what farther effects are likely to follow; if the like pacific dispositions should prevail in this country, both my inclination and duty will lead me to meet it with the most zealous concurrence. In all events, Sir, it is with me to declare, that, if war must prevail, I shall endeavour to render its miseries as light to the inhabitants of this continent as the circumstances of such a condition will possibly permit.

I am much surprised to find that private and unauthorized persons have on both sides given way to those passions which ought to have received the strongest and most effectual controul, and which have begot acts of retaliation, which, without proper prevention, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonourable to both parties, though, as it should seem, more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country.

How much soever, Sir, we may differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishmen from reproach, and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evil as can have no effect upon a general decision: every proper measure that may tend to prevent these criminal excesses in individuals, I shall ever be ready to embrace; and as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act of my command, enlarged Mr Livingston, and have written to his father on the subject of such excesses as have passed in New Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as, even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require.

I am further to acquaint you, Sir, that it was my intention to have sent a similar letter of compliment to Congress, but am informed it is previously necessary to obtain a passport from your Excellency, which I therefore hope to receive, if you have no objection,
for

for the passage of Mr Morgan to Philadelphia, for the above purpose.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GUY CARLETON.

General Washington's Answer.

SIR,

Head-Quarters, May 19th, 1782,

I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 7th, with the several papers inclosed.

Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war, my conduct has born invariable testimony against those inhuman excesses which in too many instances have marked its various progress.

With respect to a late transaction, to which I presume your Excellency alludes, I have already expressed my fixed resolution—a resolution formed on the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

I have to inform your Excellency, that your request of a passport for Mr. Morgan to go to Philadelphia, will be conveyed to Congress by the earliest opportunity, and you may rest assured that I will embrace the first moment to communicate to you their determination thereon.

Many inconveniences and disorders having arisen from an improper admission of flags at various posts of the two armies, which have given rise to complaints on both sides—to prevent abuses in future, and for the convenience of communication, I have concluded to receive all flags from within your lines at the posts of Dobb's Ferry, and no where else, so long as the head quarters of the two armies remain as at the present.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's &c.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Note 296. Articles of Capitulation of New Providence, entered upon between Don Antonio Claraco y Sanz, Governor of the Bahama Islands, &c. and his Honour Andrew Deveaux, Colonel and Commander in Chief of the Expedition.

I. The government house and public stores to be delivered to his Britannic Majesty.

II. The Governor, and Garrison under his command, to march to the Eastern Fort, with all the honours of war; remaining with a piece of cannon and two shots per day, in order to hoist his Catholic Majesty's flag. Provisions for the troops, sailors, and sick in the hospital, to be made at his Britannic Majesty's expence, as also vessels

fels prepared to take them to the Havanna, particularly a vessel to carry the Governor to Europe.

III. All the officers and troops of the garrison belonging to his Catholic Majesty are to remain in possession of their baggage and other effects.

IV. All the vessels in the harbour belonging to his Catholic Majesty are to be given up, with every thing on board the said vessels, to his Britannic Majesty.

V. All effects appertaining to Spaniards, to remain their property, and the Spanish merchants to have two months to settle their accounts.

(Signed) *Antonio Claraco Y Sanz.*
A. Deveaux.

New Providence, April 18. 1783.

Note 297. List of the French Fleet under M. de Vandreuil.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Le Triomphant,	84	{ Le Marquis de Vandreuil.
		{ Capt. M. de Pavillon.
Le Brave,	74	{ Le Comte d'Amblimont.
Le Bien Aimé,	74	{ M. de Cacqueray.

Note 298. List of the Fleet under the command of Admiral Pigot, which arrived at New York from Jamaica, in Sept. 1802.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Formidable,	90	{ Hugh Pigot, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.
		{ Capt. Sir C. Douglas.
		{ J. Samber.
Barfleur,	98	{ Samuel Lord Hood, Rear-Ad. of the Blue.
		{ Capt. John Knight.
Princessa,	70	{ Sir Frs. Sam. Drake, Rear-Ad. of the Blue.
		{ Sir Ed. Affleck, Commodore.
Bedford,	74	{ Capt. T. Graves.
Duke,	90	{ Alan Gardner.
Prince George,	98	{ Ja. Williams.
Namur,	90	{ R. Fanshaw.
Royal Oak,	74	{ Cha. Buckner.
Valiant,	74	{ S. G. Goodall.

Con-

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Conqueror,	74	Geo. Balfour.
Fame,	74	Geo. Wilson.
Hercules,	74	Henry Savage.
Marlborough,	74	T. Penny.
Alcide,	74	Cha. Thompson.
Alfred,	74	Tho. Dumaresq.
Arrogant,	74	Sam. Cornish.
Magnificent,	74	Robt. Linzee.
Prince William,	64	W. A. Meyrick.
Prothée,	64	Rd. Curgenven.
Agamemnon,	64	Ben. Caldwell.
America,	64	S. Thompson.
Belliqueux,	64	A. Sutherland.
St Albans,	64	C. Inglis.
Yarmouth,	64	Ant. Parrey.
Jupiter,	50	T. Pasley.

Joined the Fleet there from Jamaica,

Warriour,	74	J. Symons.
Invincible,	74	C. Saxton.

FRIGATES.

Endymion,	44	Rd. T. Smith.
Fortunée,	42	H. C. Christian.
La Nymphe,	36	J. Ford.
Aimable,	32	A. Hood.
Southampton,	32	W. Affleck.
Enterprize,	28	J. W. Payne.
Sybil,	28	Ja. Vashon.
Germaine,	24	

FIRE-SHIPS.

Blast,	8	H. W. Paterfon.
Salamander,	8	H. Deacon.

Note 293. Letters between Baron de Viomenil, and Capt. Elphinstone, Commander in Chief at the Delaware.

Letter from Baron de Viomenil, to Captain Elphinstone, dated Sept. 15, 1781.

SIR,

The Comte de la Touche, commanding the *L'Aigle* frigate, which fortune has just now thrown into the hands of your Excellency, is to such a degree my friend, and is so particularly dear to the Duc de Lauzun, the Marquis de Laval, and all the other French officers,

officers who were on board of his frigate, that I flatter myself you would not disapprove of my sending to your Excellency a flag, in order to intreat you to inform me if that officer is still in good health. In this case we shall have no further uneasiness, being all perfectly persuaded, that there is no nation that honours, more than your Excellency's, the merit and distinction of an unfortunate officer. All the attentions Mr. de la Touche will meet with in his present situation, will be looked upon by us as if they were personal to every one of us; and I beg your Excellency will be persuaded, that we shall remember them with the warmest acknowledgments.

We are also particularly interested in the fate of M. du Quesne, who is in every respect dear to us; and your Excellency will afford me the greatest pleasure, by informing me of his situation.

Mr. de la Touche had likewise on board of his ship a younger brother, of whose safety we wish to be informed, as well as of the other officers who were under his command; they deserve all, by their gallantry and their zeal for the King's service, that your Excellency may honour them by your attention.

If you find no inconveniency to return to the officers who were passengers in this frigate, all the servants belonging to them, you will render them a service they will never forget.

I beg your Excellency to receive with kindness the assurances of the most perfect consideration, &c.

(Signed) BARON DE VIOMENIL.

*Answer of Commodore Elphinston to the Baron de Viomenil, dated
Sept. 15, 1782.*

SIR,

I am this instant honoured by your letter, which is the effect of tender feelings and an excellent heart. I have sent your note to M. La Touche, and I hope you will receive his answer by the officer. Let me assure you, that I have studied to render the situation of that brave and distinguished officer as comfortable as the confusion of my situation would permit; the greatest attention is due to his merit and good conduct; and if I may presume to offer an opinion, no officer could have exhibited more courage or address in the conducting his Majesty's ship.

M. La Touche has been as attentive to the interest of the land officers as they could have wished; some things have been saved, but much will be lost, owing to the great number of men on board, and their being of different nations, lest the whole might by themselves, as my men were all employed to save our frigates, which were both a-ground; since which time a variety of things have been thrown overboard in attempting to get off L'Aigle. Permit me to assure you, that my orders have been express to save every thing for the owners, excepting public money and merchandize; and I hope the Chevalier de la Touche is satisfied with my conduct, as well as with that of the officers I have the honour to command. M. de la Touche,

M.

M. Son Frere, and M. du Quesne, have their paroles; and the necessity of getting upon my station prevents me from permitting all the other officers to depart on the same terms. As I am well convinced you must be anxious for the state of your friend, I do not detain your boat a moment; but beg you will believe me to be, with great esteem, yours, &c.

(Signed) KEITH ELPHINSTON.

Note 310. Accounts of the Misunderstanding between Captain Ruffel and Comte Kergariou.

French Account, as it appeared in the Pennsylvania Packet.

The Sibylle sailed from Hispaniola the 27th of December last; with the sloop of war la Railleur, and a French and American convoy; she got safe out without encountering any vessel.

The 2d of January, the wind at S. S. W. we got sight of a man of war and a frigate to windward, which gave chase to the fleet; Mr. de Kergariou made a signal to steer to the northward, and endeavoured to oppose the English frigate which preceded the man of war, and got close to the Railleur; at noon he was obliged to engage her, in order to save the latter. Having gained this point, and seeing himself too near a man of war, he resolved to take chase till a quarter after two o'clock; but perceiving that the enemy sailing much faster, fought him by the quarters, he began to attack her along side.—Mr. de Kergariou himself received in the same time several wounds, which threw him down senseless. His second Lieutenant d'Escures took the command, and fought three quarters of an hour, during which time the English frigate had all her masts cut down. Then M. d'Escures thought proper to keep at a distance from the man of war, who chased him till eight in the evening. At night the whole convoy was out of sight, and to the northward, and the Railleur was at four leagues distance to the southward. It is supposed that the English man of war and frigate were the Endymion and Magicienne.

This first adventure leaves no doubt that Mr. de Kergariou would never have struck to a frigate like the Hussar. The courage assigned to Capt. Ruffel, would never have compensated for the inferiority of his force, against an enemy who is not less brave than himself.

The 6th of January, a gale of wind entirely dismasted the Sibylle. She was refitted as well as it could be done, with bad jury top-masts, and still worse rigging.

The 22d of the same month, Mr. de Kergariou steering to the westward, starboard tack, to try soundings, of which he thought himself very near; in the latitude of Cape Henry, descried in his rear, a vessel which appeared to be of an American construction, and which he resolved to wait for at any rate, in order to get the

true latitude in case she was an American, or to attack her if she was an enemy. Therefore he hoisted English colours above French colours, at the ensign staff, and English colours with a red tail upside down in the main shrouds. The vessel being very near by the *Sibylle*, Mr. de Kergariou ordered to hail her in English; she did not answer, but fell a-stern. This Commander descrying afterwards two other vessels, and taking the first one for a privateer, lessened his sail at once, and manœuvred to be boarded by her a-crofs, and to try to break her masts by the shock. The enemy succeeded to avoid being boarded. Mr. de Kergariou instantly ordered to strike the yacht colours at the ensign staff, and there remained only the French colours; then the firing began. It is true that the English colours in the main shrouds remained for some time, being difficult to strike; but colours in that place have never been considered as a national distinction; they are only a signal, and have some secret meaning, and (as Captain Russel informs us) convey amongst the English, the idea of distress; but he is the first who has made us that confidence, and he will not probably deny, that the yacht at the ensign staff, being the only mark which can be considered as national, had been struck before the firing began.

The first broadside of the *Hussar* was fired in a moment, when the rolling of the *Sibylle* being not counterbalanced by her masts (lost sixteen days before) discovered almost her whole bottom. The balls of eighteen and nine pounders entering the ship very low, let five feet water in her hold. The *Hussar* received some damage in her masts, which she went to repair, at the distance of two guns shot to the leeward, and Mr. de Kergariou improved this moment to stop the holes in his ship, and lessen the water in the hold: but all his efforts were useless, and a man of war having come up with him and engaged his quarter, fired two shots whilst the *Hussar* gave him a broadside to the leeward without gunshot. Then Mr. de Kergariou, considering the impossibility of saving his frigate which was full of water, returned two shots to the man of war, to shew that he surrendered to her, and struck his colours.

The officer of the marines on board the *Hussar*, went on board the *Sibylle*, and in the most polite manner, begged Mr. de Kergariou to go on board the *Hussar*, the Captain of which, he said, was the oldest officer, and spoke French. Mr. de Kergariou, though very weak from the wounds and bruises, immediately followed, being in hopes to forward the shifting of his crew, ready to perish with the frigate, whose pumps did not lessen the water.

On his arrival on board the *Hussar*, with several of his officers, he presented his sword to Capt. Russel, who received it, broke it to pieces, and sent him into the hold, where he was confined until the 14th of February, which day only he was allowed to walk upon the deck, in which condition he was still on the fifteenth.

The superior officers of the English navy, have probably been badly informed of the facts before mentioned, if they have approved of the conduct of Captain Russel; none of them can consider colours
hoisted

hoisted in the main shrouds, as a national distinction, particularly when there are no other colours on the ensign staff. However, this is the only apparent motive of the indecent conduct of Captain Russell, against an officer, whose age, rank, conduct, bad state of health, and misfortune, called for certain attentions, which it would have been impossible to refuse.

Answer to the foregoing, as it appeared in Rivington's New-York Gazette.

SIR,

Monf. de Kergariou, the Commander of the Sibylle, had been sent on board the Hussar after the action, and having presented his sword to Captain Russell, that officer, after having received it, broke it to pieces, and confined Mr. Kergariou in the hold. [Thus it is stated, whether correctly or no I do not enquire.]

The cause of this severity appears, from this publication, to be, that Mr. Kergariou, being under jury-masts, and having hoisted English colours above French colours at the ensign staff, added also *English colours reverfed in the main shrouds*; which last signal is, and is known to be, a signal of an English ship in distress, to which also the appearance of the ship itself under jury masts, and the colours at the ensign staff, though no otherwise connected with the signal in the shrouds, gave additional credit.—Signals of distress are considered as sacred signals, and never to be used for the purpose of deception. They appeal to general principles of humanity, which are not supposed to be extinguished by any temporary or occasional hostilities between nations at war; and nothing can be conceived more pernicious than the using of such signals as a train to draw the humane into destruction, which may render, in the end, all offices of humanity dangerous, and so far impracticable.—If therefore Mr. Kergariou has violated this common principle, it is in vain to complain of severity and dishonour. The common obligations of humanity can no otherways be vindicated. We must therefore look, in the next place, to the defence which Mr. de Kergariou, or his advocate, set up against this charge.

The fact is admitted, that is, that besides the English colours over French at the ensign staff, English colours reverfed were also placed in the shrouds.—Did Mr. de Kergariou not know that this was a signal of distress? What was the answer, that this signal in the shrouds is not to be considered as a *national distinction*. But why is this so answered, but to train the reader from the point?—He is also asked why he hoisted English colours in the shrouds; it is answered, that the reason of their remaining there for some time, was, that it was difficult to strike them.—He surely can have no interest in meeting of questions, who can thus so perversely evade them. But there is also something said, which seems to deny Mr. Kergariou's knowledge of the purpose of this signal.—The words are as follow: *they are only a signal* (referring to the signal in the shrouds) *and*

have some secret meaning, and (as Captain Russell informs us) convey amongst the English the idea of distress, but he is the first that has made us that confidence.—These words do not, in fact, deny knowledge; and, in the present case, not to deny is to admit. *He is the first who made this confidence*, are the strongest words in the above passage. But to make a confidence, as it is called, or a declaration of the fact, does not imply that the fact itself was before unknown. *It had, says this writer, a secret meaning.* But if it was truly secret, why was a signal of unknown meaning used at all! *Captain Russell, he adds, says that it conveys among the English an idea of distress.* An idea—how tender is the mouth, and how sharp the thistle! But will the English then receive assistance in distress only from each other, or do they make a *secret* of that signal, which calls on all the world for the offices of general humanity? If any think that Mr. Kergariou, and his whole ship's company, might possibly be ignorant that this was a signal of distress, they should suggest, why it was hoisted. Was it a private signal of Mr. de Kergariou's to his convoy, or ships of his own nation? It is not so said. *He took, says the writer, the Hussar for an American or an enemy, and was resolved in either case to wait for her.* It was a decoy then of some sort.—But how did he know that it would operate as a decoy, if he knew not its meaning? The signal at the ensign staff was also a decoy, but such sort of decoys are so common, that they lose their effect.—Captain Russell, upon the credit of such a signal of decoy, would not have come so near as to have subjected himself to have been boarded by a larger ship. But Mr. de Kergariou had, it is plain, a secret confidence, that he would thus expose himself; for he was, though under jury-masts, prepared, and afterwards actually attempted to board him. Upon what was this strong confidence founded? Upon the signal on the ensign staff,—it was not a ground of such confidence,—or had he surer hope, and depended more confidently on that which he had placed in the shrouds?—So it should seem. But how could that be, if of this signal he knew not the meaning?—Strange must have been the good luck of Mr. Kergariou, if by chance alone, and ignorant of its operation, he hoisted that only signal which could have brought Capt. Russell into that very situation which Mr. de Kergariou was so well prepared to avail himself of.—But if this signal was hoisted with knowledge and by design, then has this Gentleman violated the Law of Nations, founded on the general principles of humanity, and is intitled to no regard.

Note 301. List of the Squadron under Rear-Admiral Campbell, at Newfoundland.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Portland,	50	{ John Campbell, Esq. Vice-Admiral. Capt. John Breton.

Arethusa,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Arethusa,	38	Sir Richard Pearson.
Æolus,	32	H. Collins.
Danae,	32	Geo. Robertson.
Santa Leocadia,	36	Cha. Hope.
Oiseau,	32	H. Lloyd.
Proteus, arm.-ship,	26	Val. Edwards.
Cygnat,	18	Ph. Baskerville.

Note 302. Answer of the Dutch Governor to the Summons sent for the Surrender of Fort Ostenburgh.

Hon. Excellency,

Jan. 9, 1782.

In answer to your Excellency's letter of summons of the 9th of this month, received by me, but now a little before seven o'clock in the morning; I have to inform you, that, by every possible means in my power, it is my duty to be faithful to my master, and for that reason I have resolved not to surrender Fort Ostenburgh, but to defend it to the last against all attempts that may be made to take it.

I am, Hon. Excellency, your Excellency's humble servant,
ALBERTUS HOMOED.

Note 303. Return of Ordnance, warlike Stores, and Prisoners found in Fort Ostenburgh and Trincomale.

At Fort Ostenburgh.

Brass guns mounted—3 twenty-four pounders, 1 three-pounder, 3 two-pounders. Iron guns mounted—11 twenty pounders, 12 eighteen pounders, 3 sixteen pounders, 2 fourteen pounders, 12 twelve pounders, 6 eight pounders, 6 six pounders, 2 four pounders, 1 two pounder. Brass swivel guns—3 one pounders. Iron swivel guns—5 one pounders. Iron guns not mounted—3 sixteen pounders, 1 twelve pounder, 1 one pounder. Brass mortars with beds—2 nine inch, 1 seven and half inch, 1 five inch. Brass cohorns—2 four-inch pounders. Round shot—376 twenty-four pounders, 574 twenty pounders, 1454 eighteen pounders, 4233 twelve pounders, 1633 eight pounders, 338 six pounders, 365 three pounders, 383 two pounders, 419 one pounder. Double-headed shot—700 eighteen pounders, 737 twelve pounders, 406 eight pounders, 82 three pounders. Shells unfilled—309 nine inch, 147 seven and half inch, 553 five inch, 131 four inch. Hand Grenades unfilled, 339. Grape shot—100 eighteen pounders, 9 twelve pounders, 78 eight pounders, 132 six pounders, 25 three pounders, 15 two pounders, 124 one pounders. Musquets with bayonets—700. Ditto without bayonets—752. Musquet ball cartridges—10000. Musquet flints—400. Gunpowder—14000 pounds.

At Fort Trincomale.

Iron guns dismounted—5 eight pounders. Ditto mounted—5 twelve pounders. Round shot—50 twelve pounders, 50 eight pounders. Gunpowder—1200 pounds. Mufquets, 20.

(Signed) THOMAS SUTLIFF.

Prisoners taken in the Garrison.

The Governor, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 250 European infantry, 1 Captain Lieutenant and Engineer, 2 Subalterns, 50 European artillery, 55 seamen from the ships, and ten artificers, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, Malays.

In the harbour we found two of the enemy's ships, one of the Company's, the other private, both richly laden, and several small vessels of no consequence.

Notes 304, 305, and 306. List of the Fleets under Sir Edw. Hughes and M. Suffren, in the East Indies, with the number of Killed and Wounded in their two Engagements.

(See Note 246.)

Note 307. List of the Fleets, Killed, and Wounded, in Vice-Admiral Hughes's third Engagement with Suffren, in the East Indies.

Superb.—Capt. Dunbar Maclellan, 6 petty officers, seamen, marines, and 98th regiment, killed; 19 petty officers, seamen, marines, and 98th regiment, wounded.

Hero.—Lieut. H. Chapman, 11 petty officers, seamen, &c. killed; 23 petty officers, seamen, &c. wounded.

Magnanime.—2 Petty officers and seamen, killed; Lieut. T. H. Wilson, Capt. T. W. Adlam, of the marines, 15 petty officers and seamen, wounded.

Monmouth.—Lieut. Sabine Gascoyne, 11 petty officers, seamen, &c. wounded.

Monarca.—8 petty officers, seamen, &c. killed: Mr. F. Corrie, master, Capt. Abbot in the Company's service, 44 petty officers, seamen, &c. wounded.

Burford.—Capt. Vroxbolme Jenkinson, of 98th regiment, 6 petty officers, seamen, &c. killed; Mr. E. Derby, master, Mr. R. Daniel, boatswain, 32 petty officers, seamen, &c. wounded.

Eagle.—4 petty officers and seamen, killed; Lieut. William Wood, 8 petty officers, seamen, &c. wounded.

Exeter.—11 Petty officers, seamen, &c. killed; Mr T. Cribbon, master,

master, Mr W. Cunningham, boatswain, 22 petty officers, seamen, &c. wounded.

Sultan.—16 Petty officers, seamen, &c. killed ; Lieut. J. Drew, Lieut. R. Williams of the marines, 19 petty officers, seamen, &c. wounded.

Worcester.—1 Lascar, killed ; Lieutenant Johnston, of the marines, 8 petty officers, seamen, &c. wounded.

Ifis.—9 Petty officers, seamen, &c. killed ; 19 petty officers, seamen, &c. wounded.

Line of Battle, and List of Killed and Wounded.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Hero,	74	12	23
Exeter,	64	11	24
Ifis,	50	9	19
Burford,	70	7	34
Sultan,	74	16	21
Superb,	74	7	19
Monarca,	70	8	46
Worcester,	64	1	9
Monmouth,	64	—	12
Eagle,	64	4	9
Magnanime,	64	2	17
Seahorse, frigate.			
Total,	732	77	233

French Line of Battle.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Flamand,	50	Le Bizarre,	64
Le Hannibal,	74	L'Orient,	74
Le Brilliant,	64	L'Ajux,	64
Le Severe,	64		
L'Hero,	74	<i>Frigates.</i>	
Le Sphinx,	64	La Bellone.	
Le Petit Hannibal,	50	La Fine,	
L'Artesien,	64	La Naiade.	
Le Vengeur,	64	La Diligente.	

Note 308. Articles of Capitulation, agreed upon between Bailli de Suffren de Saint-Tropez, Lieutenant-General in the service of his most Christian Majesty; the Baron d'Agoult, Lieut.-Colonel: and Capt. Hay Macdowal, in the service of his Britannic Majesty in Trincomalé.

I. The gate shall be delivered up as soon as the capitulation shall be signed and approved.

The troops in marching out, shall pile their arms, artillery, &c. on the glacis.

They shall march out to-morrow at sunrise, with matches lighted, two field-pieces six-pounders, one mortar, and every thing that belongs to them, with twelve charges, and shall be conducted on board of ship, to be transported to Madras, by the shortest way, in transports equipped and victualled for that purpose, at the expence of his most Christian Majesty, and the English shall be victualled on board the same as the crews of the King's ships.

II. A particular vessel shall be destined for the commanding officer, the officers and staff, engineer, commissary, officer of artillery, surgeon, and their suite. This vessel shall likewise be victualled, and provided with necessary conveniences. The said officers shall carry with them their papers, without being examined.

The transports shall be ready in ten days, and sooner if possible, that is to say, the 10th of September ensuing.

III. The besiegers shall furnish a sufficient number of *Coulis*, to carry on board the transports the cannon and mortars mentioned in the first article, and the baggage of the officers and soldiers.

IV. The sick and wounded, who shall not be in a condition to be embarked, and who, by that means, shall be obliged to remain in the place, shall have liberty to go to Madras, as soon as they shall be able; in the mean time they shall be maintained and lodged at the expence of his most Christian Majesty.

The commanding officer, all the other officers who are under his orders, those attached to the garrison, and in general all those employed in the King's troops or those of the Company, shall be allowed to go out of the place at liberty, without being molested in any manner whatever.

VI. The inhabitants, and all those depending on the place, shall be maintained in all their rights, privileges, and prerogatives.

The public magazines shall be delivered up to the person named for that purpose by the commanders of the forces of his most Christian Majesty; but all the effects of individuals shall be secured to their present proprietors.

VIII. Deserters shall be pardoned, but they shall be faithfully given up; and no means shall be employed to oblige the troops, either European or Indian, to enter into the service of his most Christian Majesty.

IX.

X. The officer commanding the forces of his most Christian Majesty, shall be responsible for all the disorders which his troops may commit.

X. The commanding officer, and all the other officers, shall have permission to remain in their houses, until the vessel mentioned in the second article is ready to sail for Madras.

XI. The gate shall be delivered up one hour after the capitulation is granted.

The garrison shall march out, as is said, in article first, to be conducted on board the transport ships.

Finally, the present capitulation shall be executed in all the eleven articles, with reciprocal good faith.

(Signed)

Hay Macdowal.

Le Chev. de Suffren.

Le Baron d'Agoult.

Trincomalé, 30th Aug. 1782.

Note 309. List of the Fleets, Killed, and Wounded, in Vice-Admiral Hughes's fourth Engagement with M. Suffren, in the East Indies.

Superb.—4 seamen, killed; Lieut. Murray, Lieut. Orr of the marines, Lieut. Thompson of the 98th regiment, 49 seamen and marines, wounded.

Hero.—1 seaman, killed; 17 seamen and marines, wounded.

Sultan.—4 seamen and marines, killed; Capt. Watt (since dead), Lieut. Bartholomew, Lieut. Stewart of the 78th regiment, 43 seamen, marines, and 78th regt. wounded.

Magnanime.—3 seamen and 1 sepoy, killed; Lieutenant Stephenfon, 16 seamen wounded.

Monmouth.—3 seamen, wounded.

Monarca.—Capt. Ro. Clogstone of the marines, Lieut. Barret of ditto, 4 seamen, marines, &c. killed; Hon. Capt. Maitland of the 78th regt. Hon. Lieut. Sandilands, Lieut. Armstrong, 10 seamen, &c. wounded.

Burford.—4 seamen and 98th regiment, killed; 38 seamen, marines, &c. wounded.

Sceptre.—2 seamen, killed; 23 seamen wounded.

Eagle.—8 seamen, killed; 14 seamen wounded.

Exeter.—6 seamen, marines, &c. killed; Lieut. Atkins, 18 seamen, marines, &c. wounded.

Worcester.—Lieutenant Edwards of the marines, boatswain, 4 seamen killed; Capt. Charles Wood (dangerously), 15 seamen, wounded.

Isis.—Hon. Capt. Lumley, Mr Bell, master's mate, 5 seamen and marines, killed; 19 seamen and marines, wounded.

List of the Fleet, with the Killed and Wounded.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Superb,	74	4	52
Hero,	74	1	17
Sultan,	74	4	43
Magnanime,	64	3	17
Monmouth,	64	—	3
Monarca,	68	6	22
Burford,	70	4	38
Sceptre,	64	2	23
Eagle,	64	8	14
Exeter,	64	6	19
Worcester,	64	6	16
Ifis,	50	7	19
Total,		51	283

FRIGATES.

San Carlos,	44	Medea,	
Active,	32	Seahorse,	24
Coventry,	28	Combustion, fire-ship.	

List of the French Fleet.

Hero,	74	Severe,	64
Illustre,	74	Bizarre,	64
L'Orient,	74	Ajax,	64
Hannibal,	74	St. Michael,	64
Vengeur,	64	E. Hannibal,	50
Artesien,	64	Flamand,	50
Sphinx,	64	Consolante,	50
Brilliant,	64		

Note 310. List of the Squadron under M. Suffren, in his fifth Engagement with Vice-Admiral Hughes, in the East Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
L' Hero,	74	Le Severe,	64
Le Fendant,	74	Le Brilliant,	64
Le Hannibal,	74	L'Hardi,	64
L'Illustre,	74	Le St Michael,	60
L'Argonaute,	74	Le Flamand,	50
Le Sphinx,	64	Le Petit Hannibal,	50
Le Vengeur,	64	Le Cleopatre,	36
L'Artesien,	64	L'Apollon,	40
L'Ajax,	64	Le Coventry,	28

Note

Note 311. List of the Fleet under Sir Edward Hughes, with the Numbers of Killed and Wounded in his 5th action with M. Suffren, in the East Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Superb,	74	622	{ Sir Edward Hughes. Capt. H. Newcome.
Hero,	74	617	{ Commodore Richard King. Capt. Theoph. Jones.
Gibraltar,	80	895	{ Sir Rich. Bickerton. Capt. Tho. Hicks.
Cumberland,	74	600	Wm. Allen.
Sultan,	74	600	And. Mitchell.
Defence,	74	600	Tho. Newnham.
Burford,	70	520	Peter Rainier.
Monarca,	68	560	John Gell.
Monmouth,	64	500	James Alms.
Eagle,	64	500	William Clark.
Magnanime,	64	500	Tho. Mackenzie.
Sceptre,	64	500	Samuel Graves.
Africa,	64	500	Robert M'Donald.
Worcester,	64	500	Charles Hughes.
Exeter,	64	500	John S. Smith.
Inflexible,	64	500	Hon. J. W. Chetwynd:
Ifis,	50	350	James Burney.
Bristol,	50	350	Chas. Halliday.

FRIGATES.

Chafer.	San Carlos.	Pondicherry.
Harriet.	Juno.	Combustion.
Medea.	Lizard.	Seahorse.
Naiade.	Minerva.	Active.

Killed and Wounded on board the different ships.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>
Cumberland,	2	11	Superb,	12	41
Monmouth,	2	19	Sultan,	4	20
Bristol,	—	10	Worcester,	8	32
Hero,	5	21	Africa,	5	25
Eagle,	4	8	Exeter,	4	99
Magnanime,	1	16	Gibraltar,	6	40
Sceptre,	17	47	Inflexible,	3	30
Burford,	10	20	Ifis,	3	30
Monarca,	6	14	Defence,	7	38

Total—99 killed ; 431 wounded.

British

British Officers Killed.

Lieut. R. Travers, Monarca ; Lieut. James Dow, Sultan ; Lieut. John Lett, Defence ; Mr Parker, master of ditto.

British Officers Wounded.

Lieut. Middlemore, Hero ; 2d Lieut. Watson, Sceptre ; Mr Hunter, boatwain of the Defence ; Mr Stone, master of the Sultan ; Mr Sinclair, boatwain of the Worcester.

Note 312. Treatment of British Prisoners in the power of Tippoo Saib.

Monf. Suffren, the French Admiral, behaved in a most inhuman manner to the British, who were his prisoners, by marching 800 officers and seamen, hand-cuffed, under a savage guard of Mahrattas, near 170 miles up the country, to the back settlements of Hyder Ali. Many of these unfortunate men died upon the journey, above two thirds of them were exceedingly ill, from their bad treatment, when the account arrived at Madras.

Note 313. List of the Fleet in the East Indies, under the command of Commodore Andrew Mitchell.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Defence,	74	And. Mitchell, Commodore.
Worcester,	64	Capt. Thos. Hughes.
Bristol,	50	Hon. A. W. Fitzroy.
Active,	32	J. Mackenzie.
Crocodile,	24	J. Williamson.
Cygnet,	16	W. Taylor.
Lizard,	11	D. Campbell.

Note 314. Articles of Capitulation, various Returns, and Certificates of the Physicians, relating to the Island of Minorca, and Fort St. Philip.

Articles of Capitulation of Fort St Philip, between his Excellency the Hon. James Murray, Commander in Chief of Fort St Philip, and his Excellency Louis Berton de Balls, Duc de Crillon, and Commander in Chief of the combined army.

I. That all acts of hostility shall cease till the articles of capitulation are agreed upon and signed.

II. That the garrison upon their surrender, shall be allowed all the

the honours of war, viz. To march out with shouldered arms, drums beating, colours flying, twenty-four rounds per man, matches lighted, four pieces of cannon, two mortars, with twenty-four rounds of ammunition for each piece, four covered boats not to be searched on any account.

III. That the whole garrison, comprehending all his Britannic Majesty's subjects, civil as well as military, and the Corsican corps and Greeks, &c. shall have all their baggage and effects secured to them, with leave to move or dispose of it as they shall think proper; and that his Britannic Majesty's subjects serving in the garrison, who possessed houses and grounds in Mahon and George Town, shall have leave to dispose of them to any of his Catholic Majesty's subjects.

IV. That the garrison, including officers, artificers, soldiers, and other British subjects and their families, shall be provided with convenient transports, at the rate of one ton and a half per man, and to be carried to the first port in Great Britain, and landed there as soon as they arrive, at the expence of the Crown of Spain; and that provisions shall be allowed to them, out of such as remain in the magazines of the garrison at its surrender, for the time they remain in the island, and for their voyage by sea for ten weeks, in the same proportion as they now receive it; and the officers, with their families, who have the Governor's permission, shall have passports granted them, to go to England or Germany by land: that the Corsicans, Greeks, &c. who do not exceed 70 men, shall be transported to Leghorn, and landed there likewise, at the expence of the crown of Spain, but the provisions for their passage to be taken from the magazines of the garrison. That the transports are to be provided for the accommodation of the troops during the voyage, with the bedding of the garrison. That a proper hospital for the sick and wounded, during the time that the transports are getting ready, (which time shall not exceed one month from the signing of this) shall be provided; and such as may not then be in a condition to embark, shall be allowed to stay behind, and be properly taken care of, till they shall be able to be sent to Great Britain by the first conveyance.

V. That while the garrison continues in the island, permission shall be granted to purchase vegetables and fresh meat in the markets, for the sick in the hospitals.

VI. Until the garrison quits the place, it shall not be permitted to corrupt the soldiers, and try to make them desert from their regiments, and the officers shall have access to them at all times; for which purpose no communication betwixt the soldiers of his Catholic Majesty and the troops of the garrison shall be admitted of.

VII. That exact discipline shall be kept up on both sides.

VIII. That the four inhabitants of the island, viz. Paul Guiard, Marc Reure, Michael Amenguel, and Lewis Roca, who have joined in the defence of the garrison, shall be permitted to remain and enjoy their properties in the island unmolested.

IX.

IX. That all prisoners of war made since the landing of the Spanish army, shall be delivered up on both sides.

X. Hostages being delivered on both sides, for the faithful execution of the preceding conditions, his Excellency the Hon. Lieutenant-General Murray consents to deliver up the place, with all the military stores and ammunition, cannon, and mortars, except what is reserved in the second article, to his Catholic Majesty; likewise, to direct that all mines and under-ground works shall be shewn to his Catholic Majesty's engineers: plans of the galleries, mines, and other subterraneous works, shall likewise be delivered up.

(Signed) *Ja. Murray.*

Duc de Crillon's Answer to Gen. Murray's second Proposal.

The order which I have from my Court forbidding me to listen to any capitulation, except under the express condition, that the garrison of St. Philip's shall be considered as prisoners of war, I am under the obligation to return his Excellency General Murray the articles which he proposes to me; but I am very sorry I have not an opportunity to make known to him my desire for the preservation of his men, and particularly the esteem with which his person and brave garrison have inspired me.

B. B. Duc de Crillon.

Further Articles of Capitulation, proposed by his Excellency General Murray to his Excellency the Duke de Crillon.

ARTICLE I. As his Excellency the Duke de Crillon, by the express orders of his Sovereign, cannot receive the garrison but as prisoners of war, his Excellency the Hon. Lieut. Gen. James Murray consents to surrender the garrison agreeable to the Duke de Crillon's instructions from his Court, but he expects the Duke de Crillon will allow the garrison to march out of it with all the honours of war he has required in the second article of those sent to the Duke, which is by no means incompatible with his Excellency's instructions, and will tend more to his glory; for certainly no troops ever gave greater proofs of heroism than this poor worn-out garrison of St Philip's Castle, who have defended themselves almost to the last man.

Ans. The garrison shall be prisoners of war; but, in consideration of the constancy and valour which General Murray and his men have shewn in their brave defence, they shall be permitted to go out with their arms shouldered, drums beating, lighted matches, and colours flying, till having marched through the midst of the army, they shall lay down their arms and colours; and moreover, being desirous of giving a proof of my high esteem for the General, he shall be allowed a covered boat.

II. General Murray desires the garrison may be allowed to return to England, prisoners of war, in transports furnished by the King of Spain,

Spain, but paid for by the King of England; and that the troops shall be victualled, while they remain on the island, till the transports are got ready for them, and during the passage to Great Britain, out of the stores of the garrison, at the same allowance for each man they have been accustomed to receive; the troops of the garrison are likewise to be allowed to take their bedding with them into the transports.

Granted.

III. That the Corsicans, Greeks, &c. are to be transported to Leghorn, and likewise victualled out of the stores of the garrison, at the usual allowance. The transports at the expence of England.

Granted.

IV. That the General thinks that the officers should follow the fate of their men, and therefore will not permit any officer to go home by land, but those whose health requires it: that his own will not admit of a long sea voyage, and therefore he hopes the Duke de Crillon will allow him and his suite to go to Marseilles, and from thence to England, for which purpose he has the King of France's passport.

Granted.

V. That the Duke de Crillon may depend upon it, the garrison of Fort St Philip's shall not serve during the war, unless they are regularly exchanged, or a cartel settled betwixt the belligerent powers, which may liberate them from the obligations of not serving during the war.

The confidence which I have in the honour of all the officers of the garrison of St Philip does not suffer me to doubt of their keeping their promise not to serve against Spain and her allies, until they have been exchanged by Spain, either man for man, or by means of a cartel, in case any should be established by their Catholic and Britannic Majesties, for the officers shall be prisoners of war on their parole of honour, given in writing under their hands; with regard to the soldiers, a list of their names must be made out, their officers shall explain to them the obligation they have contracted of not serving during the war, till they have been exchanged, and shall warn them of the penalty of death they will be punished with, if guilty of breaking this obligation.

VI. That the Duke de Crillon's known humanity leaves General Murray no doubt that his Excellency will be happy to allow vegetables and every possible refreshment, to be bought in the markets of the island, which can contribute to the recovery of the sick of the garrison.

Granted.

VII. That he has as little doubt that his Excellency's generosity will not admit of allowing the officers, soldiers, and artificers of the garrison, to be plundered of their baggage, and maltreated by the besieging army; for which purpose he proposes to put the Duke de Crillon immediately in possession of Marlborough, Charles Fort, Queen's Redoubt, and the Kane Lunette.—Granted.

VIII.

VIII. That the English garrison shall remain possessed of the other out works till the day they embark; and that no insults may be offered them by the Spanish foldiers.

The whole garrison shall early to-morrow morning quit the place, to be conducted to Alcor, where they shall remain till they are embarked, and every attention shall be paid them which their defence and valour deserve.

IX. Hostages shall be delivered on both sides for the faithful performance of the preceding articles.

In consequence of the 2d and 3d preceding articles, which treat of the transports that are to be furnished by Spain, his Excellency General Murray shall name some principal officers, who shall remain as hostages till the return of the said transports.

Mabon, February 6. 1782.

(Signed) *J. Murray.*
B. B. Duc de Crillon.

Return of the killed and wounded during the siege of fort St Philip's, from the 19th of August 1781, to the 4th of February 1782, inclusive.

Killed.—2 officers, 3 serjeants, 54 rank and file. Total 59.

Wounded.—15 officers, 10 serjeants, 124 rank and file. Total 149.

Killed, Marine corps.—Lieut. Davis and Crew.

Wounded, 51st regt.—Colonel Pringle, Captain Savage, Lieutenants Fuller and Hull, Ensign Napier.

61st ditto,—Capt. Muet.

Goldacker's.—Lieutenant Botticher.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. Fade, Lieuts. Irwin and Woodward.

Engineers.—Lieutenants D'Arcy and Johnston.

Marine Corps.—Capt. Harman, lieutenant Hodges,

Corficans.—Captain Colle. *Geo. Don, Adj.-Gen.*

State of the guns and mortars at St. Philip's Minorca, Feb. 5. 1782.

IRON GARRISON GUNS.

Weight of Metal. Serviceable. Unserviceable. Total.

Thirty-two pounders,	10	14	24
Twenty-four ditto,	1	2	3
Eighteen ditto,	32	21	53
Twelve ditto,	32	16	48
Nine ditto,	46	6	52
Six ditto,	34	19	53
Four ditto,	1	—	1
Total,	156	78	234

N. B. Three twenty-four pounders and three eighteen pounders were received from Mr Robison.

IRON

IRON SHIP GUNS.

Minorca's	{ Nine pounders,	10	—	10
	{ Six ditto,	8	—	1
Cornwallis's,	fix ditto,	19	—	10
Eagle's,	four ditto,	12	2	20
Chance's,	four ditto, and	} unfizable.	{ 2	4
	three ditto,			0
Porcupine's,	three ditto	2	—	4
St. Ant. de Padua,	nine ditto,	2	—	2
Total,		55	6	51

MORTARS.

13 inches,	{ Iron,	2	2	4
	{ Brads,	2	—	2
8 Ditto,		7	1	8
5½ or royal ditto		3	12	15
4 2-5ths or cohorn ditto,		4	16	20
Total,		18	31	49

BRASS FIELD PIECES.

Light six-pounders,		17	5	22
Howitzers,	{ 8 Inch,	6	—	6
	{ 4 2-5ths,	5	1	6
		28	6	34

Two travelling carriages unserviceable.

J. Schalch, Capt. Royal Artillery, F. O.

Certificate of the Physicians respecting the Sick in the Garrison.

SIR, *Hospital, St. Philip's Castle, Feb. 1. 1782.*

From the extraordinary increase of the sick in the garrison, and the little progress we make in reducing that evil, we judge it necessary, both on account of the public service, as well as our own credit, to inform your Excellency, that the prevailing disease, the scurvy, amongst the troops, is got to such an alarming height, as seems to us to admit of no remedy in our present situation: every means has been tried to palliate this formidable malady, but the daily, and we may say, the hourly falling down of the men, baffles all our endeavours. The different returns of the sick will show your Excellency the truth of this assertion; we are sorry to add, that it does not appear to us, that any one now in the hospital, will be able to do the smallest duty under the present circumstances, where no vegetable food is to be had, or free air. We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *George Munro, Physician-General, W. Fellows, Surg-Gen. D. McNeill, B. I. Grimshel, Rabille, S. Ford, Jas. Hall, Surgeons.*

Return of the scorbutic men (in the four regiments) now doing duty in the Garrison of St. Philip's, Feb. 3. 1782.

<i>Corps.</i>	<i>Number of Men.</i>
51st regiment,	120
61st ditto,	111
Prince Ernest's 2d Battalion,	153
Goldacker's,	176
	560

(Signed) *Geo. Monro, Physician-General, W. Fellows, Surg.-Gen. D. McNeille, B. I. Grimschel, Rabile, S. Ford, Jas. Hall, Surgeons.*

Returns made by the Commanding Officers of the Four Regiments, of the number of men doing duty in each, of the number they furnish daily for guard, and of the number deficient for one relief.

<i>St. Philip's, Feb. 1. 1782.</i>			
<i>Regiments.</i>	<i>Number of Men doing duty.</i>	<i>Numb. for Guard.</i>	<i>Number deficient for one relief.</i>
51st,	158	86	14
61st,	177	104	27
Pr. Ernest's 2d Batt.	184	106	28
Goldacker's ditto,	247	129	11
	766	415	80

N.B. From the 1st instant to the third, 106 men were carried to the the Hospitals, so there only remained doing duty 660.

Note 315. List of the Spanish Battering Ships at Gibraltar, under the command of Rear-Admiral Buenaventuro Morena, Sept. 13. 1782.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns in use.</i>	<i>Reserve.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Pastora,	21	10	760	R.-A. Buenavent. Morena.
Talla Piedra,	21	10	760	Prince of Nassau.
Paula Prima,	21	10	760	Don Cayetan Langara.
El Rosario,	19	10	700	Don F. Xafier Munos.
St. Christoval,	18	10	650	Don F. Gravina.
Prin. Carlos,	11	4	400	Don Antonio Bafurta.
San Juan,	9	4	340	Do Joseph Angeler.
Paula Secunda,	9	4	340	Don Pablo De Cofa.
Santa Anna,	7	4	300	Don Joseph de Goicachea:
Los Dolores,	6	4	250	Don Pedro Sanchez.
	142	70	5260	

N. B. About thirty-six men to each gun in use, besides sailors, &c. to work the ships.

Note

Note 316. List of the Fleet under Lord Howe, which failed from Spithead for the relief of Gibraltar.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal William,	84	Capt. J. C. Allen.
Goliath,	74	Sir H. Parker.
Foudroyant,	80	Sir J. Jervis.
Britannia,	100	{ Vice-Admiral Barrington: John Hill.
Atlas,	90	
Ruby,	64	Geo. Vandeput.
Panther,	60	Hen. Collins.
Edgar,	74	{ Commodore Hotham. Capt. W. Cayley.
Polyphemus,	64	
Suffolk,	74	Hon. W. C. Finch.
Vigilant,	64	Sir Geo. Home.
Courageux,	74	John Douglas.
Crown,	64	Lord Mulgrave.
Alexander,	74	Samuel Reeves.
Sampson,	64	Lord Longford.
Princess Royal,	90	John Harvey.
Victory,	100	{ Jon. Faulknor. Admiral Lord Howe. Capt. J. L. Gower.
Blenheim,	90	
Asia,	64	
Egmont,	74	Henry Duncan.
Queen,	90	{ Adam Duncan. Rear-Adm. Alex. Hood: Capt. William Domet.
Bellona,	74	
Ganges,	74	B. R. Bligh.
Raisonable,	64	James Ferguson.
Fortitude,	74	{ Rear-Adm. Alex. Hood: Capt. William Domet.
Princess Amelia,	80	
Berwick,	74	Rich. Onslow.
Bienfaisant,	64	Charles Fielding.
Dublin,	74	Lord Hervey.
Cambridge,	80	George Keppel.
Ocean,	90	{ Rear-Admiral Hughes. Capt. John Reynolds.
Union,	90	
Buffalo,	60	Hon. C. Phipps.
Vengeance,	74	John Howorth.
Bristol,	50	Arch Dickson.
		Keith Stewart.
		{ Vice-Admiral Milbanke: Capt. Rogers.
		John Dalrymple.
		John Holloway.
		John M. utray.
		James Burney.

With eight frigates, and some fire-ships.

Note 317. List of the combined Fleet under Don Cordova, which opposed Lord Howe's relieving Gibraltar.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
† Le Majestueux,	110	El Domingo,	70
Le Terrible,	110	El San Eugene,	70
L'Invincible,	110	El San Philippe,	70
Le Royal Louis,	110	† El San Matilda,	70
La Bretagne,	100	El San Gabriel,	70
L'Adif,	74	El Isidore,	70
Le Guerrier,	74	† El San Miguel,	70
Le Protecteur,	74	† El San Pablo,	70
Le Robuste,	74	El Ped. Alicant,	70
Le Zodiaque,	74	El Peruviano,	70
L'Arrogante,	74	* El San Rafael,	70
Le St Michael,	74	* El Sebastian,	70
Le Hardi,	64	El Seriofa,	70
Le Calonne,	64	El Asia,	70
† Le Suffisant,	74	El Caffilis,	64
Le Dictateur,	64	La Pasquilla,	60
La San. Trinadada,	110	La America,	60
La Conceptione,	96	La San Isabella,	60
† El Rayo,	80	El San Jago,	60
El Africa,	70	La Sirena,	60
El Atlas,	70	† La Triumphante,	60
El Brillante,	70	* La Vigilante,	60
El Diligente,	70	* La St Vincente,	60
El Guerrero,	70	* La Minho,	60
El San Genaro,	70		

† The ships with this mark were so much damaged in the storm of the 20th October, that they were left at Algeiras.

† Those thus distinguished were the two ships that drove up the Mediterranean, and occasioned the Spanish Admiral to get between them and our fleet, for fear of their being cut off.

All the rest were in the action off Spartel; the El Rayo leading up with the Marquis de Medina; one of the French three deckers being put into each of the three divisions.

* At the first coming through the Straits, the ships with this mark were a corps of reserve under Don Ignatio de Pancelles; but they all engaged, and made every endeavour to break Lord Howe's line of battle, which accounts for some of our fleet having suffered so much in comparison to others.

The Spaniards had also eleven ships of 40 guns and upwards, besides their attendant frigates.

Note.

Note 318. List of the Ships detached by Lord Viscount Howe, to Corke, to victual and water, under the command of Vice-Admiral Milbank.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Ocean,	90	{ M. Milbank, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Richard Roger.
Foudroyant,	80	
Fortitude,	74	Sir John Jervis.
Dublin,	74	Geo. Keppel.
Asia,	64	Archd. Dickson.
Panther,	60	R. R. Bligh.
		R. Simonton.

Note 319. Returns of the Garrison, the killed and wounded, together with the quantities of Shot, Gunpowder, &c. expended during the siege of Gibraltar.

Royal Regt. Artillery, Col. Godwin,	485	
12th regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Trigge,	599	
39th ditto, { Lieut. General Boyd, }	586	
{ Major Kellet, }		
56th, ditto, Major Fancourt,	587	
58th ditto, Lieut.-Colonel Cochrane,	605	
72d, or R. M. V. Lieut.-Colonel Gledstanes,	1046	
Hanove- { Hardenberg's, Lieut.-Col. Hugo,	452	
	rians. { Reden's, Lieut.-Col. Dachenhausen,	444
	{ De la Motte's, { M. G. de la Motte, }	456
{ Lieut.-Col. Sclippergill, }		
Engineers, with a Com- } Col. Green, Chief Engineer,	122	
pany of Artificers, }		
5382		

Reinforcements received during the Siege.

Naval Officers and Seamen, formed into the Marine Brigade,	} Capt. Sir R. Curtis, 300	
1780. } 2d Battalion 73d, Lord		
January. } M'Leod's Highlanders,	} Lt.-Col. M'kenzie, 850	
1782.		
March 22.	97th regiment, Lieut.-Col Stanton,	800
October.	25th ditto, Lieut.-Col. Rigby,	800
	59th ditto, Lieut.-Col. Grey,	800
		8932
Casualties during the siege,		1231
Total,		7701

Expenditure of Ammunition by the Garrison and the Spaniards.

BRITISH.						SPANIARDS.		
Periods.	Shots	Shell..	Grape.	Car- cases.	Light Balls	Periods.	Shot.	Shells.
1779.								
Sept.	1767	201						
Oct.	372	1116	1		6			
Nov.	57	183	5					
Dec.	82	63	6		4			
1780.								
Jan.	88	131	38					
Feb.	2	6	3					
March.	17	7	3					
April.	6							
May.	8		6					
June.	123							
July.	246							
Aug.	56							
Sept.	6							
Oct.	81	243	73	1	160			
Nov.	771	6004	510	63	64			
Dec.	160	4242	250	79	54			
1781.								
Jan.	33	857	63	22	8			
Feb.	32	346	76	9				
March.	23	221	17	13		1781.		
April.	2672	2494	16	2		Ap. 12. to	} 56760	20134
May.	804	2782	23	6		May 31.		
June.	828	2250	104	35	3	June.	8799	2643
July.	428	761	51	13	5	July.	3036	698
Aug.	130	172	103	56	2	Aug.	1350	184
Sept.	2614	6228	213	58	42	Sept.	9230	760
Oct.	1722	11515	64	19	53	Oct.	15754	2750
Nov.	509	3587	82	33	5	Nov.	2430	1120
Dec.	632	7119	139	60	44	Dec.	3378	1010
1782.						1782.		
Jan.	722	11052	132	60	23	Jan.	4342	1012
Feb.	2617	7295	177	21	19	Feb.	3046	566
March.	3657	10362	733	56	45	March.	5828	1313
April.	2314	2768	370			April.	3541	938
May.	2315	1669	352		14	May.	2418	856
June.	2052	178	263	1	8	June.	2190	653
July.	228	37	100		13	July.		
Aug.	5441	1781	1047	3	48	Aug.	750	30
Sept.	13557	3262	479	215		Sept.	36432	16993
Oct.	2604	6881	735	12	14	Oct.	11312	10673
Nov.	1937	5701	1157	74	17	Nov.	2897	3243
Dec.	2596	12159	1422	26	3	Dec.	1036	1958
1783.						1783.		
Jan.	2640	14176	3444	42	25	Jan.	1067	680
Feb.	210	1047	414			Feb.	55	144
	128914	128014	12681	979	679		175741	68358

Ammunition expended by the British.

Total,	-	200,416 rounds.
British Gun-Boats,		4,728 shot.
		205,144

The garrison expended very near 8000 barrels of powder, and the number of ordnance damaged and destroyed, during the siege, amounted to 53.

Ammunition expended by the Spaniards.

Total,	- -	244,099 rounds, all of a heavy rate.
Spanish Gun-Boats,		14,283 shot and shells.
		258,382

The number of barrels of powder expended by the Spaniards could never be ascertained, nor what ordnance were destroyed.

APPENDIX.

A General Return of Casualties of the Troops in Garrison at Gibraltar, during the Siege.

CORPS.	KILLED.				DIED OF WOUNDS.				DISABLED BY WOUNDS.				WOUNDED, BUT RECOVERED.				DIED OF SICKNESS.				DESERTED
	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
Royal Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12th Regiment,	2	1	0	20	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	11	8	2	1	105	1	1	0	34	1
25th ditto,	1	3	1	13	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	10	2	4	7	89	1	0	0	32	3
39th ditto,	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	13	1
56th ditto,	1	3	1	16	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	10	3	5	1	44	0	1	0	37	5
58th ditto,	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	59	1	4	1	34	3
59th ditto,	1	1	0	11	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	8	2	2	2	61	0	1	1	53	11
72d ditto,	0	2	0	31	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	33	0
73d ditto,	0	0	0	30	0	2	0	21	0	1	1	21	3	11	5	109	0	1	0	47	9
97th ditto,	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	13	0	1	0	4	5	2	0	77	0	0	0	58	2
Reden's Regiment,	0	2	0	7	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	33	1	1	0	16	1
De la Motte's,	0	3	0	16	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	42	2	2	0	10	1
Sydney's (late Hardenberg's),	0	2	0	18	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1	7	2	69	0	0	0	7	5
Soldier-Artificer Company,	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	2	3	0	30	0	0	0	23	0
Marine Brigade,	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corfican Company,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	19	2	197	1	6	2	101	3	13	2	120	31	46	23	773	7	20	2	503	43

Return of the Total Loss of the Garrison of Gibraltar, from the 12th September 1779, to the 3d February 1783.

Killed and Dead of Wounds, - - - - - 333
 Discharged, being disabled by wounds, - - - - - 138
 Died of Sickness, exclusive of those who died of the } 536
 Survy, in 1779 and 1780, - - - - -

Discharged from Incurable Complaints, - - - - - 181
 Deserted, - - - - - 43

Total, - - - - - 1231

Abstract of the rates at which the prize-money, accruing to the Garrison of Gibraltar, was divided, arising from the Head-money granted by Parliament, for destroying the Battering Ships, and the sale of the St Michael man of war.

The subsequent sums are proportions of 30,000*l.* which was the sum first divided.

Governor, 1-16th,	L.1875	0	0
Lieutenant Governor,	937	10	0
Major-General,	468	15	0
Brigadier-General,	267	10	0
Colonel,	156	1	0
Lieutenant-Colonel,	80	16	0
Major,	57	15	6
Captain,	43	10	1
Lieutenant,	25	5	6
Second Lieutenant, and Ensign,	22	0	6½
Serjeant,	3	6	9
Corporal,	2	0	11½
Private,	1	9	1

A second Act of Parliament afterwards passed, for granting to the Garrison whatever might be fished up from the wrecks of the Battering Ships; and those employed in this duty proceeded with such success, that brass and iron cannon, with other articles, were recovered to a considerable value.

Two divisions of L.16,000, and L.8000, have since been distributed; the latter of which, it is imagined, will be the last.

Note 320. List of the Fleet sent to the East Indies, under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Gibraltar,	80	{ Sir R. Bickerton, Commodore. Capt. J. Hicks.
Defence,	74	
Cumberland,	74	T. Newnham.
Inflexible,	64	Wm. Allen.
Sceptre,	64	Hon. J. W. Chetwynd.
Africa,	64	Samuel Graves.
		R. M'Dowall.

FRIGATES.

Juno,	32	Erafinus Gower.
Medea,	28	Ja. Montagu.

Note.

Note 321. List of French and Spanish ships under the command of the Comte de Guichen, and Don Antonio Oforio.

FRENCH.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Terrible,	110	L'Indien,	64
Le Majestueux,	110	L'Amphitrite, frigate,	32
Le Royal Louis,	64	Le Crescent,	32
Le Lion,	64	Le Pandour, cutter,	12

SPANISH.

El San Carlos,	80	El Galicia,	70
El Seriofo,	70	El Atalante,	70
El San Damafo,	70	El San Pablo,	70
El Oriente,	70	El San Jean Baptiste,	70
El Firmo,	70	El San Isidore,	64
El San Miguel,	70	El Gallardo,	70

Note 322. List of the Fleet under Admiral Barrington.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Britannia,	100	{ S. Barrington, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. Benj. Hill.
Royal George,	100	
Edgar,	74	{ Richard Kempenfelt, Esq. R.- Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Cromwell.
Queen,	98	
Ocean,	90	{ John Elliot, Commodore. Capt. John Moutray.
Union,	90	
Foudroyant,	80	{ Hon. Fred. Maitland. Hon. Chas. Phipps.
Alexander,	74	
Bellona,	74	{ John Dalrymple. John Jervis.
Fortitude,	74	
Goliath,	74	{ Lord Longford. Richard Onslow.
Sampson,	64	
		{ George Keppel. Sir Hyde Parker.
		{ John Harvey.

FRIGATES.

La Prudente,	36	Lord Charles Fitzgerald.
Recovery,	32	Hon. G. Berkeley.
Crocodile,	24	Alb. Bertie,

Note

Note 323. List of the Prizes taken by Admiral Barrington.

Le Chat Noir, a schooner, with provisions.
 Le Grand Sarpedon. Le Superbe.
 L'Amphion. La Novice.
 La Villanova, Le Marquis de Castries.
 Also a ship, name unknown, arrived at Falmouth.

Note 324. List of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Royal George,	100	Richard Kempenfelt, Esq. R.- Adm. of the Blue. Capt. M. Wagborne.
Union,	90	J. Dalrymple.
Bellona,	74	Rd. Onslow.
Fortitude,	74	Geo. Keppel.
Goliah,	74	Sir Hyde Parker.
Courageux,	74	Hon. Cha. Phipps.
Samson,	94	John Harvey.
Vigilant,	64	John Douglas.
Monfieur,	36	Hon. Seymour Finch.

Note 325. List of the Dutch Fleet assembled at the Texel,
 under Vice-Admiral Hartzinck.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Admiral General,	60	Vice-Adm. Hartzink.
Amsterdam,	60	Byland.
Adm. Piet Heyn,	54	Rear-Adm. Van Braam.
Prince Frederick,	60	Van Hay.
Admiral Ruyter,	68	Capt. Storing, Jun.
Union,	64	de Walderen.
Kortenaar,	60	Horust.
Glinthorst,	56	Abuson.
Princessa Louisa,	56	de Rekteren.
Batavier,	54	Bosch.
Rhynland,	50	Mulder.
Argo,	44	Storing.
Jafon,	30	Story.
Dauphin,	24	Vaillant.
Hirondile,	24	Jangea.

etc

Note 326. List of the Fleet under Lord Viscount Howe, that failed from Spithead for the Downs, May 10. 1782.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Victory,	100	Richard Viscount Howe, Admiral of the Blue.
		Capt. Hon. J. L. Gower.
		Henry Duncan.
Edgar,	74	W. Hotham, Esq. Commodore.
		Capt. Wm. Cayley.
Queen,	90	Hon. F. Maitland.
Ocean,	90	J. Bourmaster.
Cambridge,	80	J. Holloway.
Alexander,	74	Lord Longford.
Dublin,	74	Archd. Dickson.
Raisonable,	64	Lord Harvey.
Panther,	60	T. Piercy.

FRIGATES.

Minerva,	32	Hon. T. Pakenham.
La Prudente,	36	Lord C. Fitzgerald.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Tifiphone,	12	C. Sandys.
Lightning,	8	J. F. Fortescue.
Harpy,	8	R. Hill.

CUTTERS.

Mutine,	12	Lieut. James Hills.
Rambler,	12	J. George.

Joined in the Downs, on the 12th, by the

Bienfaisant,	64	Sir L. Rofs, Bart. Rear-Adm. of the Red.
Buffalo,	60	Capt. J. Howorth.
		G. Robertson.

His Lordship and Admiral Barrington returned to the Downs June 4th, with the greater part of the fleet. June 17th, Sir J. L. Rofs returned to the Downs with the remainder of the line of battle ships. June 8th, Lord Howe and his fleet returned to Spithead.

Note

Note 327. List of the Fleet under Lord Viscount Howe, which sailed from Spithead July 2d. and returned Aug. 7th.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Victory,	100	Lord Viscount Howe, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Hon. J. L. Gower. Henry Duncan.
Britannia,	100	S. Barrington, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. B. Hill.
Royal George,	100	Rd. Kempenfelt, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. M. Waghorn.
Edgar,	74	Wm. Hotham, Commodore. Capt. Wm. Cayley.
Atlas,	98	G. Vandeput.
Queen,	98	Hon. F. Maitland.
Union,	90	J. Dalrymple.
Ocean,	90	J. Bourmaster.
Cambridge,	80	J. Holloway.
Princess Amelia,	80	B. Douglas.
Foudroyant,	80	Sir J. Jervis.
Dublin,	74	Ar. Dickson.
Courageux,	74	Lord Mulgrave.
Fortitude,	74	Geo. Keppel.
Goliath,	74	Sir Hyde Parker.
Alexander,	74	Lord Longford.
Berwick,	74	Hon. C. Phipps.
Bellona,	74	Rd. Onslow.
Ganges,	74	C. Fielding.
Crown,	64	S. Reeve.
Raisonné,	64	Lord Hervey.
Samson,	64	J. Harvey.

FRIGATES.

Andromache,	32	G. A. Byron.
Cerberus,	32	Sir J. Wheate.
Diana,	32	R. Calder.
Latona,	38	Hon. H. H. S. Conway.
Monsieur,	32	Hon. S. Finch.
La Prudente,	38	Lord C. Fitzgerald.
Recovery,	32	Hon. G. Berkeley.
Cyclopide,	24	A. Bertie.

SLOOPS

SLOOP.

Cormorant,	16	J. Milcombe.
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FIRE-SHIP.

Tifphone,	12	C. Sandys.
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Lord Howe was joined by the following ships whilst on this cruise.

Vengeance,	74	J. Moutray.
Suffolk,	74	Sir Geo. Hume.
Belleisle,	64	J. Williamfon.
Asia,	64	Rd. R. Bligh.
Vigilant,	64	J. Douglas.
Bienfaifant,	64	H. Cromwell.
Panther,	60	J. Piercy.
Buffalo,	60	G. Robertfon.

Note 328. List of Dutch Ships at the Texel.

(See Note 325.)

Note 329. List of the Ships that failed from Spithead under Vice-Admiral Milbank, and arrived at the Downs, the 29th.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Fortitude,	74	{ Mark Milbank, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. George Keppel.
Dublin,	74	
Bellona,	74	Arch. Dickfon.
Crown,	64	Rich. Onflow.
Sampfon,	64	S. Reeve.
		J. Harvey.

FRIGATES.

Andromache,	32	G. A. Byron.
Diana,	32	R. Calder.

Note 330. List of the Squadron that failed from Plymouth, September 2d, under the command of Commodore Elliot.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Romney,	50	{ J. Elliot, Commodore. Capt. J. Louis.
Mediator,	44	
Rainbow,	44	Hon. Ja. Luttrell.
Cerberus,	32	H. Trollope.
		Sir Ja. Wheate.

Note

Note 331. French account of the Hebe French frigate, and Rainbow, commanded by Captain Trollope.

The frigate L'Hebe, commanded by the Chevalier de Vigny, Capt. de Vaiffeau, sailed from St. Malo the third of September. At break of day on the 4th, a ship appeared in sight, which from superior sailing soon came up with the Hebe. During the chase, the tiller of the Hebe's beam being cut through with a shot, she presented herself athwart to the enemy, who, in that position, totally disabled her. The Chevalier de Vigny, seeing no probability of escaping the superior force with which he was engaged, struck his flag, and surrendered the King's frigate to the English ship the Rainbow, which was pierced for 46 guns, and carrying artillery of an unexampled size. She mounted 20 guns, sixty-eight pounders, in her lower battery; 20 forty-two pounders in her second battery; and six thirty-two pounders on her quarter-deck and forecastle.

Note 332. Reinforcements of Ships and Troops designed to have been sent to Admiral Pigot, and General Campbell at Jamaica.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Blenheim,	90	{ J. Elliot, Commodore. Capt. T. Lewis.
Atlas,	98	
Goliath,	74	J. Elphinston.
Pegase,	74	Sir Hyde Parker.
Triumph,	74	Hon. G. Berkeley.
Vengeance,	74	Ph. Affleck.
		J. Moutray.

FRIGATE.

Profelyte,	32	J. Brown.
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FIRE-SHIPS.

Incendiary,	14	J. F. Fortescue.
Pluto,	14	J. R. Mosse.

TROOPS.

13th and 46th Regiments of Foot.

Note

Note 333. List of the Squadron under the command of Sir J. Jervis, supposed to be designed against the Spanish Settlements in South America.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Salisbury,	50	{ Sir J. Jervis, Commodore. Capt. J. T. Duckworth.
Roebuck,	44	J. Orde.
Rainbow,	44	H. Trollope.
Flora,	32	S. Marshall.
Hermione,	32	Ed. Thompson.
Andromaché,	32	G. A. Byron.
Eurydice,	24	W. A. Courtney.
Speedy,	14	J. Young.
Alert,	14	W. Miller.
Baracouta,	14	H. Nicholls.
Vesuvius, bomb,	8	— Effington.
Infernal, fire-ship,	8	Ja. Alms.

ARMED TRANSPORTS.

Clinton,	Lieut. R. Trounce.
Camel,	G. Burlton.
Hind,	G. Brifac.
L'Abondance,	— Philips.

N. B. The above squadron was to be accompanied by a body of troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Dalling, having under him Major-Generals Charles Grey, and Edward Smith.

Note 334. List of the Squadron that failed for the East Indies, from Spithead, January 18th, 1783.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
* Elizabeth,	74	Capt. Robert Kingmill.
* Grafton,	74	Sir John Hamilton.
Europe,	64	Ar. Philip.
* Iphigenia,	32	Wm. Parker.

Those marked thus * returned disabled.

Note 335.

Three ships of the line were ordered for this service; but on signing the Peace, they were countermanded.

Note

Note 336. Preliminary Articles of Peace, when Hostilities were to cease, and the Definitive Treaty.

Translation of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the most Christian King, signed at Versailles, the 20th day of January 1783.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY !

The King of Great Britain, and the Most Christian King, equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between them, as necessary for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, have named for that purpose, viz. on the part of his Britannic Majesty, Mr Alleyne Fitz Herbert, Minister-plenipotentiary of his said Majesty the King of Great Britain : and on the part of his most Christian Majesty, Charles Gravier, Comte de Vergennes, Councillor in all his Councils, Commander of his orders, Councillor of State, and of the Commands and Finances of his said Majesty, for the department of Foreign Affairs.

Who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following Preliminary Articles.

ARTICLE I. As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, their kingdoms, states, and subjects, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world : orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the two powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what has passed, of which their sovereigns give them the order and example : and, for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given on each side, for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the possessions of the said powers.

II. His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, shall preserve in full right the island of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, in the same manner as the whole was ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht, save the exceptions which shall be stipulated by the fifth article of the present treaty.

III. His most Christian Majesty, in order to prevent quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, renounces the right of fishing, which belongs to him by virtue of the said article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated at the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in about fifty degrees of north latitude ; whereby the French fishery shall commence at the said Cape St. John, shall go round by the north, and going down to the western coast of the island of New-

foundland, shall have for boundary the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes latitude.

IV. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery assigned them by the foregoing article, as they have a right to enjoy it by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht.

V. His Britannic Majesty will cede, in full right, to his most Christian Majesty, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

VI. With regard to the right of fishing in the gulf of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to enjoy it conformably to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris.

VII. The King of Great Britain shall restore to France the island of St. Lucia, and shall cede and guaranty to her that of Tobago.

VIII. The most Christian King shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat; and the fortresses of these islands, conquered by the arms of Great Britain and by those of France, shall be restored in the same condition in which they were when the conquest was made. Provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to the respective subjects of Great Britain and France, who may have settled in the said islands, and in other places which shall be restored by the definitive treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects, and retire without being restrained on account of their religion, or on any other whatsoever, except in cases of debt, or of criminal prosecution.

IX. The King of Great Britain shall cede and guaranty in full right to his most Christian Majesty the river of Senegal, and its dependencies, with the forts of St. Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin, and Portendic. His Britannic Majesty shall restore likewise the island of Gorée, which shall be given up in the condition in which it was when the British arms took possession of it.

X. The most Christian King shall, on his side, guaranty to his Majesty the King of Great Britain the possession of Fort James, and of the river Gambia.

XI. In order to prevent all discussion in that part of the world, the two courts shall agree, either by the definitive treaty, or by a separate act, upon the boundaries to be fixed to their respective possessions.

The gum trade shall be carried on in future, as the English and French nations carried it on before the year 1755.

XII. In regard to the rest of the coasts of Africa, the subjects of both powers shall continue to frequent them, according to the custom which has prevailed hitherto.

XIII. The King of Great Britain shall restore to his Most Christian Majesty all the establishments which belonged to him at the commencement of the present war, on the coast of Oriza, and in Bengal, with the liberty to surround Chandernagore with a ditch for

for draining the waters: and his Britannic Majesty engages to take such measures as may be in his power for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India, as also on the coasts of Oriza, Coromandel, and Malabar, a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the late French East-India Company, whether it be carried on by them as individuals or as a Company.

XIV. Pondicherry as well as Karical, shall likewise be restored and guaranteed to France: and his Britannic Majesty shall procure, to serve as a dependency round Pondicherry, the two districts of Valanour and Bahour; and, as a dependency round Karical, the four contiguous magans.

XV. France shall again enter into possession of Mahé, and of the comptoir at Surat; and the French shall carry on commerce in this part of India, conformably to the principles laid down in the thirteenth article of this treaty.

XVI. In case France has allies in India, they shall be invited, as well as those of Great Britain, to accede to the present pacification; and for that purpose a term of four months, to be computed from the day the proposal shall be made to them, shall be allowed them to make their decision; and, in case of a refusal on their part, their Britannic and most Christian Majesties agree, not to give them any assistance, directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions, or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies. And their said Majesties shall offer them their good offices towards a mutual accommodation between them.

XVII. The King of Great Britain, desirous of giving his most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and of contributing to the solidity of the peace which is on the point of being re-established, will consent to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Dunkirk, from the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, inclusive, to this time.

XVIII. By the definitive treaty, all those which have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not have been derogated from, either by the said treaty, or by the present preliminary treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed: and the two courts shall name commissioners to inquire into the state of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience. The said two courts shall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

XIX. All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or by those of his most Christian Majesty, and which are not included in the present articles, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensation.

XX. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitution and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, three months after the

ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner, if it can be done ; St Lucie in the West Indies, and Gorée in Africa, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner, if it can be done.

The King of Great Britain shall, in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner, if it can be done, enter again into possession of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St Vincent, Dominica, St. Christophers, Nevis, and Montserrat.

France shall be put in possession of the towns and comptoirs which are restored to her in the East Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her to serve as dependencies round Pondicherry and round Karikal, six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner, if it can be done.

France shall, at the end of the same term of six months, restore the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English or their allies in the East Indies.

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

XXI. The prisoners made respectively by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, by land and sea, shall be restored reciprocally and bona fide immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without ransom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity ; and each crown shall respectively reimburse the sums, which shall have been advanced for the subsistence and maintenance of the prisoners, by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts and other authentic titles, which shall be produced on each side.

XXII. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute, which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of these preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the channel, and in the north seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side : that the term shall be one month from the channel, and the north seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean, or in the Mediterranean ; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the equinoctial line or equator ; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time and place.

XXIII. The ratification of the present preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and of his most Christian Majesty, by
virtue

virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Versailles, the twentieth day of January 1783.

Alleyne Fitz-Herbert. (L. S.)

Gravier de Vergennes. (L. S.)

Preliminary Articles of Peace, between His Britannic Majesty, and the King of Spain. Signed at Versailles, the 20th day of January, 1783.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY !

The King of Great Britain, and the King of Spain, equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between them, as necessary for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, have named for this purpose, viz. on the part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Mr Alleyne Fitzherbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of his said Majesty; and on the part of his Majesty the King of Spain, Don Peter Paul Abarco de Bolea, Ximenes d'Urnea, &c. Count of Aranda and Castle Florido, Marquis of Torres, of Villanan and Rupil, Viscount of Rueda and Yoch, Baron of the Baronies of Gavin Sietano, Clamofa, Eripol, Trazmoz, La Mata de Castil-Viejo, Antillon, La Almolda, Cortés, Jorva, St. Genis, Rabovillet, Orcau, and St Colome de Farnés, Lord of the Tenance and Honor of Alcalaén, the Valley of Rodellar, the Castles and Towns of Maella, Mesones, Tiurana, de Villa Plana, Taradel and Villadran, &c. Rico-Hombre in Aragon by Birth, Grandee of Spain of the first Class, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy-Ghost, Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber in Employment, Captain General of his Armies, and his Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty : who, after having daily communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following Preliminary Articles.

ARTICLE I. As soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty, and his Catholic Majesty, their kingdoms, states, and subjects, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world : orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the two powers, to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what has passed, of which their sovereigns give them the order and example : and for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given, on each side, for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the possessions of the said powers.

II. His Catholic Majesty shall keep the island of Minorca.

B b 3

III.

III. His Britannic Majesty shall cede to his Catholic Majesty East Florida; and his Catholic Majesty shall keep West Florida. Provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, who are settled as well in the island of Minorca as in the two Floridas, to sell their estates, to recover their debts, and to transport their effects as well as their persons, without being restrained on account of religion, or under any other pretence whatsoever, except that of debts and criminal prosecutions. And his Britannic Majesty shall have power to cause all the effects that may belong to him in East Florida, whether artillery or others, to be carried away.

IV. His Catholic Majesty shall not for the future suffer the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or their workmen, to be disturbed or molested, under any pretence whatsoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood, in a district of which the boundaries shall be fixed; and for this purpose they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houses and magazines necessary for them, and for their effects, in a place to be agreed upon either in the definitive treaty, or within six months after the exchange of the ratifications. And his said Catholic Majesty assures to them, by this article, the entire enjoyment of what is above stipulated. Provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogatory in any respect from the rights of his sovereignty.

V. His Catholic Majesty shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Providence and the Bahamas, without exception, in the same condition in which they were when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain.

VI. All the countries and territories which may have been, or may be, conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or by those of his Catholic Majesty, and which are not included in the present articles, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring compensations.

VII. By the definitive treaty all those which have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not be derogated from, either by the said treaty, or by the present preliminary treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed: and the two Courts shall name Commissioners to enquire into the state of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience; and the said two courts shall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

VIII. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause East Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

The King of Great Britain shall likewise enter again into possession

sion of the Bahama Islands, without exception, in the space of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

IX. The prisoners made respectively by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, and his Catholic Majesty, by sea and by land, shall, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, be reciprocally and bona fide restored, without ransom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity; and each crown shall respectively reimburse the sums which shall have been advanced for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic titles, which shall be produced on each side.

In order to prevent all causes of complaints and disputes, which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after signing these preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ships and effects which may be taken in the channel, or in the north seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side: that the term shall be one month from the channel, and the north seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean, or in the Mediterranean; two months from the Canary Islands as far as the equinoctial line or equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without exception, or other more particular description of time and place.

XI. The ratifications of the present preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of one month, or sooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and of his Catholic Majesty, by virtue of our respective powers, have agreed upon and signed these preliminary articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be put thereon.

Done at Versailles, the 20th day of January 1783.

Alleyne Fitz-Herbert. (L. S.)
Le Comte D'Aranda.

Provisional Articles, signed at Paris the 30th of November 1782, by the Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, and the Commissioners of the United States of America.

Articles agreed on by and between Richard Oswald, Esquire, the Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty for treating of peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of his said Majesty, on the one part; and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, four of the Commissioners of the said States for treating of peace with the Commissioner of his said Majesty, on their behalf, on the other part: to be inserted in, and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain, and the said United States; but which treaty is not to be concluded until terms of a peace shall be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly.

Whereas reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between States; it is agreed to form the articles of the proposed treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that partial advantages (those seeds of discord) being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony.

ART. I. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be Free, Sovereign, and Independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof; and that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are, and shall be their boundaries, viz.

II. From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. That angle which is formed by a line drawn due north, from the source of Saint Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those Rivers that empty themselves into the River Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north westernmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that River to the forty fifth degree of North Latitude; from thence by a line due West on said Latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of the said River into Lake Ontario; through the middle of said Lake, until it strikes the

the communication by water, between that Lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie; through the middle of said Lake, until it arrives at the water-communication between that Lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water-communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said Lake to the water-communication between that Lake and Lake Superior, thence through Lake Superior, northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water-communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said Lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of Nor. Latitude.—South, by a line to be drawn due East from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence strait to the head of St Mary's River, and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's River, to the Atlantic Ocean. East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source; and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St Lawrence; comprehending all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic Ocean; excepting such Islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.

III. It is agreed, That the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank: and on all other Banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland, as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

IV.

IV. It is agreed, that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

V. It is agreed, that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects: And also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States: And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelvemonths unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated: And that congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail.

And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, that the estates, rights, and properties, of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession, of the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties, since the confiscation.

And it is agreed, That all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediments in the prosecution of their just rights.

VI. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property: and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

VII. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall then immediately cease: All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty; and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbour, within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein: And shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which in the course of

of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

VIII. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

IX. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain, or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either, from the other, before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

Richard Oswald, (L. S.)

John Adams, (L. S.)

B. Franklin, (L. S.)

John Jay, (L. S.)

Henry Laurens, (L. S.)

Witness,

Caleb Whitefoord,

Secretary to the British Commission.

W. T. Franklin,

Secretary to the American Commission.

Preliminary Articles of Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces. Signed at Paris, the 2d of September, 1783.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity !

The King of Great Britain, and the States General of the United Provinces, animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have already authorised their respective Ministers Plenipotentiary to sign mutual declarations for a suspension of arms ; and being willing to re-establish union and good understanding between the two nations, as necessary for the benefit of humanity in general, as for that of their respective dominions and subjects, have named for this purpose ; to wit, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, the most illustrious and excellent Lord George Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, &c. his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty ; and on the part of their High Mightinesses the said States General, the most excellent Lords Matthew Lestevenon de Berkenroode, and Gerard Brantsen, respectively their ambassador, and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiaries : who after having duly communicated their full powers in good form, have agreed upon the following Preliminary articles :

ART.

ARTICLE I. AS soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty, his kingdoms, dominions, and subjects, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, their dominions and subjects, of what quality or condition whatsoever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the High contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever: and they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do injury to either of the High Contracting Parties. There shall be a general oblivion of every thing which may have been done or committed, before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

II. With respect to the honours of the flag, and the salute at sea, by the ships of the Republic towards those of his Britannic Majesty, the same custom shall be respectively followed, as was practised before the commencement of the war which is just concluded.

III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of these preliminary articles; each power respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made, for the subsistence and maintenance of prisoners by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side: and sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which may have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall likewise be restored, bona fide, with all their crews and cargoes: and the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this preliminary treaty.

IV. The States General of the United Provinces cede and guaranty, in full right, to his Britannic Majesty, the town of Negapatnam, with the dependencies thereof; but in consideration of the importance which the States General of the United Provinces annex to the possession of the aforesaid town, the King of Great Britain, as a proof of his good will towards the said States, promises, notwithstanding this cession, to receive and treat with them for the restitution

tion of the said town, in case the States should hereafter have an equivalent to offer him.

V. The King of Great Britain shall restore to the States General of the United Provinces, Trincomalé, as also all the other towns, forts, harbours, and settlements, which, in the course of the present war, have been conquered, in any part of the world whatever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or by those of the English East India Company, and of which he might be in possession; the whole in the condition in which they shall be found.

VI. The States General of the United Provinces promise and engage not to obstruct the navigation of the British subjects in the eastern seas.

VII. Whereas differences have arisen between the English African Company, and the Dutch West India Company, relative to the navigation on the coasts of Africa, as also on the subject of Cape Apollonia; for preventing all cause of complaint between the subjects of the two nations upon those coasts, it is agreed that commissaries shall be named on each side, to make suitable arrangements on these points.

VIII. All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well as by those of the States General, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

IX. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made, it is agreed, that the King of Great Britain shall cause Trincomalé to be evacuated, as well as all the towns, forts, and territories, which shall have been taken by his arms, and of which he may be in possession, except what is ceded to his Britannic Majesty by these articles, at the same periods as the restitutions and evacuations shall be made between Great Britain and France. The States General shall restore, at the same period, the towns and territories which their arms may have taken from the English in the East Indies. In consequence of which, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the High Contracting Parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of these preliminary articles.

X. His Britannic Majesty and their High Mightinesses the aforesaid States General, promise to observe sincerely, and bona fide, all the articles contained and established in this present preliminary treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: and the said High Contracting Parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present articles.

XI. The ratifications of the present preliminary articles, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Paris, between the High Contracting Parties, in the space of one month,
or

or sooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten, their ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, in their names, and by virtue of our full powers, the present preliminary articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

Mancheſter. (L. S.)

Leſſevenon van Berkenroode. (L. S.)

Brantſen. (L. S.)

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation, declaring the ceſſation of arms, as well by ſea as by land, agreed upon between his Maſteſty, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America; and enjoining the obſervance thereof.

GEORGE R.

Whereas Provisional Articles were ſigned at Paris on the 13th day of November laſt, between our Commiſſioner for treating of peace with the Commiſſioners of the United States of America, and the Commiſſioners of the ſaid States, to be inſerted in, and to conſtitute the treaty of peace propoſed to be concluded between us and the ſaid United States, when terms of peace ſhould be agreed upon between us and his Moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty: and whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring peace between us and his moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty were ſigned at Verſailles, on the 20th day of January laſt, by the Miniſters of us and the moſt Chriſtian King: and whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring peace between us and the King of Spain were alſo ſigned at Verſailles, on the 20th day of January laſt, between the Miniſters of us and the King of Spain. And whereas, for putting an end to the calamity of war as ſoon and as far as may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between us, his Moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, as follows; that is to ſay, that ſuch veſſels and effects as ſhould be taken in the Channel and in the North Seas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the ſaid Preliminary Articles, ſhould be reſtored on all ſides; that the term ſhould be one month from the Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Iſlands incluſively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands, as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator; and laſtly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception

or

or any other more particular description of time or place. And whereas the ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles, between us and the Most Christian King, in due form, were exchanged by the Ministers of us, and of the Most Christian King, on the third day of this instant February; and the ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between us and the King of Spain, were exchanged between the Ministers of us and of the King of Spain, on the ninth day of this instant February, from which day respectively the several terms above mentioned, of twelve days, of one month, of two months, and of five months, are to be computed. And whereas it is our Royal will and pleasure, that the cessation of hostilities between us and the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, should be agreeable to the epochs fixed between us and the Most Christian King; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to notify the same to all our loving subjects; and we do declare, that our Royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers, both at sea and land, and all other our subjects whatsoever, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against his Most Christian Majesty, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, their vassals or subjects, from and after the respective times above-mentioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest displeasure.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the fourteenth day of February, in the twenty-third year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DEFINITIVE TREATIES.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between His Britannic Majesty and the Most Christian King. Signed at Versailles, the 3d of September 1783.

In the name of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

Be it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern. The most Serene and Most Potent Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince Louis the Sixteenth, by the Grace of God, Most Christian King, being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which for several years past afflicted their respective dominions, accepted the offer, which their Majesties the Emperor of the Romans, and the Empress of all the Russias, made to them, of their inter-

interposition, and of their mediation: But their Britannic and most Christian Majesties, animated with a mutual desire of accelerating the re-establishment of peace, communicated to each other their laudable intention; which Heaven so far blessed, that they proceeded to lay the foundations of peace, by signing preliminary articles at Versailles, the 20th of January, in the present year. Their said Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the most Christian King, thinking it incumbent upon them to give their Imperial Majesties a signal proof of their gratitude for the generous offer of their mediation, invited them in concert, to concur in the completion of the great and salutary work of peace, by taking part, as mediators, in the definite treaty to be concluded between their Britannic and most Christian Majesties. Their said Imperial Majesties having readily accepted that invitation, they have named as their representatives, viz. His Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Florimond, Count Mercy-Argenteau, Viscount of Loo, Baron of Crichegnée, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain, actual Privy Councillor of State to his Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, and his Ambassador to his most Christian Majesty; and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord, Prince Iwan Bariatskoy, Lieutenant-general of the forces of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Knight of the orders of St Ann, and of the Swedish Sword, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty, and the Lord Arcadi de Malcoff, Councillor of State to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty. In consequence, their said Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the most Christian King, have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, viz. the King of Great Britain, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord George Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotariorum of the county of Huntingdon, actual Privy Councillor to his Britannic Majesty, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and the most Christian King, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Charles Gravier, Comte de Vergennes, Baron of Welferding, &c. the King's Councillor in all his Councils, Commander in his Orders, President of the Royal Council of Finances, Councillor of State Military, Minister and Secretary of State, and of his commands and finances: who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

ART. I. There shall be a christian, universal and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects and vassals, of what quality and condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the high

High Contracting Parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever; and they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to each of the High Contracting Parties. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed, before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

II. The treaties of Westphalia of 1648; the treaties of peace of Nimeguen of 1678 and 1679; of Ryswick of 1697; those of Peace and of Commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; that of the Triple Alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the Quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the Treaty of Peace of Vienna of 1738; the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1748; and that of Paris of 1763; serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty; and for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general which subsisted between the High Contracting Parties before, as if they were herein inserted word for word; and so they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenor, and religiously executed by both parties, in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty of Peace.

III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at the latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; each crown respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made, for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side: and sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payments of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they might have been detained, until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall be restored, bona fide, with all their crews and cargoes. And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

IV. His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the treaty

of Utrecht; excepting the islands of St Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present treaty, to his Most Christian Majesty.

V. His Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude; and his Majesty the King of Great Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees fifty minutes north lat. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the treaty of Utrecht.

VI. With regard to the fishery in the gulph of St Laurence, the French shall continue to exercise it, conformably to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris.

VII. The King of Great Britain restores to France the island of St Lucia, in the condition it was in when it was conquered by the British arms: And his Britannic Majesty cedes and guarantees to his Most Christian Majesty the island of Tobago. The Protestant inhabitants of the said island, as well as those of the same religion, who shall have settled at St Lucia whilst that island was occupied by the British arms, shall not be molested in the exercise of their worship; and the British inhabitants, or others who may have been subjects of the King of Great Britain in the aforesaid islands, shall retain their possessions upon the same titles and conditions by which they have acquired them; or else they may retire in full security and liberty, where they shall think fit, and shall have the power of selling their estates, provided it be to subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, and of removing their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except on account of debts, or of criminal prosecutions. The term limited for this emigration is fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. And for the better securing the possessions of the inhabitants of the aforesaid island of Tobago, the Most Christian King shall issue letters patent containing an abolition of the Droit d'Aubaine in the said island.

VIII. The Most Christian King restores to Great Britain the islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, St Vincent's, Dominica, St Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat; and the fortresses of these islands shall be delivered up in the condition they were in when the conquest of them was made. The same stipulations inserted in the preceding article shall take place in favour of the French subjects, with respect to the islands enumerated in the present article.

IX.

IX. The King of Great Britain cedes, in full right, and guarantees to his Most Christian Majesty, the river Senegal, and its dependencies, with the forts of St Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin, and Portendic; and his Britannic Majesty restores to France the island of Goree, which shall be delivered up in the condition it was in when the conquest of it was made.

X. The Most Christian King, on his part, guarantees to the King of Great Britain the possession of Fort James, and of the river Gambia.

XI. For preventing all discussion in that part of the world, the two high contracting parties shall, within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, name commissaries, who shall be charged with the settling and fixing of the boundaries of the respective possessions. As to the gum-trade, the English shall have the liberty of carrying it on, from the mouth of the river St John to the bay and fort of Portendic inclusively: Provided that they shall not form any permanent settlement, of what nature soever, in the said river St John, upon the coast, or in the bay of Portendic.

XII. As to the residue of the coast of Africa, the English and French subjects shall continue to resort thereto, according to the usage which has hitherto prevailed.

XIII. The King of Great Britain restores to his Most Christian Majesty all the settlements which belonged to him at the beginning of the present war, upon the coast of Orixa, and in Bengal, with liberty to surround Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters; and his Britannic Majesty engages to take such measures as shall be in his power for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India, as well as on the coasts of Orixa, Coromandel, and Malabar, a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the French East-India Company, whether they exercise it individually, or united in a company.

XIV. Pondicherry shall be in like manner delivered up and guaranteed to France, as also Karikal; and his Britannic Majesty shall procure for an additional dependency to Pondicherry, the two districts of Valanour and Bahour; and to Karikal, the four Magans bordering thereupon.

XV. France shall re-enter into the possession of Mahé, as well as of its factory at Surat; and the French shall carry on their trade, in this part of India, conformably to the principles established in the thirteenth article of this treaty.

XVI. Orders having been sent to India by the High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the sixteenth article of the preliminaries, it is further agreed, That if, within the term of four months, the respective allies of their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties shall not have acceded to the present pacification, or concluded a separate accommodation, their said Majesties shall not give them any assistance, directly or indirectly, against the British or French posses-

sions, or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies, such as they were in the year 1776.

XVII. The King of Great Britain being desirous to give to his Most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and to contribute to render solid the peace re-established between their said Majesties, consents to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Dunkirk, from the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, inclusive, to this day.

XVIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two High Contracting Parties shall name commissaries to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the 1st of January in the year 1784.

XIX. All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be, conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well as by those of his Most Christian Majesty, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

XX. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the High Contracting Parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of St Pierre and Miquelon, three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done; St Lucia, (one of the Caribbee islands), and Goree in Africa, three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done. The King of Great Britain shall, in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter again into the possession of the islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, St Vincent's, Dominica, St Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat. France shall be put in possession of the towns and factories which are restored to her in the East Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her, to serve as additional dependencies to Pondicherry, and to Karikal, six months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done. France shall deliver up, at the end of the like term of six months, the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English, or their allies, in the East Indies. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the High Contracting Parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty.

XXI. The decision of the prizes and seizures made prior to the hostilities shall be referred to the respective courts of justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided according to the law of nations, and to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation which shall have made the capture, or ordered the seizures.

XXII. For preventing the revival of the law-suits which have
been

been ended in the islands conquered by either of the High Contracting Parties, it is agreed, that the judgements pronounced in the last resort, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenor.

XXIII. Their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties promise to observe sincerely, and bona fide, all the articles contained and established in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: and the said High Contracting Parties, guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXIV. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the two High Contracting Parties, in the space of a month, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten ambassador extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present definitive treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be fixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 3d day of September 1783.

Gravier de Vergennes. (L. S.)

Manchester. (L. S.)

Separate Articles.

I. Some of the titles made use of by the Contracting Parties, whether in the full powers, and other instruments, during the course of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the present treaty, not being generally acknowledged, it has been agreed that no prejudice should ever result therefrom to either of the said Contracting Parties; and that the titles taken or omitted, on either side, upon occasion of the said negotiation, and of the present treaty, shall not be cited, or quoted as a precedent.

II. It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made use of in all the copies of the present treaty, shall not form an example which may be alledged, or quoted as a precedent, or, in any manner, prejudice either of the Contracting Powers: and that they shall conform, for the future, to what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of powers, who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in a different language from the French: the present treaty having, nevertheless, the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we the under-written ambassador extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, of their Britannic and most Christian Majesties, have signed the present Separate Articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

Gravier de Vergennes. (L. S.)

Manchester. (L. S.)

Decla-

Declaration.

The King having entirely agreed with his Most Christian Majesty upon the Articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them, upon the coasts of the island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders, that the French fishermen be not incommoded, in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

The thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the French fishermen, during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great Britain, in ceding the islands of St Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishery between the said islands, and that of Newfoundland, shall be limited to the middle of the Channel.

With regard to India, Great Britain having granted to France every thing that can ascertain and confirm the trade which the latter requires to carry on there, his Majesty relies with confidence on the repeated assurances of the Court of Versailles, that the power of surrounding Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters, shall not be exercised in such a manner as to make it become an object of umbrage.

The new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties; but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort there are not only articles which relate

relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure reciprocally to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not, to be of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandize, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When therefore the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

In this view his Majesty has consented to the appointment of Commissioners on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

In witness whereof, we his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary, being thereto duly authorized, have signed the said declaration, and caused the seal of our arms to be set thereto.

Given at Versailles, the 3d day of September, 1783.

Manchester. (L. S.)

Counter Declaration.

The principles which have guided the King, in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain, that his Majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing, as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The King of Great Britain, undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his Majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two Sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained in the fifth article of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, and by the Declaration likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannic Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and his Majesty declares, that he is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the island of Newfoundland and those of St Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on by either party, but to the middle of the Channel; and his Majesty will give the most positive orders, that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

The King's desire to maintain the peace comprehends India as well as the other parts of the world; his Britannic Majesty may there-

fore be assured, that his Majesty will never permit that an object so inoffensive and so harmless, as the ditch with which Chandernagore is to be surrounded, should give any umbrage to the Court of London.

The King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in the Treaty of Commerce signed at Utrecht, in 1713. The King of Great Britain may judge from thence, that his Majesty's intention is not in any wise to cancel all the stipulations in the above-mentioned treaty; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages expressed in that treaty, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that Commissaries are to be appointed to treat upon the state of the trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Majesty hopes that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and the same spirit of conciliation, which presided over the discussion of all the other points comprised in the Definitive Treaty; and his said Majesty is firmly persuaded that the respective commissaries will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty, being thereto duly authorised, have signed the present Counter-Declaration, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Given at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

Gravier de Vergennes. (L. S.)

We, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, having acted as Mediator in the work of pacification, declare that the Treaty of Peace signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty and his most Christian Majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hand, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, 1783.

Le Comte de Mercy Argenteau. (L. S.)

We, Ministers Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, having acted as mediators in the work of pacification, declare that the Treaty of Peace signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, with the two separate Articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations which are therein

therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hands, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

Prince Iwan Bariatiniskoy. (L. S.)

A. Marcaff. (L. S.)

The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain. Signed at Versailles, the 3d of September 1783.

In the name of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

Be it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern. The most Serene and Most Potent Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince Charles the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, and of the Indies, &c. being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which for several years past afflicted their respective dominions, accepted the offer, which their Majesties the Emperor of the Romans, and the Empress of all the Russias, made to them, of their interposition, and of their mediation: But their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, animated with a mutual desire of accelerating the re-establishment of peace, communicated to each other their laudable intention; which Heaven so far blessed, that they proceeded to lay the foundation of peace, by signing preliminary articles at Versailles, the 20th of January, in the present year. Their said Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the Catholic King, thinking it incumbent upon them to give their Imperial Majesties a signal proof of their gratitude for the generous offer of their mediation, invited them in concert, to concur in the completion of the great and salutary work of peace, by taking part, as mediators, in the definitive treaty to be concluded between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties. Their said Imperial Majesties having readily accepted that invitation, they have named as their representatives, viz. His Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Florimond, Comte Meïcy-Argenteau, Viscount of Loo, Baron of Crichegnée, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain, actual Privy Councillor of State to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and his Ambassador to his most Christian Majesty; and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord, Prince Iwan Bariatiniskoy, Lieutenant-general of the forces of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Knight of the orders of St Ann, and of the Swedish Sword, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his
Most

Most Christian Majesty, and the Lord Arcadi de Marcoff, Councillor of State to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty. In consequence, their said Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the most Christian King, have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, viz. the King of Great Britain, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Huntingdon, actual Privy Councillor to his Britannic Majesty, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and the Catholic King, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Peter Paul Abarca de Bolea Ximenes d'Urrea, &c. Count of Aranda and Castell Florida, Marquis of Torres, of Villanau and Ruppit, Viscount of Rueda and Yoch, Baron of the Baronies of Gavin Sietamo, Clamofa, Eripol, Trazmoz, La Mata de Castell Viejo, Antillon, La Almolda, Cortés, Jova, St. Genis, Rabovillet, Orcau, and St Colome de Farnés, Lord of the Tenance and Honor of Alcalaén, the Valley of Rodellar, the Castles and Towns of Maella, Mesones, Tiurana, and Villa Plana, Taradel and Villadran, &c. Rico-Hombre in Arragon by descent, Grandée of Spain of the first Class, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy-Ghost, Gentleman of the King's chamber in Employment, Captain General of his Forces, and his Ambassador to the Most Christian King: who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles.

ART. I. There shall be a christian, universal and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the High Contracting Parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause or under any pretence whatever: And they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally, for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to either of the High Contracting Parties. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed, before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

II. The Treaties of Westphalia of 1648; those of Madrid of 1667, and of 1670; those of peace and of commerce of Utrecht of

1713;

1713; that of Baden of 1714: of Madrid of 1715; of Seville of 1729; the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1748; the Treaty of Madrid of 1750; and the Definitive Treaty of Paris, of 1763, serve as a basis and foundation to the Peace, and to the present Treaty; and for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed, in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general which subsisted between the High Contracting Parties before the war, and particularly all those which are specified and renewed in the aforesaid Definitive Treaty of Paris, in the best form, and as if they were herein inserted word for word, so that they are to be exactly observed for the future, in their full tenor, and religiously executed by both parties, in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty of Peace.

III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present treaty; each Crown respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made, for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners by the sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side: and sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which may have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall likewise be restored, bona fide, with all their crews and cargoes: and the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

IV. The King of Great Britain shall cede, in full right, to his Catholic Majesty, the island of Minorca; provided that the same stipulations inserted in the following article shall take place in favour of the British subjects, with regard to the above mentioned island.

V. His Britannic Majesty likewise cedes and guarantees, in full right, to his Catholic Majesty East Florida, as also West Florida. His Catholic Majesty agrees that the British inhabitants, or others who may have been subjects of the King of Great Britain in the said countries, may retire in full security and liberty where they shall think proper, and may sell their estates, and remove their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except on account of debts, or criminal prosecutions: the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty; but, if from the value of the possessions of the English proprietors, they should not be able to dispose of them within the said term, then his Catholic Majesty shall grant them a prolongation proportioned to that end. It is further stipulated, that his Britannic Majesty shall have the power

power of removing from East Florida all the effects which may belong to him, whether artillery or other matters.

VI. The attention of the two High Contracting Parties being to prevent, as much as possible, all the causes of complaint and misunderstanding heretofore occasioned by the cutting of wood for dying, or logwood; and several English settlements having been formed and extended, under that pretence, upon the Spanish continent; it is expressly agreed, that his Britannic Majesty's subjects shall have the right of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood, in the district lying between the rivers Wallis or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations, to wit, by the river Wallis or Bellize, from the sea, ascending as far as opposite to a lake or inlet which runs into the land, and forms an isthmus, or neck, with another similar inlet, which comes from the side of Rio Nuevo, or New River; so that the line of separation shall pass strait across the said isthmus, and meet another lake formed by the water of Rio-Nuevo, or New River, at its current. The said line shall continue with the course of Rio-Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a river, the source of which is marked in the map, between Rio Nuevo and Rio-Hondo, and which empties itself into Rio-Hondo; which river shall also serve as a common boundary as far as its junction with Rio-Hondo; and from thence descending by Rio-Hondo to the sea, as the whole is marked on the map which the Plenipotentiaries of the two Crowns have thought proper to make use of, for ascertaining the points agreed upon, to the end that a good correspondence may reign between the two nations, and that the English workmen, cutters and labourers, may not trespass from an uncertainty of the boundaries. The respective Commissaries shall fix upon convenient places, in the territory above marked out, in order that his Britannic Majesty's subjects, employed in the felling of logwood, may, without interruption, build therein houses and magazines necessary for themselves, their families, and their effects; and his Catholic Majesty assures to them the enjoyment of all that is expressed in the present article; provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogating in any wise from his rights of sovereignty. Therefore, all the English who may be dispersed in any other parts, whether on the Spanish continent, and for whatever reason it might be, without exception, shall retire within the district which has been above described, in the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications; and for this purpose, orders shall be issued on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and on that of his Catholic Majesty, his Governors shall be ordered to grant to the English dispersed, every convenience possible for their removing to the settlement agreed upon by the present article, for their retiring wherever they shall think proper. It is likewise stipulated, that if any fortification should actually have been heretofore erected within the limits marked out, his Britannic Majesty shall cause them all to be demolished; and he will order his subjects

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not to build any new ones. The English inhabitants who shall settle there for the cutting of logwood, shall be permitted to enjoy a free fishery for their subsistence, on the coasts of the districts above agreed on, or of the islands situated opposite thereto, without being in any wise disturbed on that account; provided that they do not establish themselves, in any manner, on the said islands.

VII. His Catholic Majesty shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Providence and the Bahamas, without exception, in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain. The same stipulations inserted in the fifth article of this treaty shall take place in favour of the Spanish subjects, with regard to the islands mentioned in the present article.

VIII. All the countries and territories which may have been, or may be, conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well as by those of his Catholic Majesty, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

IX. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two High Contracting Parties shall name Commissioners to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the 1st of January 1784.

X. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the High Contracting Parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great Britain shall cause East Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done. The King of Great Britain shall in like manner enter again into possession of the islands of Providence, and the Bahamas, without exception, in the space of three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the High Contracting Parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty.

XI. Their Britannic and Catholic Majesties promise to observe sincerely, and bona fide, all the articles contained and established in the present treaty: and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said High Contracting Parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XII. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the High Contracting Parties, in the space of one month, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and by virtue of our respective full powers,

powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereon.

Done at Versailles, the 3d day of September 1783.

Le Comte D'Aranda. (L. S.)

Manchester. (L. S.)

Separate Articles.

I. Some of the titles made use of by the Contracting Parties, whether in the full powers, and other instruments, during the course of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the present treaty, not being generally acknowledged, it has been agreed, that no prejudice should ever result therefrom to either of the said Contracting Parties; and that the titles taken or omitted, on either side, upon occasion of the said negotiation, and of the present treaty, shall not be cited or quoted as a precedent.

II. It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made use of in all the copies of the present treaty, shall not form an example which may be alledged or quoted as a precedent, or, in any manner prejudice either of the Contracting Powers; and that they shall conform, for the future, to what has been observed, with regard to, and on the part of Powers, who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like Treaties in a different language from the French; and the present Treaty having, nevertheless the same force and virtue, as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, of their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, have signed the present separate Articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 3d of September 1783.

Manchester. (L. S.)

Le Comte D'Aranda. (L. S.)

Declaration.

The new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world; will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties; but an entire abrogation of these treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort, there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but others which ensure reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not to be of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandize, variable from circumstances of every kind.

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When therefore the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood, that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties, are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

In this view his Majesty has consented to the appointment of Commissaries, on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

Done at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

Mancheſter. (L. S.)

Counter Declaration.

The Catholic King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, has had no other design, than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in the preceding treaties of Commerce. The King of Great Britain may judge from thence, that the intention of his Catholic Majesty is not in any manner to cancel all the stipulations contained in the above mentioned Treaties; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages expressed in the old Treaties, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that Commissaries are to be named to treat upon the state of trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for compleating their work. His Catholic Majesty hopes, that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and with the same spirit of conciliation, which presided over the discussion of all the other points included in the Definitive Treaty; and his said Majesty is equally confident, that the respective Commissaries will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

Done at Versailles, the 3d day of September, 1783.

Le Comte D'Aranda. (L. S.)

We, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, having acted as mediator in the work of pacification, declare, that the Treaty of Peace signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations, which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hand, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 3d of September 1783.

Le Comte de Mercy Argenteau. (L. S.)

We,

We, Ministers Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, having acted as mediators in the work of pacification, declare, that the Treaty of Peace, signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty, and his Catholic Majesty, with the two Separate Articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hands, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783.

Prince Iwan Bariatin'sky. (L. S.)

A. Marcoff. (L. S.)

Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America. Signed at Paris, the 3d of September 1783.

In the name of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity.

It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore; and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles signed at Paris, on the 30th of November 1782, by the commissioners empowered on each part; which articles were agreed to be inserted in, and to constitute, the treaty of peace, proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having been since concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles above-mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, on his part, David Hartley, Esq. Member of the Parliament of Great Britain; and the said United States, on their part, John Adams, Esq. late a Commissioner of the United States of America at the Court of Versailles, late Delegate in

in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice of the said State, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq. late Delegate in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, President of the Convention of the said State, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Versailles; John Jay, Esq. late President of Congress, and Chief Justice of the State of New-York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the Court of Madrid; to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty: who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles:

ART. I. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be Free, Sovereign, and Independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

II. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are, and shall be their boundaries, viz. from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. That angle which is formed by a line drawn due north, from the source of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those Rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north westernmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that River to the forty fifth degree of North Latitude; from thence by a line due West on said Latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of the said River into Lake Ontario; through the middle of said Lake, until it strikes the communication by water, between that Lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie; through the middle of said Lake, until it arrives at the water-communication between that Lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water-communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said Lake to the water-communication between that Lake and Lake Superior, thence through Lake Superior, northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux; to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water-communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said Lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of Nor. Latitude.—South, by

a line to be drawn due East from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint River; thence strait to the head of Saint Mary's River, and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's River, to the Atlantic Ocean. East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source; and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St Lawrence; comprehending all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic Ocean; excepting such Islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.

III. It is agreed, That the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all other Banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland, as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

IV. It is agreed, that creditors on either side, shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

V. It is agreed, that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in districts in possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States: and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated: and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, a reconsideration and revision of all

all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, that the estates, rights, and properties of such last-mentioned persons shall be restored to them; they refunding to any persons who be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties, since the confiscation.

And it is agreed, That all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

VI. That there shall be no future confiscation made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any future loss or damage either in his person, liberty, or property; and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

VII. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease: All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbour, within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein: and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

VIII. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and to the citizens of the United States.

IX. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain, or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either, from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed, that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

X. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the Contracting

D d 2

Parties

Parties in the space of six months, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1783.

D. Hartley. (L. S.)

John Adams, (L. S.)

B. Franklin, (L. S.)

John Jay, (L. S.)

Note 337. Account of the Mutiny at Portsmouth, &c. in March 1783.

In all the mutinous and disorderly proceedings at Portsmouth, none of the marines joined in that disgraceful affair; on the contrary they conducted themselves in so becoming a manner, (when both navy and army shook off all discipline) that they were employed in keeping the peace and guarding the town; for which their officers were particularly thanked by Lord George Lenox, who commanded. The commanding officer having acquainted the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with this, received instructions to assure his men, that their Lordships highly approved their conduct.

Notwithstanding the best advised steps were taken by Lord Howe, during his visit to Portsmouth, and after his departure every possible exertion was made by Sir Thomas Pye and Rear Admiral Food to quell the spirit of dissension among the crews of the ships at Spithead, it was a considerable time before it could be subdued. Some of the ships companies, at the head of which were the crews of the *Ganges*, *Janus* and *Profelyte*, had insisted upon being instantly paid their wages and discharged, otherwise they were determined to run the ships on shore and destroy them. Incendiary letters were also addressed to the Commander in Chief, and the Commissioner, threatening to commit outrages upon them, unless they exerted every means in their power to obtain their pay. Every measure that seemed practicable to give a favourable termination to these disturbances was adopted. A cabinet council was held, to take into consideration the most effectual means of preventing the alarming consequences which threatened; and with that view Lord Howe was expected to set off for Portsmouth.

During his Lordship's visit to Portsmouth, he went on board every ship at Spithead to enquire into the cause of the discontents which prevailed among the crews. His Lordship's preference was regarded by the tars with the highest veneration; and having enquired into their complaints from the quarter-deck of each ship, he promised such redress

redress as was reasonable, and recommended them to return to their duty as became seamen. His Lordship's assurances and admonitions operated so forcibly, that he left them all in a state of perfect obedience. The crew of one ship which his Lordship visited, the moment he ascended the quarter-deck, cut away her ladder ropes, and for some time appeared refractory; but upon his addressing them, their respect for their favourite Admiral returned, and they declared themselves satisfied in the assistance and relief he had directed to be given to them.

Admiral Hood went on board his Majesty's ship the *Portland*, in consequence of a mutiny on board her, and her people having sent threatening letters to Admiral Pye, when the Rear-Admiral, by his excellent conduct, had the satisfaction of seeing them return to their duty, with the fullest assurance of future implicit obedience to their officers, of whom they spoke in very warm terms.

Sir Hyde Parker, at this time, gave an astonishing proof of his fortitude, by going on board a ship, where there were a hundred men who rejected all discipline, hoisting his flag, and insisting upon navigating their ship to Plymouth, or that any man who did not immediately betake himself to his duty, should be hoisted to the main mast and flogged: this resolution, enforced with some round oaths, brought the gentlemen to the sense of their duty, and they instantly failed.

The mutiny on board the *Janus*, of 44 guns, was occasioned, like the others, by her being ordered for service, instead of being paid off. This ship was in the West Indies the greatest part of the war, and distinguished herself on many dangerous expeditions; the crew, therefore, presumed, that after a long and laborious service, they had a good right to be paid off. The men held a consultation to determine what was to be done on this occasion; the consultation was soon over; and the result of it was, that the authority of the officers should be no longer obeyed, and that there should be full suspension of all duty on board. The men, however, were not satisfied with merely taking this resolution; they knew that force might be used to compel them to return to their duty, and therefore they took measures to resist force, by preparing for a stout defence: in order, therefore, to guard against surprise, they lashed up all their hammocks, got in the bays forward, and made a fine barricado, they then pointed two 18 pounders aft in the gun room, and loaded them with a double charge of grape shot. Almost all the officers, except the Captain, were on board all this time; they did every thing in their power to maintain discipline, but in vain: finding at last that their power was at an end, they begged the men would hoist out a boat for the Captain, who wanted to get on board: but this they refused, telling their officers, that they might take the long-boat and man her with marines, but that not a seamen would get into her. The Captain (O'Hara) at length got on board; the crew all assembled to give him a hearing; he was proceeding to say all that was proper to be said upon the occasion: but having said in the beginning that the

Janus was to be kept in commission, and that she was destined for the American station, the men cried out with one voice, that they had heard enough, and they would listen to no more. They immediately went down to their quarters, lighted their matches, and were ready to fire, on the first appearance of a necessity for so doing. In this state was the Janus, when word was brought that Lord Howe was preparing to go on board; the men said they would receive him with every mark of respect; and his name alone had the good effect to rein the ardour of a set of men, who, at that time, were ripe for acts of desperation. His Lordship went on board the next day; he called the men all up, and harangued them from the quarter-deck: He assured them that it was his intention to pay off all the ships then in port, and that he was very sorry he could not keep in commission a ship which had so greatly distinguished herself in the West Indies; so gallant men as her crew were composed of, were so valuable to this country that he did not know how to part with them: but they might rest assured that the Janus should be paid off among the very first. The men having thus the faith of the public pledged to them, judged their point to be gained; they therefore gave his Lordship three cheers, which was answered by as many from all the ships of war that lay near the Janus. The men then returned to their duty, and submitted to their officers. The men waited with patience for the fulfilment of Lord Howe's promise; but finding that they were not paid off as they expected, they dismissed all discipline from the ship, and again prepared for resistance. In the evening the sail room by some accident took fire; it was not discovered till about ten o'clock at night. The confusion on board may be more easily conceived than described; however, by the activity of the men, the fire was got under; but the men still continued masters of the ship. A letter from Lord Howe was sent on board, in which his Lordship informed them, that if they were so impatient to be discharged, they must be content to be paid in bills or notes, for the money with which the ships were to be paid off, was not yet come from London. The proposal was accepted by the men, who instantly returned to their duty.

Note 3, 8. Court Martial on the Mutineers on board the Raisonné, at Chatham.

Sir Hyde Parker, President.

Captains Hudson,
Pasley,
Pringle,
Blanket,
Inglefield,
Charrington,

Captains Symonds,
Dumaresque,
Parker,
Payne,
Williams,
Wood.

Judge Advocate, Purser Yates.

The

The Court sat each day, Sunday excepted, from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon, and continued until the 17th of July, when the evidence being summed up, and the charge fully proved on seven of them, and partly proved on three others, the following sentence was passed, viz.

Benjamin Gravat, Geo. Wright, Rob. Dible, William Barlow, William Thomson, Thomas Snudon, Jacob Francis—Death.

Samuel Pile, William Day, and Jacob Collins—300 lashes each.

William Knox, and Thomas Wilfon—Acquitted.

The Charge laid against them by the prosecutor, Lord Hervey, was nearly to the following purport: Lord Hervey's ship being at Spithead, and having orders to carry the ship round to Chatham, to be paid off; the ship's company hearing of it, openly declared they would not go round, but they would carry the ship into Portsmouth harbour themselves, and be paid off there, and were proceeding to unmoor the ship without orders.—Lord Hervey observing this, previously armed himself, and at the risque of his life, seized the above men and confined them. The people seeing their ringleaders were gone, it intimidated them so much, that they went to their duty as before, and brought the ship round.

State of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, in Commission; consisting of Ships of the Line, Frigates, and Sloops of War, besides Armed Ships, Bombs, Fire-Ships, Yachts, &c. and where stationed at the conclusion of the War.

	<i>Ships of the Line.</i>	<i>Fifties.</i>	<i>Frig.</i>	<i>Sloops.</i>
East Indies, or on their way } thither, - - - - - }	16	3	5	4
America, - - - - - }	29	9	32	26
West Indies, on their way thi- } ther, on the coast of Africa, }	16	4	24	7
Portugal Station, - - - - -	2	2	7	2
North Seas, - - - - -	2	0	5	2
In the Baltic, - - - - -	0	0	3	1
Home Cruizers, - - - - -	2	0	26	32
At Plymouth, - - - - -	7	1	5	4
At Portsmouth, - - - - -	24	1	22	7
At Chatham, - - - - -	4	0	7	7
River Thames, - - - - -	2	0	5	3
Irish Station, - - - - -	1	0	9	2
At the Nore, or other places, } as Guard-ships, - - - - }	7	0	0	0
Total, - - - - -	112	20	150	97

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE APPENDIX.

No. I.

SUPPLIES GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT FROM THE YEAR 1764 TO 1783, INCLUSIVE.

1764.

For the Navy,	-	-	-	L. 2,272,797	18	9
For the Army,	-	-	-	2,620,649	13	0
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	2,819,115	6	11
Total,	-	-	-	L. 7,712,562	18	8

1765.

For the Navy,	-	-	-	L. 2,944,734	11	3
For the Army,	-	-	-	3,011,716	10	10
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	1,806,569	10	11
Total,	-	-	-	L. 7,763,090,	13	0

1766.

For the Navy,	-	-	-	L. 2,822,283	6	3
For the Army,	-	-	-	2,275,920	5	4
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	3,175,076	19	7
Total,	-	-	-	L. 8,273,280	11	2

1787.

1767.

For the Navy,	-	-	-	-	L. 1,839,321	4	3
For the Army,	-	-	-	-	1,808,453	0	7
Sundry other grants,	-	-	-	-	4,879,953	15	8
Total,	-	-	-	-	L. 8,527,728	0	6

1768.

For the Navy,	-	-	-	-	1,526,357	1	6
For the Army,	-	-	-	-	1,700,397	15	0
Sundry other grants,	-	-	-	-	5,108,991	14	9
Total,	-	-	-	-	L. 8,335,746	11	3

1769.

For the Navy,	-	-	-	-	L. 1,924,668	8	1
For the Army,	-	-	-	-	1,719,681	18	3
Sundry other grants,	-	-	-	-	3,264,652	18	6
Total,	-	-	-	-	L. 6,909,003	4	10

1770.

For the Army,	-	-	-	-	L. 1,710,283	11	3
For the Navy,	-	-	-	-	1,622,067	13	11
Sundry other grants,	-	-	-	-	4,122,691	3	1
Total,	-	-	-	-	L. 7,455,042	8	3

1771.

For the Navy,	-	-	-	-	L. 3,082,499	18	7
For the Army,	-	-	-	-	2,110,847	3	11
Sundry other grants,	-	-	-	-	1,965,432	7	11
Total,	-	-	-	-	L. 7,158,779	10	5

1772.

1772.

For the Navy,	-	-	L. 2,070,664	17	6
For the Army,	-	-	1,799,810	5	8
Sundry other grants,	-	-	3,315,777	19	10
Total,	-	-	L. 7,186,253	3	0

1773.

For the Army,	-	-	L. 1,752,817	5	9
For the Navy,	-	-	1,885,573	0	9
Sundry other grants,	-	-	3,341,820	12	6
Total,	-	-	L. 6,980,210	19	0

1774.

For the Army,	-	-	L. 1,820,845	12	3
For the Navy,	-	-	2,104,917	4	3
Sundry other grants,	-	-	2,233,898	6	5
Total,	-	-	L. 6,159,661	2	11

1775.

For the Navy,	-	-	L. 1,674,059	15	10
For the Army,	-	-	1,857,858	16	7½
Sundry other grants,	-	-	2,024,534	10	4½
Total,	-	-	L. 5,556,453	2	10

1776.

For the Navy,	-	-	L. 3,227,055	19	6
For the Army,	-	-	3,935,109	13	8½
Sundry other grants,	-	-	1,935,412	4	8
Total,	-	-	L. 9,097,577	17	10½

1777.

PAPERS REFERRED TO

1777.

For the Navy,	-	-	L. 4,210,305	2	10
For the Army,	-	-	4,366,410	14	10½
Sundry other grants,	-	-	4,318,827	2	5½
Total,	-	-	L. 12,895,543	0	2

1778.

For the Navy,	-	-	L. 5,001,895	16	0
For the Army,	-	-	5,093,176	13	11¼
Sundry other grants,	-	-	4,250,425	8	11
Total,	-	-	L. 14,345,497	18	10½

1779.

For the Navy,	-	-	L. 4,589,069	6	1
For the Army,	-	-	6,830,455	18	2
Sundry other grants,	-	-	4,310,129	1	1¼
Total,	-	-	L. 15,729,654	5	4½

1780.

For the Navy,	-	-	L. 7,003,284	7	6
For the Army,	-	-	7,847,109	9	7
Sundry other grants,	-	-	6,346,102	15	8½
Total,	-	-	L. 21,196,496	12	9½

1781.

For the Army,	-	-	L. 8,306,836	16	8
Vote of credit for Military Service,	-	-	1,000,000	0	0
For the Navy,	-	-	8,702,277	5	8
Sundry other grants,	-	-	7,371,210	8	4½
Total,	-	-	L. 25,380,324	10	8½

1782.

1782.

For the Navy,	-	-	L. 8,063,285	12	9
For the Army,	-	-	8,357,423	6	9½
Vote of Credit,	-	-	1,000,000	0	0
Sundry other grants,	-	-	6,840,768	11	6½
Total,	-	-	L. 24,261,477	11	1

1783.

For the Navy,	-	-	L. 6,169,832	14	3
For the Army,	-	-	7,126,422	5	6½
Vote of Credit,	-	-	1,000,000	0	0
Sundry other grants,	-	-	5,492,608	19	6½
Total,	-	-	L. 19,788,863	19	4

No. II.

PROCEEDINGS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS
WITH THE CONGRESS, FOR RESTORING PEACE
BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE REVOLT-
ED COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

Purport of the Message sent from Lord Howe to Congress, by General Sullivan.

That he could not at present treat with Congress as such, yet he was very desirous of having a conference with some of the members, whom he would consider for the present only as private gentlemen, and meet them himself as such at such place as they should appoint.

That he, in conjunction with General Howe, had full powers to compromise the dispute between Great Britain and America upon terms advantageous to both, the obtaining of which delayed him near two months in England, and prevented his arrival at this place before the declaration of independency took place.

That he wished a compact might be settled at this time, when no decisive blow was struck, and neither party could say that they were compelled to enter into such agreement.

That in case the Congress were disposed to treat, many things which they had not as yet asked, might and ought to be granted them; and that if upon the conference they found any probable ground

ground of an accommodation, the authority of Congress must be afterwards acknowledged, otherwise the compact could not be complete.

CHAS. THOMSON, Sec.

In Congress, September 5, 1776.

Resolved, That General Sullivan be requested to inform Lord Howe, that this Congress being the representatives of the free and independent States of America, cannot with propriety send any of its members to confer with his Lordship in their private characters, but that ever desirous of establishing peace on reasonable terms, they will send a committee of their body, to know whether he has any authority to treat with persons authorized by Congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same.

Resolved, That to-morrow morning be assigned for electing the committee.

Sept. 6, 1776.—Resolved, That the committee be sent “to know whether Lord Howe has any authority to treat with persons authorized by Congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same,” consist of three.

The members chosen were, Mr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. E. Rutledge.

Extract from the minutes,

CHAS. THOMSON, Sec.

The committee who were appointed to wait on Lord Howe, having returned to Congress, made their report in the following words:

In obedience to the orders of the Congress, we had a meeting with Lord Howe. It was on Wednesday last, upon Staten Island, opposite to Amboy, where his Lordship received and entertained us with the utmost politeness.

His Lordship opened the conversation by acquainting us, that though he could not treat with us as a committee of Congress, yet as his powers enabled him to confer and consult with any private gentleman of influence in the colonies, on the means of restoring peace between the two countries; he was glad of this opportunity of conferring with us on that subject, if we thought ourselves at liberty to enter into a conference with him in that character. We observed to his Lordship, that as our business was to hear, he might consider us in what light he pleased, and communicate to us any propositions he might be authorized to make for the purpose mentioned; but that we could consider ourselves in no other character than that in which we were placed by order of the Congress.—His Lordship then entered into a discourse of considerable length, which contained no explicit proposition of peace, except one, viz. That the colonies should return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great

Great Britain. The rest consisted principally of assurances, that there was an exceeding good disposition in the King and his ministers to make that government easy to us; with intimations, that in case of our submission, they would cause the offensive acts of parliament to be revised, and the instructions to governors to be re-considered, that so if any just causes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government were perceived to have crept into the instructions, they might be amended or withdrawn.

We gave it as our opinion to his Lordship, that a return to the domination of Great Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the colonies to the King and Parliament, which had been treated with contempt, and answered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had shewn under their tyrannical governments, and that it was not until the last act of parliament which denounced war against us, and put us out of the King's protection, that we declared our independence. That this declaration had been called for by the people of the colonies in general; that every colony approved of it when made, *and all now considered themselves as independent states*, and were settling, or had settled their governments accordingly; *so that it was not now in the power of the Congress to agree for them that they should return to their former dependent state*. That there was no doubt of their inclination to peace, *and their willingness to enter into any treaty with Britain that might be advantageous to both countries*. That though his Lordship had at present no power to treat with them as independent states; he might, if there was the same good disposition in Britain, much sooner obtain fresh powers from thence for that purpose, than powers could be obtained by Congress from the several colonies, to consent to submission. His Lordship then, saying that he was sorry to find that no accommodation was like to take place, put an end to the conference.

Upon the whole, it did not appear to your committee, that his Lordship's commission contained any other authority of importance than what is expressed in the act of parliament, viz. that of granting pardons with such exceptions as the commissioners shall think proper to make, and of declaring America, or any part of it, to be in the King's peace, upon submission. For as to the power of enquiring into the state of America, which his Lordship mentioned to us, and of conferring and consulting with any persons the commissioners might think proper, and representing the result of such conversations to the ministry, who (provided the colonies would subject themselves) might after all, or might not, at their pleasure, make any alterations in the former instructions to governors, or propose in parliament any amendments of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of such a power, would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had she still continued in her state of dependence.

By

By Richard Viscount Howe, and William Howe, Esq; General of his Majesty's forces in America, the King's commissioners for restoring peace to his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America, &c.

DECLARATION.

Although the Congress, whom the misguided Americans suffer to direct their opposition to a re-establishment of the constitutional government of these provinces, have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of independency, the King's commissioners think fit to declare, that they are equally desirous to confer with his Majesty's well-affected subjects upon the means of restoring the public tranquillity, and establishing a permanent union with every colony as a part of the British empire.

The King being most graciously pleased to direct a revision of such of his royal instructions as may be construed to lay an improper restraint upon the freedom of legislation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the revival of all acts by which his subjects there may think themselves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect seriously upon their present condition, and to judge for themselves, whether it be more consistent with their honour and happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the unjust and precarious cause in which they are engaged, or to return to their allegiance, accept the blessings of peace, and be secured in a free enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the true principles of the constitution.

Given at New-York, the 19th day of Sept. 1776:

HOWE.

W. HOWE.

In Congress, June 11, 1778.

A letter of the 9th from General Washington, inclosing a letter of the 9th to him from General Sir Henry Clinton, informing that the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden and Governor Johnstone, three of the Commissioners for restoring peace between Great Britain and America, are arrived at Philadelphia, and requesting a passport for Doctor Ferguson, their Secretary, with a letter from them to Congress, and a copy of General Washington's answer, declining to grant a passport till the pleasure of Congress is known, was read.

Ordered, That the same be referred to a Committee of three.

June 12.—The Committee to whom was referred the letter of the 9th from General Washington, with the papers inclosed, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration, and, after debate,

Resolved, That the farther consideration thereof be postponed.

Saturday, June 13.—Congress resumed the consideration of the report

port of the Committee on the letter of the 9th from General Washington, with the papers inclosed.

During the debate an express arrived with a letter of the 11th from General Washington, which was read, and a packet, in which was inclosed, together with other papers, a letter signed, "Carlisle, William Eden, George Johnstone," dated "Philadelphia, June 9, 1778," and directed, "To his Excellency Henry Laurens, the President, and other the members of Congress." Which letter was read to the words "insidious interposition of a power, which has, from the first settlement of these Colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithstanding the pretended date or present form of the French offers," inclusive; whereupon the reading was interrupted; and a motion was made not to proceed farther, because of the offensive language against his Most Christian Majesty.

Debates arising thereon,

Ordered, That the consideration of the motion be postponed. And Congress adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

June 15. P. M.—Congress resumed the consideration of the motion respecting the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great Britain: after debate, adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

June 16.—Congress resumed the consideration of the motion respecting the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great Britain, which being postponed,

A motion was made, "That the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great Britain lie on the table." Passed in the negative.

On motion, resolved, "That the letter, and the papers accompanying it, be read. Whereupon the letter of the 9th, and one dated June 1778, both signed "Carlisle, William Eden, George Johnstone, and a paper endorsed "Copy of the Commission for restoring Peace, &c. To the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, or, in his absence, Sir Henry Clinton, William Eden and George Johnstone," were read, and also three acts of the British Parliament, one entitled, "An Act for repealing an Act passed in the fourteenth Year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England." The other two the same as the bills already published.—The letters are as follow:

To his Excellency Henry Laurens, the President, and other the Members of Congress.

Gentlemen,

With an earnest desire to stop the further effusion of blood and the calamities of war, we communicate to you, with the least possible delay after our arrival in this city, a copy of the Commission with which his Majesty is pleased to honour us, as also the Acts of Parliament on which it is founded. And, at the same time that we assure you of our most earnest desire to re-establish, on the basis of equal free-

dom and mutual safety, the tranquillity of this once happy empire, you will observe, that we are veiled with powers equal to the purpose, and such as are even unprecedented in the annals of our history.

In the present state of our affairs, though fraught with subjects of mutual regret, all parties may draw some degree of consolation, and even auspicious hope, from the recollection that cordial reconciliation and affection have, in our own and other empires, succeeded to contentions and temporary divisions not less violent than those we now experience.

We wish not to recall subjects which are now no longer in controversy, and will reserve to a proper time of discussion, both the hopes of mutual benefit, and the consideration of evils, that may naturally contribute to determine your resolutions, as well as our own, on this important occasion.

The Acts of Parliament which we transmit to you having passed with singular unanimity, will sufficiently evince the disposition of Great Britain, and shew that the terms of agreement in contemplation with his Majesty and with Parliament, are such as come up to every wish that North America, either in the hour of temperate deliberation, or of the utmost apprehension of danger to liberty, has expressed.

More effectually to demonstrate our good intentions, we think proper to declare, even in this our first communication, that we are disposed to concur in every satisfactory and just arrangement towards the following, among other purposes:

“ To consent to a cessation of hostilities both by sea and land.

“ To restore free intercourse, to revive mutual affection, and renew the common benefits of naturalization through the several parts of this empire.

“ To extend every freedom to trade that our respective interests can require.

“ To agree that no military forces shall be kept up in the different States of North America, without the consent of the General Congress, or particular assemblies.

“ To concur in measures calculated to discharge the debts of America, and to raise the credit and value of the paper circulation.

“ To perpetuate our Union, by a reciprocal deputation of an agent or agents, from the different States, who shall have the privilege of a seat and voice in the Parliament of Great Britain; or, if sent from Britain, in that case to have a seat and voice in the Assemblies of the different States to which they may be deputed respectively, in order to attend to the several interests of those by whom they are deputed.

“ In short, to establish the power of the respective legislatures in each particular State, to settle its revenue, its civil and military establishment, and to exercise a perfect freedom of legislation and internal government, so that the British States throughout North America, acting with us in peace and war, under one common Sovereign,

may

may have the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege, that is short of a total separation of interest, or consistent with that union of force, on which the safety of our common religion and liberty depends."

In our anxiety for preserving those sacred and essential interests, we cannot help taking notice of the insidious interposition of a power, which has, from the first settlement of these Colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithstanding the pretended date, or present form of the French offers to North America, yet it is notorious, that these were made in consequence of the plans of accommodation previously concerted in Great Britain, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this destructive war.

But we trust that the inhabitants of North America, connected with us by the nearest ties of consanguinity, speaking the same language, interested in the preservation of similar institutions, remembering the former happy intercourse of good offices, and forgetting recent animosities, will shrink from the thought of becoming an accession of force to our late mutual enemy, and will prefer a firm, a free, and perpetual coalition with the parent State, to an insincere and unnatural foreign alliance.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Dr. Ferguson, the Secretary to his Majesty's Commission; and for further explanation and discussion of every subject of difference, we desire to meet with you, either collectively, or by deputation, at New-York, Philadelphia, York-Town, or such other place as you may propose. We think it right, however, to apprise you, that his Majesty's instructions, as well as our own desire, to remove from the immediate seat of war, in the active operations of which we cannot take any part, may induce us speedily to remove to New-York; but the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's land forces, who is joined with us in this Commission, will, if it should become eligible, either concur with us in a suspension of hostilities, or will furnish all necessary passports and safe conduct, to facilitate our meeting, and we shall of course expect the same of you.

If, after the time that may be necessary to consider this communication, and transmit your answer, the horrors and devastations of war should continue, we call God and the world to witness, that the evils which must follow are not to be imputed to Great Britain; and we cannot, without the most real sorrow, anticipate the prospect of calamities, which we feel the most ardent desire to prevent.

We are, with perfect respect, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and most humble servants,

CARLISLE,

W. EDEN,

GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Philadelphia, 9th June, 1778.

To his Excellency Henry Laurens, President, and other the Members of Congress.

Gentlemen,

The dispatch inclosed with this, was carried this morning to the nearest post of General Washington's army, by Dr. Ferguson, Secretary to his Majesty's Commission for restoring peace, &c. but he, not finding a passport, has returned to this place. In order to avoid every unnecessary delay, we now again send it by the ordinary conveyance of your military posts. As soon as the passport arrives, Dr. Ferguson shall wait upon you, according to our first arrangement.

We are, with perfect respect, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, and most humble servants,

CARLISLE,
W. EDEN,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Philadelphia, June, 1778.

June 16. P. M.

The Committee to whom were referred the letters and papers from the Earl of Carlisle, &c. Commissioners from the King of Great Britain, reported the draught of a letter, which was read.

Resolved, That the consideration thereof be postponed till tomorrow.

June 17, 1778. Congress resumed the consideration of the draught of the letter, in answer to the letter and papers received from the Earl of Carlisle, &c. Commissioners from the King of Great Britain, which was unanimously agreed to, and is as follows.

To their Excellencies the Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, Esq. George Johnstone, Esq. Commissioners from his Britannic Majesty, Philadelphia.

I have received the letter from your Excellencies of the 9th inst. with the inclosures, and laid them before Congress. Nothing but an earnest desire to spare the effusion of human blood could have induced them to read a paper, containing expressions so disrespectful to his Most Christian Majesty, the great and good ally of these States; or to consider propositions so derogatory to the honour of an independent nation.

The Acts of the British Parliament, the Commission from your Sovereign, and your letter, suppose the people of these States to be subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and are founded on the idea of dependence, which is utterly inadmissible.

I am further directed to inform your Excellencies, that Congress are inclined to peace, notwithstanding the unjust claims from which the war originated, and the savage manner in which it has been conducted.

ducted. They will therefore be ready to enter upon the consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting, when the King of Great Britain shall demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose. The only solid proof of this disposition will be, an explicit acknowledgment of the Independence of these states, or the withdrawing his fleets and armies.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellencies most obedient and humble servant,

Signed, by order of the unanimous voice of Congress,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

Yorktown, June 17, 1778.

Resolved unanimously, That Congress approve the conduct of General Washington in refusing a passport to Doctor Ferguson.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

To their Excellencies the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, and George Johnstone, Esquires, British Commissioners.

As I have but a few moments that I can, in conscience, appropriate to a correspondence with your Excellencies, I trust this circumstance will, with you, excuse the abrupt manner in which I introduce myself, and my reflections, to your attention.

Your letter of the 9th inst. to Congress, your commission, and the acts of the British Parliament upon which they are grounded, are the fashionable subjects of curious enquiry, in how many points of view they are fallacious and incompetent to the object of your ostensible negotiation. Although Congress cannot condescend minutely to animadvert upon your propositions, as your Excellencies are empowered to hear individuals, I flatter myself, so anxious is your inclination to restore peace, that you will for a moment honour me with your attention.

In your letter of the 9th instant, Governor Johnstone signed this position, "Notwithstanding the pretended date or present form of the French offers to North America, yet it is notorious that these were made in consequence of the plans of accommodation previously concerted in Great Britain, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this destructive war."

On the 5th of February, in the House of Commons, Governor Johnstone also signed this position, "I have had a hint, and have good reason to believe a proposition will be made to Parliament in four or five days, by administration, that may be a ground of reunion: I really do not know the particulars, nevertheless, as I learn some preliminaries have lately gone from France, I think it cannot be deemed unfriendly to either country, to give you notice of this intended proposition, that you may in prudence do nothing hastily with a foreign power."

The "preliminaries" mentioned by Governor Johnstone, as "late-ly gone from France," were at that moment at sea, with Mr Simon Deane, and had been so some weeks: they were to the following purpose: "That his Most Christian Majesty was determined to acknowledge our Independence, and make a Treaty with us of Amity and Commerce. That in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our present situation to obtain terms from us, which otherwise would not be convenient for us to agree to, his Majesty desiring that the treaty, once made, should be durable, and our amity subsist for ever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its interest in the continuance as well as in the commencement of it. It was therefore his intention, that the terms of the treaty should be such as we might be willing to agree to, if our state had been long established, and in the fulness of strength and power, and such as we should approve of when that time should come. That his Majesty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but support our independence by every means in his power. That in doing this, he might probably soon be engaged in war, with all the expences, risque and damage, usually attending it; yet he should not expect any compensation from us on that account, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our sakes, since, besides his real good will to us and our cause, it was manifestly the interest of France, that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it. He should, moreover, not so much as insist, that, if he engaged in the war with England on our account, we should not make a separate peace for ourselves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us. The only condition he should require and rely on would be this, "That we, in no peace to be made with England, should give up our Independence, and return to the obedience of that government." These preliminaries were, by Monsr. Girard, in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, announced to the American Commissioners at Paris on the 16th day of December last. And in consequence of them the Treaty of Paris, between America and France, was actually signed on the 6th of February, 1778. It is notorious that it was on the 19th day of February that Lord North introduced his propositions to Parliament for a re-union with America.

From this state of facts, two points result: First, that the two positions signed by Governor Johnstone militate against each other in direct terms. Secondly, "that so far were the French offers "from being made in consequence of the plans of accommodation "concerted in Great Britain," that the latter were made in consequence only of the former; for the French offers were made on the 16th day of December. Governor Johnstone (connected with administration) on the 5th of February expressly says, he was then ignorant of any particulars of a plan of accommodation. On the 6th of February the French offers were completed by a treaty; and it was not till the 19th of February that any plan of accommodation was communicated to the British Parliament. Your Excellencies, however, do not scruple, even in your first address to Congress, to assert

a position, the contrary to which is known to be the fact. I will not charge you with a designed falsity: the people will use their discretion. At any rate, this conduct on your part warns them to be upon their guard against you.

Having thus vindicated the honour of our good and great ally, the King of France, permit me to touch upon your propositions to Congress.

Your Excellencies offer us a seat for our Representatives in your Parliament. Happily for us, we are too well acquainted with the insignificance of the Scotch Representatives there, to expect that American Representatives can, in the same place, possess any importance; or that America can derive any advantage from such a representation.

As an alternative, you propose to send Agents to our Assemblies. But as we know they would be spies upon us, and agents to purchase our voices, we will have no such characters among us.

You propose to concur in measures to discharge the debts of America. By this, as our subjection is implied, so are restrictions of some sort upon our trade; of necessity, so is a diminution of our ability to discharge our debts. We know you cannot discharge the debts of your own nation, and therefore cannot expect that you will, or even desire that you should, discharge any part of ours. We are willing and able to discharge our debts without your concurrence or aid. Your offer therefore bears the appearance of being officious and idle.

You propose to extend every freedom to trade that our respective interests can require. Do we not know, that you have a natural inclination to monopolize trade? Do we not know, that your and our interests in the point of trade are in direct opposition? It is your interest that our trade should be limited—it is ours, that it should be unlimited—we there differ, *toto cælo*.

You propose a cessation of hostilities. Withdraw your forces by land, and hostilities there are instantly ended; you need not be anxious for a cessation at sea; on that element we have every thing to fear from you. If you mean fair, why then do you delay to do that which you seem to desire, and which that it be done rests entirely with yourselves?

Such are your principal offers to us in detail. Of how little value are they to us!

But you offer us every thing short of independence. If you are serious, of how little value must such a connection with us be to you!—Will your Excellencies condescend, with me, to view Great Britain and America under one Sovereign? The sovereignty in Britain; America possessed of powers of government, but short of independence.

America, formed for empire, must naturally arrive at it; having tasted of it, she will ever be anxious to possess it again; having by arms acquired a power, but short of independence, she will increase in reputation and ability to become independent, and this will increase

her desire to be so; her former success will possess her with confidence and hope; experience will make her ever suspicious of the intentions of Britain: hence, being in possession of powers, only short of independence, she will always be prepared to assert her rights, especially having in mind her naked condition at the sudden commencement of the present war. In such a formidable situation, design, accident, suspicion, or the breath of displeasure on either side, must in a few years, break the cobweb by which you offer to hold her under the dominion of Britain. And is the acquiring dominion, to be held by such a tie, worth another campaign! Can it be worth the pursuit of a man of common honesty and common sense!

But supposing your offers to be, what they are not, of sterling value to America: how inadequate are your powers to the purpose of accommodation? The great Lord Abingdon puts this matter in the clearest point of view. In his most elegant protest on this subject, he says,—“Although the Commissioners and the Congress be agreed, such agreement is of no effect till confirmed by Parliament; which is giving such advantage to Parliament, by knowing what Congress will do, and is of such disadvantage to Congress, by not knowing what Parliament will confirm, that the very inequality of the conditions will put a stop to accommodation. If America enters into terms with you, see what might be the consequence.”—Your Excellencies must allow, that it is our duty to avoid them.

We have made a solemn treaty with France—the object is, the establishment of our independence. If we treat with you upon the footing of dependence, we at once break our faith with France, for ever lose all credit with foreign nations, and are, *ipso facto*, cut off from the hope of foreign succour. In this situation you will absolutely hold us at mercy. Your King, Ministers, and Parliament, may refuse to ratify your engagements, for they have the power to do so. Gov. Johnstone has long and ably pleaded the cause of America. Is he now come to our shore, to invite us to surrender to the justice and mercy of our most unjust and vengeful enemies! Enemies who have for a long course of years treated us with the basest deceptions, and calumniated us throughout Europe: enemies, who have starved to death our countrymen taken prisoners, loading them while alive and in their power with every insult: enemies, who gave stretch to their savage allies, to murder our old and unarmed farmers, and their helpless women and children: enemies, who have plundered our country, burned our towns, and armed son against father, servant against master, and brother against brother, in order to subject us: enemies, who have moved even hell itself, to accomplish their purpose of blood, ruin, and tyranny: enemies, utterly abandoned to corruption, destitute of public virtue, deaf to the voice of justice, and dead to the feelings of humanity!—Can it possibly be expected that such enemies, after the expence of so many millions; the loss of so much of their own blood; the disgrace their arms have sustained; the insults to which they have been obliged to submit from foreign nations, in their pursuit of our destruction; the impending ruin under

der which they have been driven by our opposition; I say, can it possibly be expected, that when such enemies, so provoked, shall find us lying at their mercy, they will ratify your Excellencies terms, but short of independence, and be content to hold dominion over us by so slender a tie as a cobweb! *Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.*

America is independent, *de facto et de jure*. She will maintain her station at the expence of her last drop of blood. It is in vain to solicit what your arms, when most powerful, were not able to compel. You are no longer in that situation. America is more competent to the contest than ever she has been. Our resolution is fixed; nor do we fear "the horrors and devastations of war," with which, in the conclusion of your letter, you threaten us. France has acknowledged our independence; the great powers of Europe smile upon us; we rely upon our own virtue and the favour of heaven. If we continue firm, we shall continue independent. Farewell.

Yorktown, June 17. 1778.

W. H. D.*

In Congress, June 17, 1778.

Whereas many letters, addressed to individuals of these United States, have been lately received from England, through the conveyance of the enemy, and some of them, which have been under the inspection of the members of Congress, are found to contain ideas insidiously calculated to divide and delude the good people of these States;

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the legislative and executive authorities of the several States, to exercise the utmost care and vigilance, and take the most effectual measures to put a stop to so dangerous and criminal a correspondence.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief, and the Commanders in each and every military department, be, and he and they are hereby directed to carry the measures recommended in the above resolution, into the most effectual execution.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

By the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Henry Clinton, William Eden, Esquire, and George Johnstone, Esquire, Commissioners appointed by His Majesty, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces of North America.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the King in Parliament being desirous to restore the blessings of reconciliation and peace to Great Britain and her Colonies, did in the course of last session repeal certain Acts, which were found

* This letter was ascribed to William Henry Drayton, Esq. of South Carolina.

found to have excited jealousies, and given apprehensions of danger to liberty in the said Colonies. And being further desirous, in the most speedy and effectual manner to remove every obstruction to the re-establishment of peace, did appoint us his Commissioners to act on this Continent, and by our presence in America to prevent the delays that must have attended the passage and return of messengers to and from Europe, on every subject of discussion that might arise. Be it known to all whom it may concern, that we being met at Philadelphia on the 10th of June, did from thence dispatch the following letter, (see page 429.) with the inclosures thereto annexed, to Henry Laurens, Esq. President of Congress, and have received the answer subjoined.

We now call upon all persons in the British Colonies, or States of North America, to judge with candour of the gracious intentions entertained by his Majesty, and by Parliament, towards them, and to the aiding us in bringing the unhappy divisions now subsisting in this continent to a speedy termination, and in procuring the lasting peace and security of all the different members of this once happy and prosperous Empire.

In these public communications of our proceedings, to which the people of North America are so fully entitled, we shall not pretend to employ argument farther than may be necessary to explain our own conduct, without any view to bias the judgement of those who are not less interested than we are on our part, to decide for themselves in these important matters.

As the great object that must determine our own deliberation is the prosperity of Great Britain, in consistence with the general welfare of the Empire, we naturally expect to find among the inhabitants of North America a like attachment and solicitude for the interest of their general confederacy, and of the several Colonies or States to which they belong.

In this spirit they will judge of the propositions contained in the preceding letter.

Those propositions we have made in the hope that they may become more beneficial to our country in the present situation of affairs, than the original plans of settlement conceived to restrain the trade, and controul the internal government of the Colonies, and more safe for all parties, than any arrangements calculated to form a revenue in America at the disposal of Parliament: we at least flatter ourselves, that they may be found sufficient to establish that union of force, on which the strength and safety of nations depend, without endangering the liberty of the subject in any part of the Empire. The Congress, the Assemblies, and the people of America will judge for themselves, whether that union of force, which we on our part deem of so much importance to Great Britain, may not be of equal advantage to them. And whether the internal peace of their own system, will not be more secure under the title and Majesty of the King of Great Britain, whose prerogatives are exercised within strict limitations, and whose authority will ensure the regular execution of every law that may be provided by the representatives of the people for

for their peace and security, than it ever could be if left to be agitated by the storms of faction, and the jarring interests of so many parties, as are likely to divide this Continent, after they have laid aside that respect for the ancient constitution under which they have so long prospered.

They will judge whether such a union with Great Britain, will not be preferable to the alliance of the French monarchy, which ever has been, and in its constitution ever must be, an enemy to all freedom, of laws and religion. In these expressions, we wish to preserve the respect that is due to the persons of Princes, without being the dupes of their policy, and we must, without disputing either the greatness or the goodness of his Most Christian Majesty, still insist that the policy of France on the present occasion has been insidious, and not more hostile to Great Britain, than its tendency pernicious to the people of America, however it may be flattering to the ambition of some, and favourable to the private interest of others.

But above all, we call upon those who have suffered, or who may suffer by the continuance of the calamities of war, seriously to consider the original cause of the present hostilities, with the propositions we have made to remove them, and to obviate all further disputes. We call upon them to consider the reasons, which, notwithstanding the repeated and solemn declarations of the people of America, that they never wished to separate themselves from Great Britain, are now assigned by Congress, for rejecting any discussion on these subjects, unless Great Britain shall consent to preliminary articles, that must prevent any subsequent union of interest between us. And we trust, that having so considered these matters, they will acquit Great Britain of the guilt to be imputed to the authors of any distress to which they may still be exposed.

Hoping that a fair judgment will be passed on our proceedings, we shall pursue such measures as we apprehend most likely to acquit us of the duty which we owe to our Sovereign, our fellow subjects in Great Britain, and the Colonies, and to evince the sincerity of the intentions with which we endeavour to obtain those blessings of peace, which are the objects of our Commission, devoutly praying for the assistance of Almighty God, and the concurrence of all good men.

By their Excellencies Command,

ADAM FERGUSON, Sec.

No. III.

IMPORTANT PAPERS RESPECTING THE ARMED
NEUTRALITY OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.*Hague, April 5. 1780.*

The Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of Russia, having received an express from his Court, on the 3d instant, his Excellency immediately after held a conference with the President of the States General, to whom he remitted, from the part of his Sovereign, a memorial, of which the following is a translation :

High and mighty Lords,

The under-written Envoy Extraordinary from her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, has the honour to communicate hereby a copy of a declaration, which the Empress his Sovereign has made to the different powers actually at war. Your High Mightinesses will undoubtedly look upon this communication as a particular mark of her Imperial Majesty's attention for this Republic, equally interested in the reasons which have given rise to this declaration. He has moreover orders to declare, in the name of her Imperial Majesty, that, as much as she desires to maintain, during the present war, the most perfect neutrality, as much will she be jealous to maintain, by the most efficacious means, the honour of the Russian flag, and the security of commerce, and navigation of her subjects, and will not suffer the least infringement or molestation from any of the belligerent powers. That, in order to avoid, on this occasion, all misunderstandings, or false interpretations, her Imperial Majesty has thought proper to specify, in her declaration, the limits of a free commerce, and what is to be understood by contraband, that if the definition of the first is founded on the most simple and clear notions, and fully and most explicitly determined by the law of nature, that of the last is taken literally by her Imperial Majesty, from the treaty of commerce between Russia and Great Britain ; that by these means her Imperial Majesty proves incontestibly her good faith and impartiality towards all parties, and consequently may expect that all the other commercial powers will be the more expeditious to accede to her way of thinking concerning the neutrality.

With these views, her Imperial Majesty has ordered the under-written Envoy Extraordinary to invite your High Mightinesses to make a common cause with her, in so far as this union may serve to protect commerce and navigation, in observing at the same time the most exact neutrality, and to signify unto them the measures her Imperial Majesty has taken in consequence thereof.

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The like invitation has already been given to the Courts of Copenhagen, of Stockholm, and of Lisbon, in order that, by the united care of all the neutral maritime powers, the navigation of all the neutral trading nations may be established and legalized, and a system adopted, founded upon justice, and which by its real advantage may serve for rules for future ages.

The under-written Envoy Extraordinary makes not the least doubt that your High Mightinesses will take her Imperial Majesty's invitation into immediate consideration, and that they will concur with her in making without delay a declaration to the belligerent powers, founded upon the same principles as that of her Imperial Majesty, and that they will explain themselves at the same time concerning the protection of their commerce and navigation, and of the nature of contraband, conformable to the express terms of their particular treaties with other nations.

The underwritten Envoy Extraordinary has moreover the honour to assure your High Mightinesses, that if, in order to establish upon a solid foundation a system as glorious as it is advantageous to the welfare of the navigation in general, they should be inclined to begin a negotiation with the above-mentioned neutral powers, so as to establish a particular convention on this subject, her Imperial Majesty will be ready to take a part in it.

Your High Mightinesses will easily perceive the necessity of accelerating their resolutions upon objects so important as they are advantageous to humanity in general; the under-written Envoy Extraordinary begs the favour of a speedy answer. At the Hague, the 3d of April, 1780.

(Signed) *Dimitri Prince de Gallitzin.*

A Declaration of her Imperial Majesty, the Empress of Russia, to the Courts of London, of Versailles, and of Madrid.

“ The Empress of Russia has so well manifested the sentiments of justice, of equity, and of moderation, by which she is animated, and has given such convincing proofs, during the course of the war which she sustained against the Ottoman Porte, of the strict regard she has for the rights of neutrality, and liberty of commerce in general, that she may fairly appeal to the testimony of all Europe. This conduct, as well as the principles of impartiality which she has manifested during this present war, might have inspired her with the just confidence, that her subjects would likewise peaceably enjoy the fruit of their industry, and of the advantages belonging to all neutral nations. Experience has however proved the contrary:—nor these considerations, nor the regard due and prescribed by the universal law of nations, have prevented her Imperial Majesty's subjects from being often molested in their navigation, and retarded in their operations, by the ships and privateers of belligerent powers.

“ These vexations offered to the liberty of commerce in general, and to that of Russia in particular, are of such a nature as to excite the

the attention of Sovereigns and of all neutral nations. Her Imperial Majesty finds herself under the obligation of freeing herself therefrom by all means compatible with her dignity, and the welfare of her subjects: but before the means to come to any serious measures, and in order sincerely to prevent all new misunderstandings, her Imperial Majesty has thought it just and equitable to expose to the eyes of all Europe, the principles which she has adopted for her conduct, and which are the most proper to prevent all future disagreement. Her Imperial Majesty does this with so much the more confidence, as she finds these principles consigned in the laws of the primitive people, which all nations have a right to claim, and which the belligerent powers cannot invalidate, without violating the laws of neutrality, and without disowning the maxims which they have adopted themselves, in their different treaties and public engagements. They are contained in the following points:

I. That neutral ships shall enjoy a free navigation even from port to port, and on the coasts of the belligerent powers.

II. That all effects belonging to the subjects of the said belligerent powers shall be looked upon as free, on board such neutral ships, except only such goods as are stipulated contraband.

III. That her Imperial Majesty, for the proper understanding of this, refers to the articles X. and XI. of her treaty of commerce with Great Britain, extending her obligations to all the other belligerent powers.

VI. That in order to determine what characterizes a port blocked up, that denomination shall not be granted, but to such places, before which there are actually a number of enemy's ships stationed near enough, so as to make its entry dangerous.

V. That these principles shall serve as rules in the judicial proceedings and sentences upon the legality of prizes.

Her Imperial Majesty, in manifesting those principles before all Europe, at the same time declares, that she is firmly resolved to maintain them, and in order to protect the honour of her flag and the security of commerce and navigation of her subjects against whomsoever, in consequence whereof, she has given orders to fit out a considerable part of her naval forces. This measure has, however, no influence on the strict and rigorous neutrality which her Imperial Majesty is resolved religiously to observe, and which she shall observe as long as she shall not be provoked and forced to depart from those principles of moderation and perfect impartiality. It is only in this extremity that her fleet will be ordered to act wherever her honour, interest, and necessity shall require.

“ In giving this formal assurance with all the frankness so congenial to her character, her Imperial Majesty cannot but expect that the belligerent powers, sensible of the sentiments of justice and equity with which she is animated, will contribute to the accomplishment of her salutary views, which tend so manifestly to the welfare of all nations, and to the advantages even of those at war; that in consequence thereof, they will provide their courts of admiralties,

ralties, their officers and commanders, with proper instructions analogous and conformable to the principles here above-mentioned, and drawn from the primitive code of peoples, and so often adopted in their own conventions.

Peterburgh, Feb. 26, 1780.

(Signed) CATHARINA.

And lower, by order of her Imperial Majesty,

(Signed) PANIN.

A few days ago, Count de Vergennes, Minister and Secretary of State for the foreign department, sent a rescript to the Russian and other foreign Ministers residing at this court, containing his Majesty's answer to the declaration of the Empress of Russia, which is as follows :

" The war in which the King finds himself engaged, having no other object than his attachment to the principles of perfect liberty at sea, his Majesty could not but with great satisfaction behold the Empress of Russia adopting the same principles, and at the same time expressing a firm resolution to maintain them. What her Imperial Majesty claims for the belligerent powers, is nothing else than the rules prescribed to the French navy ; the execution whereof is maintained with an exactitude known and applauded by all Europe.

" The freedom of commerce of neutral ships, restrained only in a very few cases, is the direct result of the law of nature, the safe-guard of nations, the relief even of those who are afflicted by the calamities of war. The King has therefore been always desirous to procure, not only to the subjects of the Empress of Russia, but also to those of all other States that have adopted a strict neutrality, the liberty to navigate the seas on the same conditions, as are mentioned in the declaration, to which his Majesty is hereby giving an answer.

" The King flattered himself with having made a great step towards the general welfare, and with having prepared a glorious era for his reign, in fixing, by his example, the rights which all belligerent powers might and should acknowledge as belonging to neutral ships. His hopes have not been decreased, since the Empress of Russia, in adopting the strictest neutrality, has declared herself for the same system, which the King maintains at the price of the blood of his people ; and as she claims the same rights which his Majesty wishes to make the foundation of a maritime code of law.

" If it was necessary to issue French orders, that the ships of her Imperial Majesty's subjects might not be under any apprehension of being interrupted in their navigation by any of the King's subjects, his Majesty would be very ready to issue them ; but the Empress of Russia will undoubtedly rely upon his Majesty's dispositions, which are consigned in the different regulations that have been published. They do not depend upon circumstances ; they are founded upon the law of nations ; and they are becoming a Prince who is happy enough to find always, in the general prosperity, the measure of

of that of his kingdom: The King only wishes, that her Imperial Majesty would more explicitly fix the nature of merchandizes, which shall be reputed contraband in times of war, and give more precise rules for the form of clearances and other papers wherewith the Russian ships shall be provided.

“ With this precaution, his Majesty is well assured, that no accident whatever will happen, which might make him repent, to have rendered, as much as lay in his power, the condition of the Russian navigators as advantageous as it is possible in time of war. Other happy circumstances have already convinced both Courts at several times, of what consequence it is to explain themselves with frankness and sincerity upon their respective interests.

“ The King is happy in having an opportunity to express to her Imperial Majesty, his sentiments upon a point so interesting to Russia, and all the commercial powers of Europe. And he applauds the more sincerely the principles and views which direct the Empress of Russia, as his Majesty takes part in the sentiments and motives which have engaged that Princess to adopt measures, from which solid advantages will undoubtedly result, not only to her subjects, but also to all nations.

Versailles, April 25th, 1780.

Answer to the Declaration of the Empress of Russia to the Court of Great Britain; sent to the British Envoy at Peterburgh, the 13th of April, 1780.

“ During the course of the war, wherein his Britannic Majesty finds himself engaged, through the unprovoked aggression of France and Spain, he hath constantly manifested his sentiments of justice, equity, and moderation, in every part of his conduct. His Majesty hath acted towards friendly and neutral powers according to their own procedure respecting Great Britain, and conformable to the clearest principles generally acknowledged as the laws of nations, being the only law between powers where no treaties subsist; and agreeable to the tenor of his different engagements with other powers, those engagements have altered this primitive law, by mutual stipulations, proportioned to the will and convenience of the contracting parties.

Strongly attached to her Majesty of all the Russias, by the tie of reciprocal friendship and common interest, the King, from the commencement of those troubles, gave the most precise orders respecting the flag of her Imperial Majesty, and the commerce of her subjects, agreeable to the laws of nations, and the tenor of the engagements stipulated by his treaty of commerce with her, and to which he shall adhere with the most scrupulous exactness.

The orders to this intent have been renewed, and the utmost care will be taken for their strictest execution.

It may be presumed not the least irregularity will happen; but in
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case any infringement, contrary to these repeated orders, takes place, the Courts of Admiralty, which in this, like all other countries, are established to take cognizance of such matters, and in all cases do judge solely by the laws of nations, and the specific stipulations of different treaties, will redress every hardship in so equitable a manner, that her Imperial Majesty shall be perfectly satisfied, and acknowledge a like spirit of justice which she herself possesses.

Declaration of the King of Denmark and Norway, to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid.

If the most exact and perfect neutrality, with the most regular navigation, and the most inviolable respect to treaties, could have kept free the commerce of the subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway, from the inroads of the powers with whom he is at peace, free and independent, it would not be necessary to take measures to insure to his subjects that liberty to which they have the most incontrovertible right. The King of Denmark has always founded his glory and his grandeur upon the esteem and confidence of other people. It has been his rule, from the beginning of his reign, to testify to all the powers, his friends, a conduct the most capable of convincing them of his pacific intentions, and of his desire to contribute to the general happiness of Europe. His proceedings have always been conformable to these principles, against which nothing can be alleged; he has not, till now, addressed himself, but to the powers at war, to obtain a redress of his griefs; and he has never wanted moderation in his demands, nor acknowledgments when they have received the success they deserved; but the neutral navigation has been too often molested, and the most innocent commerce of his subjects too frequently troubled, so that the King finds himself obliged to take proper measures to assure to himself and his allies, the safety of commerce and navigation, and the maintenance of the inseparable rights of liberty and independence. If the duties of neutrality are sacred, the law of nations has also his rights avowed by all impartial powers, established by custom, and founded upon equity and reason. A nation independent and neuter, does not lose by the war of others, the rights which she had before the war, because peace exists between her and all the belligerent powers. Without receiving or being obliged to follow the laws of either of them, she is allowed to follow, in all places (contraband excepted) the traffic which she would have a right to do, if peace existed with all Europe, as it exists with her. The King pretends to nothing beyond what the neutrality allows him. This is his rule and that of his people, and the King cannot accord to the principle that a power at war has a right to interrupt the commerce of his subjects. He thinks it due to himself, and his subjects, faithful observers of these rules, and to the powers at war themselves, to declare to them the following principles; which he has always held, and which he will always avow and maintain;

tain, in concert with the Empress of all the Russias, whose sentiments he finds entirely conformable with his own.

I. That neutral vessels have a right to navigate freely from port to port, even on the coasts of the powers at war.

II. That the effects of the subjects of the powers at war shall be free in neutral vessels, except such as are deemed contraband.

III. That nothing is to be understood under the denomination of contraband, that is not expressly mentioned as such in the third article of his treaty of commerce with Great Britain, in the year 1670, and the 26th and 27th articles of his treaty of commerce with France in the year 1742, and the King will equally maintain these rules with those powers with whom he has no treaty.

IV. That he will look upon that as a port blocked up, into which no vessel can enter without evident danger, on account of vessels of war stationed there, which form an effectual blockade.

V. That these principles serve for rules in procedure, and that justice shall be expeditiously rendered, after the rules of the sea, conformable to the treaty and usage received.

VI. His Majesty does not hesitate to declare, that he will maintain these principles, with the honour of his flag, and the liberty and independence of the commerce and navigation of his subjects; and that it is for this purpose he has armed a part of his navy, although he is desirous to preserve, with all the powers at war, not only a good understanding, but all the friendship which the neutrality can admit of. The King will never recede from these principles, unless he is forced to it; he knows the duties and the obligations, he respects them as he does his treaties, and desires no other than to maintain them. His Majesty is persuaded, that the belligerent powers will acknowledge the justice of his motives; that they will be as averse as himself to doing any thing that may oppress the liberties of mankind, and that they will give their orders to their Admiralty and to their officers, conformable to the principles above recited, which tend to the general happiness and interest of all Europe.

Copenhagen, July 8. 1780.

The following is the Declaration of the King of Sweden to the same Courts.

Ever since the beginning of the present war, the King has taken particular care to manifest his intentions to all Europe. He imposed unto himself the law of a perfect neutrality; he performed all the duties thereof with a most scrupulous exactitude, and in consequence thereof, he thought himself entitled to all the prerogatives appertaining to the qualification of a sovereign perfectly neuter. But notwithstanding this, his commercial subjects have been obliged to claim his protection, and his Majesty has found himself under the necessity to grant it to them.

To effect this, the King ordered last year a certain number of men of war to be fitted out. He employed a part thereof on the coasts
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of his kingdom, and the rest served as convoys for the Swedish merchant ships in the different seas which the commerce of his subjects required them to navigate. He acquainted the several belligerent powers with these measures, and was preparing to continue the same during the course of this year, when other courts, who had likewise adopted a perfect neutrality, communicated their sentiments unto him, which the King found entirely conformable to his own, and tending to the same object.

The Empress of Russia caused a declaration to be delivered to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid, in which she acquainted them of her resolution to protect the commerce of her subjects, and to defend the universal rights and prerogatives of neuter nations. This declaration was founded upon such just principles of the law of nations and the subsisting treaties, that it was impossible to call them into question. The King found them entirely concordant with his own cause, and with the treaty concluded in the year 1666, between Sweden and France; and his Majesty could not forbear to acknowledge and to adopt the same principles, not only with regard to those powers, with whom the said treaties are in force, but also with regard to such others as are already engaged in the present war, or may be involved therein hereafter, and with whom the King has no treaties to reclaim. It is the universal law, and where there are no particular engagements existing, it becomes obligatory for all nations.

In consequence thereof, the King declares hereby again, "That he will observe the same neutrality, and with the same exactitude as he has hitherto done. He will enjoin all his subjects, under rigorous pains, not to act in any manner whatever, contrary to the duties which a strict neutrality imposes unto them; but he will effectually protect their lawful commerce, by all possible means, whenever they carry on the same conformable to the principles here above mentioned."

Explanation which the Court of Sweden has demanded, relative to the proposal which the Court of Russia has made her for the reciprocal protection and navigation of their subjects.

I. How and in what manner a reciprocal protection and mutual assistance shall be given?

II. Whether each particular power shall be obliged to protect the general commerce of the whole, or if in the mean time it may employ a part of its armament in the protection of its own particular commerce?

III. If several of these combined squadrons should meet, or, for example, one or more of their vessels, what shall be the rule of their conduct towards each other, and how far shall the neutral protection extend?

IV. It seems essential to agree upon the manner in which representations shall be made to the powers at war, if, notwithstanding our measures, their ships of war, or armed vessels, should continue

to interrupt our commerce in any manner. Must these remonstrances be made in the general name of the united powers, or shall each particular power plead its own cause only?

V. Lastly, it appears essentially necessary to provide against this possible event, where one of the united powers feeling itself driven to extremities against any of the powers actually at war, should claim the assistance of the allies in this convention to do her justice; in what manner can this be best concerted? A circumstance which equally requires a stipulation, that the reprisals in that case shall not be at the will of the party injured, but that the common voice shall decide; otherwise an individual power might, at its pleasure, draw the rest against their inclinations and interests, into disagreeable extremities, or break the whole league, and reduce matters into their original state, which would render the whole fruitless and of no effect.

Answer of the Court of Russia.

I. As to the manner in which protection and mutual assistance shall be granted, it must be settled by a formal Convention, to which all the neutral powers will be invited, the principal end of which is, to insure a free navigation to the merchant ships of all nations. Whenever such vessel shall have proved from its papers that it carries no contraband goods, the protection of a squadron, or vessels of war shall be granted her, under whose care she shall put herself, and which shall prevent her being interrupted. From hence it follows,

II. That each power must concur in the general security of commerce. In the mean time, the better to accomplish this object, it will be necessary to settle, by means of a separate article, the places and distances which may be judged proper for the station of each power. From that method will arise this advantage, that all the squadrons of the allies will form a kind of chain, and be able to assist each other; the particular arrangement to be confined only to the knowledge of the allies, though the Convention in all other points, will be communicated to the powers at war, accompanied with all the protestations of a strict neutrality.

III. It is undoubtedly the principle of a perfect equality, which must regulate this point. We shall follow the common mode with regard to safety. In case the squadrons should meet and engage, the Commanders will conform to the usages of the sea service, because, as is observed above, the reciprocal protection, under these conditions, should be unlimited.

IV. It seems expedient that the representations mentioned in this article be made by the party aggrieved; and that the Ministers of the other confederate powers support these remonstrances in the most forcible and efficacious manner.

V. We feel all the importance of this consideration; and to render it clear, it is necessary to distinguish the case.

If any one of the allied powers should suffer itself to be drawn in
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by motives contrary to the established principles of a neutrality and perfect impartiality, should injure its laws, or extend their bounds, it cannot certainly be expected that the others should espouse the quarrel; on the contrary, such a conduct would be deemed an abandoning the ties which unite them. But if the insult offered to one of the allies should be hostile to the principles adopted and announced in the face of Europe, or should be marked with the character of hatred and animosity, inspired by resentment, these common measures of the confederacy, which have no other tendency than to make, in a precise and irrevocable manner, laws for the liberty of commerce, and the rights of every neutral nation, then it shall be held indispensable for the united powers to make a common cause of it (at sea only) without its being a ground-work for other operations, as these connections are purely maritime, having no other object than naval commerce and navigation.

From all that is said above, it evidently results, that the common will of all, founded upon the principles admitted and adopted by the contracting parties, must alone decide, and that it will always be the fixed basis of the conduct and operations of this union. Finally, we shall observe, that these Conventions suppose no other naval armament than what shall be conformable to circumstances, according as those shall render them necessary, or as may be agreed. It is probable that this agreement, once ratified and established, will be of the greatest consequence; and that the belligerent powers will find in it sufficient motives to persuade them to respect the neutral flag, and prevent their provoking the resentment of a respectable communion, founded under the auspices of the most evident justice, and the sole idea of which is received with the universal applause of all impartial Europe.

Copy of the celebrated Treaty of Armed Neutrality, between the Northern Powers, which threatened to overthrow the whole ancient Maritime System of Europe, particularly as far as related to the British dominion of the Seas.

Translation of the Naval Treaty, or Convention, for an armed neutrality, concluded at Copenhagen, June 28, 1780, O. S. between her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, for the preservation of the liberty of the commerce and navigation of neuter nations; to which his Majesty the King of Sweden, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, have acceded, and respectively signed the same at Petersburg, on the 21st of July, 1780, and the 5th of January, 1781.

Whereas the commerce and navigation of the neuter powers is greatly injured by the present war at sea, which has broken out between Great Britain, on the one part, and France and Spain, on the other part, her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, in consequence of their assidu-

ous attention to support their own dignity, and to unite their constant care for the safety and welfare of their respective subjects; as well as from the respect which they have at all times manifested for the rights of nations in general, have found it necessary, in the present circumstances, to determine their conduct according to these sentiments.

Her Majesty, the Empress of Russia, in her declaration to the belligerent powers, dated Feb. 28, 1780, has plainly stated, in the face of all Europe, the fundamental principles which derive from the primitive rights of mankind, and which her said Majesty claims and adopts as a rule of her conduct in the present war. As this attention of her Imperial Majesty, in watching over the reciprocal rights of nations, has been honoured with the approbation of all neutral powers, her said Majesty has engaged in this affair, which materially concerns her most essential interests, and has proceeded therein so far that it may be seriously considered as a subject worthy of the attention of both the present and future time, as it tends to the establishment of a permanent and invariable system of the rights, prerogatives, and engagements of neutrality.

His Majesty, the King of Denmark and Norway, convinced of the justice of these principles, has likewise established and claimed them in his declaration of the 8th of July, 1780, which declaration (as well as that of the Empress of Russia) his said Majesty has caused to be communicated to the belligerent powers; and in order to support these principles efficaciously, his Majesty has ordered part of his fleet to be fitted out. From these proceedings have arisen that harmony and unanimity with which her Majesty, the Empress of Russia, and his Majesty, the King of Denmark and Norway, have thought necessary, in mutual friendship and reciprocal confidence, and in conformity to the interest of their respective subjects, to confirm their common engagements by the conclusion of a formal convention.

To this end their Imperial and Royal Majesties have chosen and appointed the following Plenipotentiaries, viz. Her Majesty the Empress of Russia has appointed Charles Van Osten, commonly called Baron Saken, Privy Counsellor of State, Knight of the order of St Ann, Minister Plenipotentiary from her said Majesty to the court of Denmark, &c. and his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, has appointed Otton Count of Thott, Privy Counsellor of State, Knight of the order of the Elephant, &c. Joachim Otton Baron de Schack-Rathlau, Privy Counsellor of State, Knight of the order of the Elephant, &c. John Henry Baron Eichstedt, Privy Counsellor of State, Governor of his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, Knight of the order of the Elephant, &c. and Andrew Peter Count Bernstorff, Privy Counsellor and Minister and Secretary of State for the foreign department, President of the Royal German Chancery, Knight of the order of the Elephant, &c. which said Ministers, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found

found to be in due form, have concluded and agreed to the following articles :

ART. I. That their aforesaid Majesties are sincerely determined to maintain, constantly, the most perfect friendship and harmony with the different powers at present engaged in war, and to observe the most scrupulous neutrality ; and in consequence thereof they declare, that adhering to this determination, the prohibition of all contraband trade with the powers at present at war, or with those who may hereafter be engaged therein, shall be strictly observed by their respective subjects.

II. To avoid all errors and misunderstandings with regard to commodities which shall be deemed contraband, her Majesty, the Empress of Russia, and his Majesty, the King of Denmark and Norway, do hereby declare, that they shall only acknowledge such articles to be contraband commodities, as are included and mentioned in the treaties now subsisting between their respective courts, and the one or the other of the belligerent powers.

Her Majesty, the Empress of Russia, conforms herself intirely in this respect to the articles X. and XII. of her treaty of commerce with the court of Great Britain, and extends likewise the engagements of this treaty, which are founded upon the natural rights of nations, to the courts of France and Spain ; which said courts, until the date of this present convention, have no treaty of commerce with her empire.

His Majesty, the King of Denmark and Norway, on his part, conforms himself chiefly to the II. article of his treaty of commerce with the court of Great Britain, and to the articles XXVI and XXVII. of his treaty of commerce with France, and extends also the engagements of this last mentioned treaty to the court of Spain, as his said Majesty has no treaty with the last mentioned power, which determines any conditions relative to this subject.

III. As by these means all contraband goods and commodities are determined and ascertained, conformable to the treaties and special convention subsisting between the high contracting parties and the belligerent powers, and chiefly in the treaty between Russia and Great Britain of the 20th of June 1766, as well as in that between Denmark and Great Britain, dated July 11th. 1670, and by that concluded between Denmark and France, on the 23d of August, 1742 ; the will and intention of her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and of his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway are, that all other commerce shall be and remain free.

Their said Majesties having already set forth in their declaration to the belligerent powers, that they have laid down, as the basis of their conduct, the general principles of the natural rights of mankind, from whence the liberty of commerce and navigation, and the rights of neuter nations derive, are resolved not to depend any longer upon the arbitrary explication of these rights, which is generally dictated by partial advantages and momentary interests ; with this view, their said Majesties have agreed upon the following articles :

1. That all neuter vessels shall be permitted to navigate from port to port, and on the coasts of the belligerent powers.

2. That the effects belonging to subjects of the belligerent powers, shall be free on board neuter ships and vessels, excepting only such articles as are stipulated to be deemed contraband.

3. In order to determine what is to be considered as a port blockaded up, it is hereby declared, that that port shall only be deemed as such, into which no ships can enter, without being exposed to an evident peril from the forces that attack the said port, and the ships that shall have taken a station near enough for that purpose.

3. That neuter vessels shall only be liable to be stopped and seized for just and cogent reasons, and upon the most convincing proofs, that justice shall be done unto them without loss of time, and that the proceedings shall always be uniform, speedy, and according to the laws; and that whenever any shall be found to have been stopped, or suffered any damage without any sufficient cause, they shall not only be entitled to a sufficient compensation, but also to a complete satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag of their Majesties.

IV. In order to obtain this end, and to protect the general commerce of their subjects, founded upon these invariable principles, her Majesty, the Empress of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, have resolved to fit out, separately, a proportionate number of ships of the line and frigates; and the squadrons of these respective powers shall repair to such latitudes, and shall serve as convoys to the trading ships of their respective subjects, wherever the commerce and navigation of each nation shall require it.

V. In case that any merchant ships belonging to subjects of one of the high contracting parties, should happen to be in a sea or latitude, where no ships of war of their sovereign are stationed, and that they consequently could not obtain any protection from the forces of their own nation, the commander of the ships of war of the other power, upon being duly requested, shall immediately afford them all necessary assistance; and in this case it is hereby stipulated, that the ships and frigates of the one power shall always grant the necessary protection and assistance to the trading ships of the other power; provided always, that those who shall claim such assistance or protection, shall not carry on any illicit trade, which may be contrary to the laws of neutrality, as received and mentioned hereabove.

VI. The present convention shall not be retroactive, and consequently neither of the high contracting parties can take cognizance of any differences that may have arisen between them and other powers, before its conclusion; unless the matter in litigation should be relative to violences which are still existing, and which may tend to oppress all neuter nations in Europe.

VII. If, notwithstanding the vigilant and amicable care of the two high contracting parties, and the most exact observations of neutrality on their part, any Russian or Danish merchant ships should happen

happen to be insulted or taken by the ships of war or privateers of one or the other of the belligerent powers, the Minister of the offended party shall make proper representations to that court, whose ships of war or privateers have been guilty of the said act; he shall insist upon a reasonable compensation for the damages or loss of time, as well as upon a complete satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag of his Sovereign. The Minister of the other high contracting party, shall second and support these representations in the most serious and efficacious manner, and thus they shall continue jointly and unanimously, until their request is granted. But in case of a refusal, or any unreasonable delay from time to time, to redress these grievances, their aforesaid Majesties do hereby declare, that they will make use of reprisals towards that power that refuses to do them justice, and will immediately unite in the most efficacious means to execute these just reprisals.

VIII. In case that one of the high contracting parties, or both together, should be disturbed, molested, or attacked, in consequence of this convention, or any subject whatever relative thereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the two powers shall immediately act in concert, for their mutual and reciprocal defence, and shall employ and unite all their forces to obtain a proper satisfaction, as well for the insult offered to their flag, as for the losses sustained by their respective subjects.

IX. This convention shall be in full force as long as this present war shall last; and the engagements contained therein shall serve as the basis for all future engagements and treaties that may be concluded hereafter, according to circumstances, and in case any other maritime war should hereafter unfortunately disturb the tranquillity of Europe. As to the rest, all that has here been stipulated and agreed upon, shall be considered as permanent and invariable, as well with regard to mercantile affairs as for what concerns the navy, and shall have force of law in all decisions upon the rights of neuter nations.

X. As the end and chief object of this convention is to secure the general liberty of commerce and navigation, their Majesties, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Denmark and Norway, do hereby consent, and engage themselves reciprocally, to permit that other neuter powers may accede thereto; and that these powers so acceding, being fully acquainted with the fundamental principles and engagements contained in the obligations and advantages of the said convention.

XI. And in order that the belligerent powers may have no pretext for their proceedings, or pretend to be unacquainted with these engagements between their aforesaid Majesties, the high contracting powers do hereby promise, that they will separately acquaint the belligerent powers with the measures they have taken, and the motives which have engaged them to unite in this affair; which measures are the less hostile, as they are no ways detrimental to any other

ther power, but have only for object the security of the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects.

XII. The present convention shall be ratified by the two high contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in due form, within the term of six weeks from the date hereof, or sooner if possible. In virtue whereof we, whose names are hereunto written, being properly invested with full powers to that effect, have signed and sealed this present convention.

Done at Copenhagen, the 9th of July, 1780.

(L. S.) CHARLES VAN OSTEN-SAKEN.

(L. S.) J. SCHACK-RATHLAU.

(L. S.) A. P. Count of Bernstorff.

(L. S.) O. THOTT.

(L. S.) H. EICHSTEDT.

The ratifications of this convention have been exchanged at Copenhagen, on the 16th of September, 1780, by the same Ministers Plenipotentiaries, who have signed the same.

And as a like convention has been concluded at Petersburg, between the Ministers chosen and appointed to that effect, namely on the part of her Majesty the Empress of Russia, Count Nikita Paunin, Privy Counsellor, Minister and Secretary of State, Knight of the orders of St Andrew, St. Alexander-Newsky and St Ann; and Count J. Osterman, Vice Chancellor of Russia, Privy Counsellor of State, and Knight of the orders of St Alexander-Newsky, and St Ann; and on the part of his Majesty the King of Sweden, Baron Frederick Von Nolken, Envoy Extraordinary from his Swedish Majesty to the court of Petersburg, Chamberlain, Commander of the order of the Polar Star, and Knight of the orders of the Sword and St John, &c. which said convention has been signed at Petersburg, by the above-named Plenipotentiaries, after the customary exchange of their full powers in due form, on 21st of July 1780; and the said convention being word for word of the same tenor and form, as that concluded and signed at Copenhagen, excepting only the second article, in which the stipulations concerning the articles that are to be deemed contraband, are determined and ascertained according to the treaties subsisting between the Court of Sweden and other powers, it has been thought proper, to avoid a repetition of what has already been mentioned, to insert here the second article only, word for word the same as it stands in the treaty concluded and signed at Petersburg, July 21, 1780, between their Majesties the Empress of Russia and the King of Sweden.

“ART. II. To avoid all errors and misunderstandings with regard to commodities which shall be deemed contraband, her Majesty, the Empress of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, do hereby declare, that they shall only acknowledge such articles to be contraband commodities, as are included and mentioned in the treaties now subsisting between their respective courts, and the one or the other of the belligerent powers.

“Her Majesty, the Empress of Russia, conforms herself intirely
in

in this respect to the articles X. and XI. of the treaty of commerce with the Court of Great Britain, and extends likewise the engagements of this treaty, which are founded upon the natural rights of nations, to the Courts of France and Spain; which said Courts, until the date of this present convention, have no treaty of commerce with her empire.

“ His Majesty the King of Sweden, for his part, refers chiefly to the eleventh article of his treaty of commerce with the Court of Great Britain, and to the tenor of the preliminary treaty of commerce, concluded between Sweden and France in the year 1741; and although the articles that are to be deemed contraband are not expressly ascertained and determined in the last-mentioned treaty, the two powers, having understood to consider each other as *Gens amicissima*, the Court of Sweden has however reserved to itself the same advantages which the Hanse-Towns enjoy in France since times immemorial until the present period. The advantages which are included in the treaty of Utrecht being fully confirmed, the King has nothing to add thereto. With regard to the Court of Spain, his Swedish Majesty finds himself in the same situation as the Empress of Russia, and following her Majesty's example, the King likewise extends to the Court of Spain, all the engagements of the above-mentioned treaties, as being founded upon the natural rights of nations.”

In consequence of this difference in the above article, the two Kings who have joined her Majesty the Empress of Russia in this affair, have acceded, as principal contracting parties, to the treaties and conventions concluded between them and her said Imperial Majesty, and to this effect they have signed with their own hand a separate act, which said acts have been exchanged, in due form, at Petersburg, by the Ministers of her Imperial Majesty.

Their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Provinces, also acceded to the said convention on the 20th of November 1780, and under the same conditions, for what concerns the articles of contraband, according to the treaties subsisting between their High Mightinesses and other powers, which said convention has been signed at Petersburg by their Plenipotentiaries, on the 5th day of January 1781, with the addition of the following article :

XIII. For what concerns the command in chief of the naval forces, in case the squadrons or ships of war of the two high contracting parties should happen to meet, or find it expedient to form a junction, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the same shall be obeyed as is customary between crowned Sovereigns and the Republic of Holland.

No. IV.

EPITOME OF THE VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY MADE
BY COMMODORE BYRON, CAPTAINS WALLIS,
CARTERET, COOK, AND PHIPPS.

COMMODORE BYRON'S VOYAGE.

Commodore Byron was appointed, in the year 1764, to the command of his Majesty's ship the *Dolphin* of 24 guns, which ship, together with the *Tamer* sloop, Captain Mouat, was fitted out for the purpose of making discoveries of countries, hitherto unknown; particularly in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan, within the latitudes convenient for navigation, and in climates adapted to the produce of commodities useful in commerce. The Commodore had also instructions to make an accurate survey of Pepys' Island, and Falkland Islands, which lay within the track of his voyage.

On the first day of June 1764, these two ships sailed from the Downs, and on the 15th day of July arrived at the island of Madeira, where they continued until the 19th. The Commodore touched at the Cape de Verde Islands to recruit his stock of water. The next land which they descried, was Cape Frio on the coast of Brasil; and on the 13th day of September, they anchored in the road of Rio de Janeiro, a settlement belonging to the Portuguese, and almost entirely under the tropic of Capricorn. On the 16th day of October the Commodore proceeded on his voyage. The next harbour they entered was Port Desire, lying in 47 deg. 22 min. S. lat. 65 deg. 49 min. W. from London. This port had formerly been visited by Sir J. Narborough. They then went in search of Pepys' Island, without being able to discover it. The Commodore pursued his voyage, and made for the entrance of the Straits of Magellan, to the northward of which lies the country called Paragonia, which he reached on the 18th of December. The weather in general, he says, was fine, but very cold; and the officers agreed, that the only difference between the middle of summer there, and the middle of winter in England, consists in the length of the days.

When the natives perceived the ships approach their shore, they collected in great numbers, and made signs of invitation for those on board to land. The Commodore accordingly went on shore in his twelve oared boat, having with him a party of men well armed. Travellers are much divided concerning the height of these people; and Commodore Byron describes them as a gigantic race, in general not much less than seven feet high. Their only cloathing was the skins of beasts thrown over their shoulders; they paint themselves
make a hideous appearance; but their disposition is neither
fierce

fierce nor rapacious. Their faces were streaked with paint of different colours; round one eye was a circle of white, and round the other a circle of black paint. The Commodore presented them with some beads and ribbands, which they received with expressions of joy. These Indians had a great number of dogs. Their horses were not large, but nimble and well broken; the women rode astride, and both men and women without stirrups.

After taking in the necessary supplies of wood and water, the Commodore sailed for Falkland Islands, which he reached on the 15th of January, and anchored in a fine harbour, which he named Port Egmont, in honour of the first Lord of the Admiralty. Of this harbour, and all the adjacent islands, he took possession, in name of his Majesty King George the Third. This is a region desolate and dreary. The harbour lies in lat. 51 deg. 54 min. W. Mr Byron has no doubt that these islands are the same land, to which Cowley gave the name of Pepsy's Islands.

The necessary surveys being made of this spot, the Commodore left the coast, and proceeded again to the Straits of Magellan, through which passage he intended to enter the Pacific Ocean. In making this navigation, he spent seven weeks and two days, being from the 17th day of February to the 9th day of April, during which time they were beat about by most furious tempests; for as the sun approaches the equinox in these high latitudes, the worst weather is always experienced. The Commodore recommends the month of December, as the proper season for arriving at the eastern entrance; and he prefers this route into the South Sea, to that of Cape Horn, as fish are found here in plenty, and various kinds of vegetables in abundance; by which the crews of both ships were kept in health, and not a single man affected with the scurvy in the slightest degree.

Nothing of any great importance occurred during the remainder of the voyage. The Commodore touched at the island of Masafuero, lying a little to the westward of Juan Fernandes, having in his way thither been very near the spot where he had, on board the *Wager*, suffered such extremity of wretchedness.

He then directed his course north-westwardly, and fell in with some inconsiderable islands, lying in 14 deg. 5 min. S. lat. 144 deg. 58 min. W. long. These they called the Islands of Disappointment, from their being destitute of all these refreshments for the sick, of which their crews at this time stood so much in need. This distress was however soon after relieved, by the discovery of two other islands, about five degrees more to the westward, where cocoa-nuts, scurvy-grass, and fresh water abounded. The natives in all these islands were armed with clubs and spears. They expressed great dislike at the approach of strangers; but were very soon awed by the effects of their fire arms. When they saw a party landed, well armed, and several of the Indians shot dead, they fled with precipitation. The Commodore named these two islands, King George's Islands.

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Another island, which was only seen, and lies in lat. 15 deg. S. long. 151 deg. 53 min. W. was named Prince of Wales's Island.

The next, the Duke of York's Island, which is supposed never before to have received a human footstep. The sea-fowl on this island were in great quantities, and so devoid of fear, that they continued sitting on their nests, and suffered themselves to be knocked down by the seamen, little suspecting the intended mischief.

On the 3d day of July 1765, they discovered an island low and flat, inhabited by an intrepid and chearful race of men, quite naked, except the ornaments of shells, which they wore round their necks, wrists, and waists. Those who were armed, carried a kind of spear, very broad at the end, and stuck full of sharks teeth, for about three feet of its length: these are as sharp as a lancet at the sides. This island received the name of Byron's island; it lies in lat. 1 deg. 18 min. S. long. 173 deg. 46 min. E.

The Commodore left this island on the 18th day of July 1765, and sailing nearly due north, crossed the equinoctial line two degrees beyond the extremity of western longitude from London, or in 178 deg. east. The favourable report which had been made of Tinian, one of the Landrone islands, by the writer of Lord Anson's voyage, induced him to proceed to so friendly an asylum for diseased and exhausted seamen. The ships arrived there on the 30th, and cast anchor on the spot where Lord Anson formerly lay in the *Centurion*. Not a single man on board either of the ships was free from the scurvy, and many were in the last stage of it; but not one man had died since their setting out from England: on this island two men died of fevers. The sun was then almost vertical, and the rainy season was set in.

The thermometer generally stood at 86 deg. which is but 9 deg. less than the heat of the body at the heart. This island produces plenty of cotton and indigo, and would be of great value if situated in the West Indies. The Commodore continued here from the 30th of July to the 30th of September, in which time the sick were pretty well recovered: they suffered much inconveniency from the island being wholly over-run with underwood, or a stubborn kind of reed or brush. The fish that were caught here were poisonous.

The Commodore afterwards touched at a small island, called, by Dampier, Pulo Timoan, and proceeded from thence to Batavia, where the two ships arrived on the 28th day of November, by their account; having lost a day by steering westward a year, as it was the 29th by the Dutch account. The Commodore returned to England by the Cape of Good Hope, arrived in the Downs on the 9th day of May 1766, having been somewhat more than twenty-two months upon the voyage. No navigator ever before encompassed the world in so short a time.

CAPTAIN WALLIS'S VOYAGE.

Soon after Commodore Byron's return, Captain Wallis was appointed to the command of the *Dolphin*, in order to make another circuit of the globe, and particularly with a view to make discoveries in the South Sea. The *Swallow* sloop, mounting 14 guns, was appointed to accompany him; and the command of her given to Captain Carteret.

They sailed from Plymouth on the 22d day of August 1766, accompanied by the *Prince Frederick* storeship, and arrived at the eastern coast of the Straits of Magellan, about the middle of December.

Though it was then the season most favourable for passing these straits, near four months elapsed before they entered the Southern Ocean, viz. from the 17th day of December 1766, to the 11th day of April 1767, when the two ships parted company, and met no more.

Captain Wallis directed his course more westerly than any former navigator within the tropics had done. He fell in with an island on the 7th day of June, which he called *Whitsun Island*, it having been discovered on *Whitsun eve*. It is about four miles long, and three wide, and lat. 19 deg. 26 min. S. long. 137 deg. 56. min. W.

Another island at the distance of about four leagues was visited, and named *Queen Charlotte's island*, in honour of the present Majesty. To another small island, situated in lat. 19 deg. 20 min. S. long. 138 deg. 130 min. W. Captain Wallis gave the name of *Egmont Island*, in honour of the first Lord of the Admiralty. The next day another island appeared in sight, which was named *Gloucester Island*; and the day following another, which was named *Cumberland*. Each day seemed to discover some new spot of earth, rising out of this immense ocean; as they successively appeared, they were named *Prince William Henry's Island*, *Osnaburgh Island*, and lastly, *King George the Third's Island*. The last of these indeed greatly exceeds the others in extent, fruitfulness, and population.

Its climate, soil, and produce, are so excellent, that it has since been styled the *Queen of Tropical Islands*. The name it bears among the natives is *Otaheite*, and by this name it is generally known.

Captain Wallis arrived here on the 18th day of June 1767, and left it on the 27th day of July, during which time the health of the ship's company was perfectly restored. He then directed his course to the island of *Tinian*; and in his way thither fell in with an island which he named after *Sir Charles Saunders*, in 17 deg. 28 min. S. lat. 151 deg. 4 min. W. long. *Lord Howe's Island*, *Scilly Islands*, *Boscawen's Island*, and *Keppel's* followed in succession. The last of these is situated in 15 deg. 55 min. S. lat. 155 deg. 3 min. W. long. Wallis's island next got its name. It lies about 2 deg. and a half

half nearer to the equator than the former. Having, on the 28th of August, crossed the line, in long. 172 deg. 36 min. E. the Dolphin once more arrived at Tinian, on the 18th day of September, and continued there until the 16th day of October. Having taken in what refreshments were wanted, and the ship's company being in good health, the Captain proceeded on his voyage, and on the 30th day of November anchored in Batavia road. Here he remained a week, then proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and without falling in with any remarkable incident, arrived in the Downs on the 20th day of May 1768, being 637 days from his weighing anchor in Plymouth Sound. As the object of the voyage was discovery, Captain Wallis, whilst he was navigating those parts of the South Sea, which are imperfectly known, constantly laid to every night, and made sail only in the day, that nothing might escape him.

CAPTAIN CARTERET'S VOYAGE.

Captain Carteret, after parting company with Captain Wallis, on the 11th day of April 1767, was destined to proceed upon the vast expanse of the great Southern Ocean, alone, and unassisted, in a bad failing and ill provided ship. He steered his course to the northward, and proceeded to the Island of Juan Fernandes, where he arrived on the 10th day of May. He found there a fort, erected by the Spaniards, on which the colours of their nation were flying: and a considerable number of men were seen on the beach. The wind proved unfavourable for the Swallow coming near enough the shore to take in the necessary refreshments. Captain Carteret, therefore, judged it most proper not to hoist his proper colours, as the Spaniards are ever jealous of European visitants in those parts, even in times of profound peace: and having nothing to detain him there, set sail from the island.

He next proceeded to the island of Masafuera, which he reached on the 12th day of May. After being long tossed about by tempests, while lying off its coast, he at length procured the necessaries wanted, and set sail on the 24th. No discovery of land was made until the 2d day of July; during which interval, the weather was dark, hazy, and cold, with frequent thunder and lightning. The sun was above the horizon about ten hours in the twenty-four; but many days frequently passed in succession, without his being seen; and the weather was so thick, that whilst he was below the horizon, the darkness was dreadful. Masafuera lies in lat. 25 deg. 2 min. S. long. 133 deg. 21 W. It was first seen by a young gentleman of the name of Pitcairn, on which account the Captain gave it his name: It was only five miles in circumference, and seemed uninhabited. It lies about a thousand leagues to the westward of the continent of America.

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On the 12th day of July, Captain Carteret fell in with an island in lat. 22 deg. long. 141 deg. 34 min. W. and called it Osnaburg Island. Two new discovered islands accordingly bear that name; for one has been already mentioned, which was so called by Captain Wallis.

A cluster of islands were discovered on the 12th day of August, which proved a most seasonable relief for the crew; a considerable number of whom were rendered useless by the scurvy, and those who had escaped disease were worn out with labour. Captain Carteret counted seven islands, and he supposes that there are many more. These islands were well peopled, and abounded with good water and other refreshments; but the arrogant superiority, which the seamen assumed over the natives, drew on them their resentment. An affray ensued, in which the master and three seamen were killed, whilst great slaughter was made among the Indians. These people are black, with woolly heads, like the negroes in Africa, and quite naked. They discharge their arrows in platoons, as well as the best disciplined troops in Europe. The southernmost parts of these islands lie in lat. 11 deg. 10 min. S. long. 164 deg. 43 min. E. They received the general name of Queen Charlotte's Islands.

Captain Carteret passed by a number of small islands, distinguished by no peculiar properties, and arrived on the coast of Nova Britannica, on the 27th day of August 1767.

The Swallow anchored in a large bay or gulph, which Dampier had before visited, and named St George's bay. It lies in 5 deg. south lat. and 152 deg. 19 min. E. long. about 2500 leagues due west of the continent of America. Captain Carteret found, that the land called by Dampier, Nova Britannica, is divided by a strait which runs from the head of St George's Bay; so that it consists of two islands. The strait was now called St George's Channel; the northern island, he called New Ireland; the southern one, New Britain. A wild nutmeg tree was found in New Ireland. He sailed from these coasts on the 13th day of September; and two days after came in sight of an assemblage of islands, lying very near each other, which he supposed might amount to twenty or thirty in number. Some of these are of considerable extent; one, in particular, would alone make a large kingdom. These were named the Admiralty Islands; but the bad condition of his ship, and his not being provided with such articles as are necessary for an Indian trade, prevented him from examining them. The middle of the largest of these islands, he supposes to be in lat. 2 deg. 8 min. S. long. 146 deg. 44 min. E.

Captain Carteret passed the line, in longitude 148 deg. E. after having discovered many small low islands, to which he gave names. In 50 min. north of the line, and 137 deg. 51 min. east longitude, he fell in with an island, the natives of which were friendly and sociable, expressed no signs of fear, seemed not unacquainted with Europeans, and received some pieces of iron hoop, each about four inches long, with an ecstasy little short of distraction. These people

are of an Indian copper colour, and were the first of that complexion which had been seen in those parts. They had fine long black hair; plucked out their beards by the roots, and wore a narrow piece of fine matting round their waist, which was their only covering. Captain Carteret called this spot Freewill Island.

From hence he proceeded to the coast of Mindanao, the most southern of the Philippine Islands, the neighbourhood of which had been visited by Dampier. Here the Dutch have a settlement: and it was supposed that they prevented the natives from furnishing the ship with such refreshments as were needed, after they had promised to send them.

After leaving this coast, Captain Carteret stretched away for the Island of Celebes, and arrived at Magassar, the principal settlement of the Dutch there. The whole ship's company were by this time so debilitated by disease, that without a speedy supply of fresh provisions and vegetables they must have perished.

The Dutch Governor, suspecting they had visited the Spice Islands, was greatly incensed at their so doing, and at first refused their demands. Mr Carteret's spirited conduct on this occasion, which was accompanied with menaces, at last obtained the necessary aid to the dying seamen.

The Governor's permission was obtained, that the ship might be laid up in a small bay, and the men landed. Captain Carteret continued here upwards of five months, in which time he received information of the Dolphin having been at Batavia. He sailed on the 22d day of May 1768; but finding his ship extremely leaky, was obliged to put into Batavia a second time to refit. There he continued between three and four months; but upon no very good terms with the governor, who, though the servant of a republic, takes upon himself more state, in some particulars, than any foreign prince in Europe.

He touched at the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of St Helena, and Ascension.

In the farther prosecution of his voyage, he was seen by a French ship, commanded by M. de Bougainville, who had likewise been round the Globe. Having touched at the Island of Ascension, he there found a bottle, which Captain Carteret had left, with a paper inclosed, in which was written, as is usual, the name of his ship, the day he left the island, and the voyage he had made. The French captain pushed hard to come up with the Swallow; and his ship being a better sailer, he accomplished it. Captain Carteret was on his guard against giving any information concerning his voyage: but on the other hand, the crew of a boat, in which M. de Bougainville had sent an officer, to receive some letters which were to be conveyed to France, imparted all they knew to the ship's company.

M. de Bougainville sailed from France in November 1766, in the *La Boudeuse* frigate, purposely to make discoveries in the South Sea. He was in the Straits of Magellan at the same time that the
Dolphin

Dolphin and Swallow were there, in the beginning of 1767; and arrived at Otaheite soon after Captain Wallis had quitted that island. He visited New Ireland, where he found an inscription which Captain Carteret had left on the shore where he touched, and returned home by the way of the East Indies.

The Swallow anchored at Spithead on the 20th day of March 1769. Captain Carteret had many impediments to struggle with, but being animated with the true spirit of discovery, his fortitude and perseverance overcame all difficulties; and this voyage, it must be allowed, did great honour to the conductor.

LIEUTENANT COOK'S VOYAGE.

In 1766, the Royal Society proffered a Memorial to his Majesty, representing the advantages which might be derived to science, if an accurate observation of the transit of Venus over the sun, which was to happen in June 1769, was taken in some part of the South Sea. In consequence of this, the Endeavour bark, of 350 tons, was ordered to be fitted out for that purpose, and the command of her was given to Lieutenant James Cook. This gentleman, and Mr Charles Green, were appointed by that learned body, to make observations on the transit. Mr Banks, a gentleman of large fortune, and zealously devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, in pursuit of which, he considered no hardships as severe, and beheld no dangers with dismay, accompanied by Dr Solander, a learned disciple of the great Linnæus, embarked on this expedition. Captain Wallis returning just as they were going to sail, the island of Otaheite, which he had discovered, was pointed out as the most eligible spot for making the observations.

Lieutenant Cook sailed in July 1768, touched at Madeira, and at Rio de Janeiro, on the coast of Brazil: and choosing rather to double Cape Horn, than to navigate the Straits of Magellan, on the 14th day of January, entered the Strait of La Maire. It was then the height of the Summer season, answering to the middle of our July. Mr Banks and Dr Solander were desirous of availing themselves of a fine day, which, in that climate, is very rare. Accordingly, they set out early in the morning, being twelve in company. They presently found great and unexpected impediments in their progress, by deep swamps and thick underwood; so that they were, at three o'clock in the afternoon, continuing slowly to ascend a mountain, when suddenly, the air, which had been till then serene and mild, became cold and piercing, and snow began to fall; Notwithstanding which they proceeded, in expectation of reaching the rocky part of the hill, which lay before them at some distance. This perseverance was rewarded, by their finding a great variety of plants entirely unknown to botanists. The day, however, was now

so far spent, that it was impossible to return to the ship that night; and the cold had by this time become so very intense, and such large quantities of snow had fallen, that the most dreary prospect presented itself. Whilst they were proceeding in search of the nearest valley, Dr Solander, who, having passed over the mountains that divide Sweden and Norway, was well acquainted with the effects of intense cold, represented to the company the necessity they were under of continuing in motion, however much they might feel themselves attacked by a lassitude and sluggishness; he assured them, that whoever should sit down would sleep, and whoever should sleep, would awake no more.

They had not proceeded far, until the effects apprehended began to be felt; and he who had thus cautioned others, was the first to declare himself unable to observe his own precept. Overcome at length by a stupor, he threw himself on the ground, although it was covered with snow. A black servant belonging to Mr Banks, named Richmond, next yielded to this fatal propensity. In this distress, five of the company were sent forward to make a fire at the first convenient place they could find, while the rest continued with the doctor, making use of every means to keep him awake. The poor negroe was so overcome with fatigue, that being told he must keep in motion, or be frozen to death, he replied, that he desired only to lie down and die. At length all the endeavours of the company became ineffectual; their whole strength was not sufficient to carry their two exhausted companions, so that they were at length suffered to sit down; and in a short time they fell into a sound sleep. In a few minutes after, news was brought that a fire was kindled, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile. Dr Solander was then waked with great difficulty, but such an effect had his short sleep produced, that his muscles were shrunk to such a degree that his shoes fell off his feet, and he had almost lost the use of his limbs; but every attempt to wake the servant proved ineffectual. Two men, who seemed to have suffered least by the cold were left to look after him; and in a short time two others were sent to their relief. One of the former rejoined the company, but the other was quite insensible. Their companions therefore made them a bed of boughs, and spread the same covering over them to a considerable height; and in that situation left them.

The company passed the remainder of the night, in a dreadful situation, round the fire. They supposed themselves at a great distance from the ship: their way lay through a trackless wood; and they were unprovided with refreshments, having no provisions but a vulture which they had shot in their journey. Nor did the dawn of day remove their apprehensions; for at the approach of light, nothing presented itself to their view, but a dreary expanse of snow. It was not till six o'clock in the morning, that they could discover the place of the sun, through the clouds. With foreboding apprehensions, they then went in search of poor Richmond and the other
man,

man, whom they found quite dead. A dog, which belonged to one of them, was found alive, and standing close by his master's corps, which he unwillingly left to follow the company. The hardy nature of this animal enabled him to brave the severity of the weather, and he is now alive in England.

About eight o'clock the snow began to melt, and the company determined upon setting forward. Their hunger, by this time, was become outrageous: having therefore skinned their vulture, they divided it into ten parts, and every man dressed his own share. This scanty meal being over, they quitted their fire-side about ten o'clock; and, to their great and unexpected joy, in about three hours reached the beach where the ship lay. Upon tracing their advances, on the former day, towards the hill, they found, that instead of ascending it in a direct line, they had almost gone round it.

On the 26th day of January 1769, Mr Cook took his departure from Cape Horn, and proceeded in a south-west direction, with pleasant weather. The farthest southern latitude which he made, was 60 deg. 53 min. long. 74 deg. 30 min.: and on the 13th day of February, he had reached 49 deg. 32 min. lat. and long. 90 deg. 37 min. having been scarce more weeks than Commodore Anson was months, in entering the South Sea. He then sailed directly to the island of Otaheite, and in his way thither, discovered several low islands, to which he gave names; such as Lagoon Island, Thrumb Cap, Bow Island, the Groups, Bird, and Chain Islands; and reached the place of his destination on the 10th day of April.

Otaheite is situated in lat. 17 deg. 46 min. long. 149 deg. 13 min. west from Greenwich. As you approach, its appearance is delightful, being level towards the sea, and covered with various kinds of fruit trees, amongst which are interpersed the houses of the natives. At the distance of about three miles from the shore, the country rises into lofty hills covered with wood; and from these, large streams of water are precipitated into the sea. The soil everywhere is a rich fat earth of a blackish colour. The stones on this island appear to have been burnt, which gives reason for supposing, that this and the neighbouring islands, are the shattered remains of a continent. Although it lies within the tropic of Capricorn, there is not a more healthy, or a more delightful spot in the world. Indeed, the manner in which the houses are constructed, proves the goodness of the climate; they are no other than sheds, in the form of an oblong square, open at both sides, with a roof raised on pillars, about four feet from the ground. A block of wood, hollowed into a curve, serves the natives for a pillow, and they cover themselves with their apparel.

Among the productions of the earth, the bread fruit-tree must be considered as the most valuable. The fruit which it yields, has all the properties of wheaten bread, and is eaten by the natives either raw or roasted. They have cocoa-nuts in great abundance, and the Chinese paper mulberry-tree, with the bark of which they cloath themselves.

These Islanders are a stout, well made, active, and comely people. All their passions are violent, but transitory. They are frank, hospitable, and courteous.

The most acceptable present which could be made them, was a large iron nail, their country producing no metals.

They are warlike people, and had collected no less than one hundred and fifty-nine great double canoes, from fifty to ninety feet long, with seventy small ones, drawn up without the ranks, like frigates to line of battle ships.

Distinctions in society prevail here. The lower class are called the Towtows, and never intermarry with a superior order.

The island seems to be governed by a king, to whom all ranks yield a ready obedience, although he retains no armed force to enable him to exact it.

Their religion appears to consist in wild and extravagant notions concerning a supreme being, a number of subordinate divinities, the origin of the world, and first formation of mankind; but they have no conception of future punishments. Their priests are a distinct order in the state, and have a peculiar and sacred language, in which their religious traditions are preserved. They are respected, although the doctrines they inculcate are not suited to work upon the fears of the people.

A satisfactory observation of the transit of Venus having been made, Lieutenant Cook sailed from Otaheite on the 15th day of August 1769. His next object was to visit New Zealand, an extensive country, which had been discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, a Dutchman, in 1642, but little is said of it by that navigator. It was generally supposed to be part of a southern continent, until Mr Cook traced the whole coast with indefatigable labour, and found the country to consist of two large islands, divided from each other by a strait about five leagues over. They are situated between the latitude of 34 deg. 22 min. S. and between the longitude of 166 degrees, and 180 degrees E. The passage is now called Cook's Strait. Here were found trees of above twenty different sorts, that were wholly unknown. New Zealand abounds with trees and plants, with which the naturalists in Europe are entirely unacquainted. The timber here is of a great growth, and so durable, that it is fit for any kind of building. A plant has been discovered peculiar to New Zealand, the fibres of which are used by the natives, for the same purposes to which we apply flax and hemp. With this they manufacture their garments, which consist of one entire piece very neatly wrought; they likewise make their strings, lines, and cordage of the same materials. These are much stronger than any thing we can make with hemp. Attempts have been made to raise this plant in England, but owing either to the climate or the soil, it has been found to degenerate.

There is reason to suppose, that the north-west part of the southern island contains iron ore, and perhaps several other metallic bodies.

The

The natives are a bold, fierce, and robust race of men; and it is now certainly known, that they eat human flesh. The natural irritability of these people has constantly produced misunderstandings between them and their European visitants, which have proved fatal to the latter.

Lieutenant Cook quitted the coast of New Zealand, on the 31st day of March 1770, with a design to explore the eastern coast of New Holland, an immense track of country then very little known. The south-east point, extending nearly to the 44th degree of latitude, was called by the Dutch discoverer, Van Diemen's land. It was about the 38th degree of latitude, that Lieutenant Cook fell in with the coast on the 19th day of April. The point of land which then presented itself, he called Cape Howe. He proceeded northward along the eastern side of the country, and in little more than four months, explored it quite to its most northern point; and thereby ascertained, what before was doubtful, whether New Holland and New Guinea were two separate islands, or different parts of the same. Mr Cook found the two countries to be divided by a narrow sea, about five leagues broad, which he called Endeavour Strait.

York Cape is the most northern promontory of the country, lying in 10 deg. 37 min. S. lat, 142 deg. E. long.

New Holland, the eastern side of which Lieutenant Cook called New South Wales, is of greater extent than any country in the known world, that does not bear the name of continent. The length of coast which the Endeavour traversed, reduced to a straight line, is no less than 27 deg. of lat. amounting to near two thousand miles, so that the square surface of the country must be much more than equal to all Europe. In this navigation he sailed no less than three hundred and sixty leagues, without once having a man out of the chains heaving the lead, even for a minute, which, perhaps, never happened to any other vessel.

They had hitherto escaped, during this long run, the dangers of a coast, every where abounding with rocks and shoals. On the 10th of June, however, they began to experience misfortunes: and gave to the point of land then in view, the name of Cape Tribulation.

The cape is in 16 deg. 6 min. S. lat. and 114 deg. 39 min W. longitude.

The ship struck against a rock of coral, and remained fixed, except the motion which she derived from the beating of the surge, during three tides. In this time the sheathing boards were seen to float from her bottom, the false keel followed, and hope had almost yielded to despair. But by the indefatigable exertions of the officers and crew, who successfully lightened the ship, she at last righted, and soon after, to their inexpressible joy, floated off the rock. With difficulty they kept her above water, until she reached the nearest land.

Upon examining her, it was found, that they owed the preservation of the vessel to a fragment of the rock sticking fast in her bot-

tom. The hole, which it in a great measure shut up, was large enough to have sunk her, with eight pumps constantly at work.

The *Endeavour* was refitted, and by the 28th of August 1770, pursued her voyage, steering due north.

This extensive country appears to be thinly inhabited; and the few people in it may be classed among the lowest and most ignorant of the human species. They go quite naked, not having genius sufficient to procure for themselves cloaths, are of the common stature, with very small limbs; their complexion a deep chocolate; with black hair, either lank or curled, but not of the woolly kind.

Lieutenant Cook quitted the coast of New Holland, and touched on the opposite shore of New Guinea; but the ferocity of the Indians whom he saw there, preventing all attempts to open an intercourse with them, he proceeded to the little island of Savu, and from thence to Batavia, where his ship underwent a repair. Here Mr Cook continued from the 8th day of October, to the 26th of December 1770, when he proceeded on his voyage. On the 15th day of March he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope. He afterwards touched at St Helena, and came to an anchor in the Downs on the 12th day of June 1771.

CAPTAIN COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE.

The *Endeavour* had not been long returned, when another voyage was resolved upon, to determine with certainty whether a southern continent did, or did not exist. The conducting of the expedition, as formerly, was committed to Captain James Cook. Two vessels were fitted out as king's ships for that purpose; the largest, named the *Resolution*, of 462 tons, the other, the *Adventure*, of 336 tons. Captain Cook was to have the command of the former, and Captain Furneaux, who had already sailed round the world, as first lieutenant, was promoted to the rank of captain, and appointed to the command of the latter: Dr John Reinhold Forster, and his son Mr George Forster, were appointed to embark in this expedition, and to collect, describe, and draw the objects of natural history which should fall in their way. Mr Wales was appointed by the Board of Longitude, astronomer on board the *Resolution*, and Mr William Bayley on board the *Adventure*. Mr William Hodges, a very skilful landscape painter, also embarked. His department was to take drawings of persons and prospects, that were curious and important.

On the 13th of June 1772, the two sloops sailed on their voyage. They anchored in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 30th of October following.

They sailed again, on the 22d of November, directing their course due south, and in lat. 50 deg. S. long. 14 deg. E. saw the first ice. In lat. 54 deg. 50 min. their route was stopped by an immense field of low ice. They passed a cubical mass of ice of about

two thousand feet long, four hundred feet broad, and at least double the height of their top-gallant mast head. During their whole summer continuance in the frigid zone, they had no thaw. From a quantity of ice taken on board, they were plentifully supplied with fresh water perfectly sweet and well tasted.

Pursuing a south-east course, on the 16th of January 1773, they crossed the antarctic circle in long. 39 deg. 25 min. E. which, until that time, navigators looked upon as an impossibility.

On the 8th day of February, the Resolution lost sight of the Adventure. Captain Cook kept cruising three days backwards and forwards, firing guns, and burning false fires during each night, in hopes of bringing about a junction, but in vain. Capt. Furneaux, kept at a distance by fogs, and heavy gales of wind, was at the same time, using the same means to be heard or seen by the Resolution. He at last, with sincere regret, proceeded for Van Diemen's Land.

On the 17th of March, Captain Cook quitted the high southern latitudes, and made for New Zealand, to refresh his people, and to look for the Adventure. After having sailed 3660 leagues, without once seeing land, although he had searched in vain for that laid down by Bouvette and others, he entered Dusky Bay. Here they were all strangers, the captain having only touched at, and named this place, in his former voyage. During so long continuance at sea, the health of the crew was happily preserved, by supplying them with sweet wort, as occasion required.

They found at Dusky Bay, a few peaceable well disposed people, resembling, in manners and figure, the inhabitants of Otaheite.

After leaving this place, he proceeded to Queen Charlotte's Sound, arrived there on the 18th of May, where he discovered the Adventure, from the signals she made; an event which every one felt with joy and satisfaction. The two vessels sailed once more together on the 7th of June. They explored the South Sea from 40 to 50 deg. of south lat. and from 180 deg. to 130 west long. Then proceeding northward, without falling in with any land, they passed by a groupe of low islands which Captain Cook had discovered on his former voyage, and touched at Ulietea, an island lying to the westward of Otaheite. It is one of a cluster, which he had likewise visited before, and which, on account of their vicinity to each other, he had named Society Islands. He next proceeded to Otaheite, and met there a kind reception from his former friends, the inhabitants of that happy island. He then went in search of some islands laid down by Tasmen, the principal of which he called Middleburg, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. Captain Cook found this cluster of islands to amount to more than twenty. By adding to these a number of sand-banks and breakers in their vicinity, the whole will form a groupe, occupying about 3 deg. of lat. and 2 of long. To these, our navigator gave the general name of Friendly Islands, from the firm alliance and friendship which seemed to subsist among the inhabitants, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers. Amsterdam,

dam, the largest of these islands, lies in lat. 21 deg. 11 min. S. long. 175 deg. W. and about thirteen from north to south.

These islands are well peopled by a race of Indians, who cultivate the earth with great industry. Amsterdam is intersected by pleasant roads, with fruit trees on each side, which form a shade from the scorching heat of the sun. Nature assisted by a little art, conspire to make them most enchanting. Here is the pepper-tree, or ava, of which they make an intoxicating liquor.

The cloth here is made of the same materials as at Otaheite, not quite so fine, but they glaze it, which makes their cloathing more durable. Their language resembles that of Society Islands and Otaheite. The women are in general modest, cheerful and pleasing. They are very musical, and entertain strangers by singing, and snapping their fingers to the tune.

When the season approached which was favourable to his southern researches, Captain Cook quitted the tropical regions, and stretched towards New Zealand. Before reaching the harbour called Queen Charlotte's Sound, he had the mortification to be driven off from the land, by a furious storm, which continued till the 30th of October, when he lost sight of the Adventure, and to his great regret, saw her no more during the voyage. Left once more a single ship, it required all the fortitude of mind, joined to the humane, but mainly authority which Captain Cook possessed, to inspire his crew with a spirit, equal to the dangers they had to encounter.

On the 6th day of December, 1773, the Resolution was in 51 deg. 33 min. S. lat. 180 deg. long. consequently just at the point of the antipodes of London. They were the first Europeans, and probably the first human beings, who had reached that spot.

It was not until Captain Cook had reached the 62d deg. 10 min. of lat. S. that ice was seen; which is 11 deg. and a half more to the southward, than the first ice seen the preceding year, in the Atlantic Ocean. From the great swell which came from the south-west, when a strong gale blew from the north-west, Captain Cook concludes that there can be no land to the southward, under the meridian of New Zealand. In 66 deg. S. 159 deg. W. their further course to the southward was obstructed by loose pieces of ice, among which they were in a manner imbayed. In order to get free of these, they were obliged to tack to the northward; several of the large pieces, however, knocked against their vessel. The weather remained foggy, and they were often in great danger from ice islands which lay in their way. They were very near falling on board one of these, and such a disaster must at once have sent them to the bottom. The Resolution passed within her own length to windward of this huge mass. She passed the antarctic circle a second time, in long. 147 deg. 46 min. W. Soon after, vast islands of ice were seen, some of which were between two and three hundred feet high, and between two and three miles in circuit, with perpendicular cliffs or sides astonishing to behold. The only birds they now saw, were grey albatrosses, and antarctic peterels. From these birds keeping among the

among the ice, Captain Cook supposes, that in this direction, there is land to the southward. On the 22d of December, they had penetrated to 67 deg. 31 min. being the highest southern lat. they had reached, long. 141 deg. 54 min. W. During their stay in the frigid zone, they had scarce any night: the sun's stay below the horizon was very short, and a strong twilight continued all the time.

On the 15th of January 1774, when it blew very hard, a mountainous wave struck the ship upon the beam, and so deluged her with water, both above and below the deck, that they were sometime in suspense, whether they were not entirely overwhelmed. The situation of these adventurous navigators became now extremely disagreeable; their fresh provisions were expended, and dreary prospects were around them. But notwithstanding these hardships, Captain Cook's resolves were unshaken. On the 26th of January, he for the third time crossed the antarctic circle, being then in 109 deg. 31 min. W. long. Having at that time the strongest sunshine they had ever felt in the frigid zone, they had hopes of penetrating as far towards the south pole, as other navigators had done towards the north pole; but next day a solid field of ice of immense extent disappointed their expectations. It stretched both to the east and west, and obstructed all farther progress towards the south pole. They were then in the lat. of 71 deg. 10 min. S. consequently within less than 19 deg. of the pole; their long. was 106 deg. 54 min. W. On the 17th day of January, in the preceding year, Captain Cook was within 22 deg. 45 min. lat. of the south pole, in long. 39 deg. 35 min. E. and was now more than 3 deg. nearer it, but on the opposite side of the globe. Some penguins were heard even here, but none were seen.

Every attempt to penetrate farther toward the south pole being vain, the result of all his observations would seem to be, either that the ice extends quite to the pole, or else that it joins some land, to which it has been fixed from the earliest times.

On his return from these regions, Captain Cook sailed due north, until he arrived at the 36 deg. of S. lat. when turning his course westward, he fell in with Easter Island, in lat. 27 deg. 4 min. S. long. 109 deg. 46 min. W. having been out of sight of land, one hundred and four days. This spot is said to have been first visited by Captain Davis, an Englishman, who called it Davis' land. Roggeven, a Dutchman, touched here in 1722, and gave it the name of Easter Island. It is about four leagues in length, from north-east to south-west, and its greatest width is about two leagues.

The country is barren and rocky; the natives, who are not numerous, draw a wretched subsistence from the earth, and from the fish which they catch on the coast. They found along the coast of this island, a number of colossal statues, few of which remained entire. Their workmanship, though rude, was not bad; the ears were long, according to the distortion fashionable in the country; and the bodies had hardly any thing of a human figure about them. Each statue, had on its head, a large cylindric stone of a red colour, wrought

wrought perfectly round. They are certainly very strong proofs of the ingenuity of the islanders, in the age when these figures were made; and indicate that the ancestors of the present race had seen better days than their descendants now enjoy.

The Resolution next proceeded to the Marquesas of Mandana, which were first discovered in 1597 by a Spaniard. These are five islands, which occupy one deg. of lat. and near half a deg. of long. The most northern of the cluster was not seen by Mandana, but was first discovered on this voyage in April 1774. Captain Cook gave it the name of Hood island: it lies in lat. 90 deg. 26 min. S. long 139 deg. 13 min. W. The other four islands are named La Magdalena, St Pedro, La Dominica, and Santa Christina. The whole population of the groupe was calculated at fifty thousand persons.

After leaving these islands, Captain Cook returned to Otaheite, and likewise touched at the Society Islands. He then sailed in search of land, which had been seen by that great navigator Quiros, in 1606, and to which he gave the name of Tierra del Esperito Santo. From the time when it was first seen, until Captain Cook's voyage in the Endeavour, this island had been supposed to be part of the southern continent, called likewise *Terra Australis incognita*.

Our navigator, by sailing round New Zealand, and along the eastern coast of New Holland, was fully satisfied that this land was quite detached from either of those countries. He resolved, however, to explore it more accurately. M. de Bougainville had visited the northern parts in 1768, which he found to consist of many islands. These he called the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, besides ascertaining the extent and situation of these islands, discovered several in the groupe, which were before unknown. He then gave them the general name of the New Hebrides. They are situated between the latitudes of 14 deg. 29 min. and 20 deg. 4 min. south, and between 166 deg. 41 min. and 170 deg. 21 min. east longitude. They extend one hundred and twenty five leagues, in the direction of north north-west and south south-east. The New Hebrides consist of the following islands, some of which have received names from the different European navigators who have visited them, and others retain the names which they bear among the natives, viz. Tierra del Esperito Santo, Mallicollo, St Bartholomew, Isle of Lepers, Aurora, Whitsuntide, Ambrym, Immer, Apee, Three Hills, Sandwich, Montagu, Hinchinbrook, Shepherd, Eorramanga, Ironan, Annotom, and Tanna. On the latter island, a volcano was seen, about four miles to the west of the ship, burning with great fury.

The inhabitants of Mallicollo, an island lying nearly in the centre of the groupe, are a very dark coloured, and rather diminutive race, with long heads, flat faces and monkey countenances. By tying a belt very tight round their waists, their bodies become not unlike an overgrown pismire. They shewed little curiosity, and held the iron edge-tools, &c. in no estimation. Among them, pieces of cloth and marbled paper were most prized. They differ from all other Indians

ans by dealing fairly, and seemed to have no inclination to purloin.

Having cleared the New Hebrides on the 1st day of September, Captain Cook proceeded to the south westward; and on the 4th, fell in with a very large island, extending from 19 deg. 37 min. to 22 deg. 30 min. south, and from 163 deg. 37 min. to 167 deg. 14 min. east long. It is nearly eighty-seven leagues long, in the direction of north west and south east; in breadth it does not exceed ten leagues: it is about 10 deg. distant from New Holland. Captain Cook could not procure the name of this island from the natives; he therefore named it New Caledonia. It is just within the tropic of Capricorn.

Two small islands were seen at a few leagues distance, one of which was named the island of Pines, the other Botany island. Proceeding thence for New Zealand, an island was seen about five leagues in circuit. It was uninhabited, and was supposed never to have had a human footstep upon it before. It lies in lat. 29 deg. 2 min. south, long. 168 deg. 16 min. east. Many trees and plants were found here, common to New Zealand, and in particular the flax plant. It received the name of Norfolk Island, and was discovered on the 10th of Oct. 1774.

On the 17th of the same month, the Resolution once more entered Queen Charlotte's Sound, in New Zealand. Captain Cook now resolved to visit the high southern latitudes, which remained unexplored, and which lay to the south westward of Cape Horn, as far as the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope. With this intention, he sailed from New Zealand on the 10th of November, and proceeded across the South Sea to the eastward, between the 23d and 25th deg. of latitude, without discovering any land, until he arrived at Cape Desada, on the south western extremity of Cape Horn, on the 17th of December following. Having spent eighteen days in those parts, during which time he accurately explored Staten Island, he proceeded along the Atlantic Ocean in the same parallel of latitude. On the 14th of January, he fell in with a barren and desolate country, in lat. 53 deg. 56 min. south, long. 39 deg. 24 min. west. This land, supposed at first to be part of a great continent, proved at last, to be an island seventy leagues in circuit. It seemed to abound with bays and harbours, rendered inaccessible during the greatest part of the year by immense quantities of ice. This large island received the name of Southern Georgia. Captain Cook landed in a bay on its northern side, which he called Possession Bay, from having there taken possession of the country, for the king of Great Britain.

It is probable that this is the same land which was seen by M. de Guyot in June 1756; but the right of possessing such a country, is not likely to be contested. The climate of Tierra del Fuego is mild when compared to that of Georgia.

The different degrees of cold, in the same parallels of lat. in the South Sea, and in the Atlantic Ocean, is worthy of remark. When quitting

quitting New Zealand, before the ship arrived in the lat. of 50 deg., the mercury in the thermometer fell gradually from 60 deg. to 53 deg., and after she arrived in the lat. of 55 deg. it was generally between 47 deg. and 45 deg. once or twice it fell to 43 deg. In George's island the mercury was at 35 deg. and a quarter.

Captain Cook proceeded in a south east direction to the 60th deg. of lat. and he did not intend going farther, without some prospect of soon meeting with land. After tacking to the northward, another frozen country rose to his view; to which he gave the name of Sandwich Land. This may possibly be the northern point of a continent.

On the 15th of February, 1774, after clearing the land, the ship bore away to the northward; and by their account on the 22d of March, came to an anchor in Table bay, in the Cape of Good Hope. They found however that it was only the 21st—as they had advanced a whole day by sailing round the world to the eastward. Captain Cook arrived off Plymouth on the 29th of July, 1775, having been absent from England, three years and eighteen days.

The indefatigable endeavours of Captain Cook to preserve the health of his crew were happily crowned with success, having with a company of one hundred and eighteen men, performed this long voyage with the loss of only four; and but one of these died of disease.

Nothing remarkable happened to the Adventure, Captain Furneaux, from the time of his final parting with the Resolution, to his arrival at Spithead on the 14th of July 1774, except that, in December 1773, he had the misfortune to lose two midshipmen and eight sailors, who going up a creek in the cutter, were cut off by the New Zealanders.

THE HON. CAPTAIN PHIPPS, AFTERWARDS LORD MULGRAVE'S VOYAGE TOWARDS THE NORTH POLE.

In consequence of an application to Lord Sandwich from the Royal Society, in February 1773, he laid before his Majesty their proposal for a trial being made, how far navigation was practicable towards the North Pole. His Majesty was pleased to direct, that a voyage for that purpose be immediately undertaken, with every encouragement that could give spirit to the enterprize, or contribute to its success. The Race-horse and Carcass Bombs, being strong well built vessels, were fixed upon for this service. The first mounted eight six-pounders and fourteen swivels, and was three hundred and fifty tons burthen: the command of her was given to the honourable Constantine Phipps, as Commodore. The latter mounted four six-pounders and fourteen swivels, was three hundred tons burthen: and the command of her was conferred upon Captain Skeffington Lutwyche. These bomb-ketches were properly fitted out,
and

and abundantly provided with every thing necessary to expedite this hazardous undertaking.

The idea of discovering a north-east passage to China, operated strongly upon the minds, and employed the skill of various navigators, in the sixteenth century. Captain Phipps' voyage seems however to have decided this important point, and to have convinced the world, that a passage to the East Indies is not to be found by sailing northward.

They took their departure from the Nore on the 4th of June 1773, and passing the islands of Shetland, the first land they made was Spitsbergen, in lat. 77 deg. 59 min. long. 9 deg. 13 min. east, the coast of which appeared neither habitable nor accessible. From thence, they proceeded to Møffen island, in lat. 80 deg. long. 12 deg. 20 min. east. This island is nearly round, about two miles in diameter, with a lagoon in the middle, the water of which was frozen over except at its edge. Although its soil is mostly sand and loose stones, with scarcely a green weed to be seen upon it, it is remarkable for the number of birds that resort to it in summer, to lay their eggs, and to breed their young. On the 30th of July, while sailing among innumerable islands of ice, they discovered land, and found it to be Seven Islands, in 81 deg. 21 min. which nearly bounded their progress. The weather was very fine, and generally clear. The animals seen here, were rein-deer, foxes, bears, and a creature somewhat larger than a weazel, with short ears and a long tail.

On the 1st day of August, the Commodore, desirous of surveying the westernmost of the seven islands, in hopes that he might be able to judge from the prospect on the hills, of the possibility of proceeding further on the discovery, ordered their ice anchors to be carried out, and made both ships fast to the main body of ice. This little party reached the shore with much difficulty, sometimes sailing, and at other times drawing their boats over the ice. Disappointed of the expected view, from the haziness of the weather, they, with all possible haste, returned to the ships, where to their great surprize and distress, they found both vessels fast wedged in the ice. The passage by which the ships had come in, was closed up; and a strong current set in to the eastward, by which they were carried still farther from their course. The labour of both crews to cut away the ice proved ineffectual. Their utmost efforts for a whole day, could not move the ships above three hundred yards to the eastward through the ice, while the current had, at the same time, driven them far to the north-east. In this situation they continued during five days, so that the safety of the crews was all that seemed possible to be effected. Aware however, of the dangers to which they must necessarily be exposed, on a voyage of experiment and teeming with hazards, they had the boats of each ship calculated in number and size, to be fit, in any emergency, to transport the whole crew. Driven to this extremity, on the 6th of August, the boats were hoisted out, and every method was taken to render them secure and

and comfortable. Next day, while the seamen were employed in dragging the boats over the ice, the wind set in from the eastward, and the ships were moved above a mile to the westward; but still they were in great danger, and far short of the spot where they had been embayed. On the 9th, another unexpected change happily relieved them. A current, which had run for several days with great rapidity in an eastward direction, suddenly changed its course, and with equal force proceeded to the westward, whereby both the ice and the ships were born into the open sea. Commodore Phipps, finding it utterly impracticable to penetrate any farther towards the north pole, made for the harbour of Smeerenburg, which lies on the north-west side of Spitzbergen. From thence he steered homeward; and on the 24th of September, arrived safe at Orfordness, after an absence from England of one hundred and fourteen days.

The most northern point of lat. which these navigators reached, was, 81 deg. 36 min. and between the latitudes of 79 deg. 50 min. and 81 deg. they traversed 17 deg. and a half of long. being from 2 deg. east to 19 deg. 30 min. east, throughout which course a wall of ice presented itself to the northward.

No sooner had they passed the arctic circle, than they entered the regions of perpetual day, and from that time to the 19th day of August, when an appearance of dusk was observed at Smeerenburg, the sun was always, partially at least, above the horizon.

On the 24th day of August, Jupiter first became visible. The temperature of the air, in lat. 67 deg. 35 min. by Farenheit's thermometer, was 48 deg. and a half, on the 20th of June. A very wonderful difference in the degree of cold, is experienced in the same latitudes, in the northern and southern hemispheres! It may however be observed, that the summer proved remarkably favourable.

CAPTAIN COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE.

A voyage to the Pacific Ocean was undertaken by the command of his Majesty, for making discoveries in the northern hemisphere; and for determining the position and extent of the west side of North America; its distance from Asia; and the practicability of a northern passage to Europe. It was performed under the direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his Majesty's ships the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780.

On the 12th of July, 1776, Captain Cook sailed from Plymouth Sound, in the *Resolution*, leaving the *Discovery* behind, her Captain being detained at London longer than had been expected. They passed Cape Finisterre on the 24th, and on the 1st of August, anchored in the road of Santa Cruz, at the island of Teneriffe, where they were

were plentifully supplied with wine, water, and vegetables. They also purchased large quantities of corn and hay for the subsistence of their live stock, which consisted of a numerous flock of such animals as were judged proper not only for their own use, but for leaving at the various islands, at which they might touch, in the South Seas.

They left Teneriffe, August 4th, and anchored at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, October 18th. Here Captain Cook, ever attentive to the health of his people, laid in a fresh supply of meat and vegetables.

On the 10th of Nov. the *Discovery* anchored in the bay. She left England Aug. 1st, and nothing remarkable happened on her voyage to the Cape, except the loss of one marine, who fell over-board.

Both ships left the Cape on the 30th of Nov. Captain Cook had there greatly increased his stock of live animals, intended for presents. They steered a south easterly course, for the island which had been discovered by M. Marion du Fresne, in 1772.

On the 12th of Dec. at noon, they saw land to the south east, which proved to be two islands. The largest, about 15 leagues in circuit, is in lat. 46 deg. 40 S. and lon. 38 deg. 8 E. The shores of both were bold and rocky; the land of a considerable height; utterly barren and in most places covered with snow. No shelter for ships was to be found on their coasts. Captain Cook called them Prince Edward's Isles.

Passing to the southward of these, they still kept a south easterly course, in hopes of getting into the latitude of the land which had been discovered by M. Kerguelin in 1772, and visited again by him in 1773. About six in the morning of the 24th, they discovered land, consisting of one pretty large, and several smaller islands; extending from 48 deg. 30. to about 50 deg. of south lat.: and from about 68 deg. 15. to 70 deg. 30. of east long.

The coasts of this land are in general bold, and broken, and of course favourable for sheltering ships. Captain Cook anchored here, and he has described two very convenient harbours, and given plans of them. Plenty of good fresh water was found, but little else that could add to their comfort. There were great numbers of penguins, albatrosses, shags, gulls, and petterels, and a small sized duck which was well flavoured. Seals were the only quadruped found there; and the whole catalogue of plants did not exceed fifteen or eighteen. Of these, three only were eatable. The very bad weather experienced while on this coast, proved fatal to many of Captain Cook's live stock, intended for the behoof of other islands.

Upon leaving this, they steered east by north for Van Diemen's land, which they discovered Jan. 24th, 1777, and anchored in Adventure Bay (so named by Captain Furneaux, in the former voyage) on the 26th. Different parties were sent on shore next morning, for wood and water. These articles, with good grafs for the cattle, were found in great plenty.

Our voyagers saw none of the inhabitants the first day they went on shore; but on the second they approached, when Captain Cook's people were cutting wood. They appeared without fear, and with weapons, except one boy, who held in his hand a short stick pointed at the end, which he threw at a mark, but so wide of it, that his want of dexterity was very obvious. Omai, to shew how superior our weapons were to theirs, fired his musket at the mark, upon which they all fled, in terror, to the woods.

The 9th, being quite calm, and no possibility of sailing, Captain Cook sent the usual parties on shore, and accompanied them himself. The natives, desirous of renewing their intercourse with the English, came round them, to the number of twenty. Their language was quite unintelligible, even to Captain Cook, he found it to be very different from that spoken by the more northern inhabitants of this country, whom he had met with in his first voyage. Indeed, these differed in many other respects, from those. Nor did they appear to be such miserable wretches, as the natives whom Dampier mentions to have seen on its western coast.

They were of the common stature, but rather slender. Their skin was black, their hair black and woolly, but they had neither thick lips nor flat noses. Upon the whole, their features were tolerably good. These people were quite naked, both men and women.

The land is, in general, of a good height, diversified with hills and vallies, and every where of a greenish hue: and, from what they found at Adventure Bay, it is not ill supplied with water.

The latitude of Adventure Bay is 43 deg. 21. 20 S. its long. 147 deg. 29 E.

On the 30th of January, they weighed and sailed, pursuing their course to the eastward. On the 10th of Feb. they discovered the land of New Zealand: and on the 12th, anchored in Queen Charlotte's Sound.

On the 14th, the natives flocked round from all quarters, upon their seeing Captain Cook's people erecting tents for the astronomers and others, whose business required them to be on shore. Their shewing no signs of fear was rather wonderful, when we consider, that these very natives had cruelly put to death Captain Furneaux's people, as mentioned in the former voyage. They reared their temporary abodes with astonishing facility. Captain Cook mentions his having seen above twenty made habitable, where, but an hour before, there were only shrubs and plants to be seen. While the men were raising these huts, the women were looking after the canoes, securing provisions, or gathering dry sticks, to have a fire ready for dressing them: and Captain Cook kept the children employed, picking up beads.

Among their occasional visitors, was a chief named Kahoora; who, they had heard, was at the head of the party that cut off Captain Furneaux's people; and it was his boast, that he himself had killed Mr. Roe, the officer who commanded. His countrymen gave him

him a bad character, and advised Captain Cook to put him to death; but if their advice had been followed, he might have extirpated the whole race; as the people of each hamlet or village, by turns, applied to have the other destroyed.

On the 16th, a large party in five boats went on shore. Among these, were Captains Cook and Clerke, several of the officers, Omai, and two of the natives. They proceeded about three leagues up the Sound, and landed on the east side, where they cut as much grass as loaded two launches.

As they returned, Captain Cook thought proper to land at Grassy Cove with all his party. This was the memorable scene of the massacre of Captain Furneaux's people. Captain Cook met here with his old friend Pedro, mentioned in his last voyage. He, and another of the natives, were armed with a Patoo and Spear, to receive them on the beach. This seemed to be the effect of fear, rather than of courtesy. A few presents, however, soon dispelled their dread, and brought several more of the family to the beach; but great numbers thought fit to remain out of sight.

While upon the spot, the sad remembrance of their countrymen, and curiosity to know every circumstance which led to their unhappy fate, prompted an immediate enquiry.

Omai was the interpreter. Pedro, and the other natives answered every question put to them without reserve; and like men, under no dread of punishment, for a crime of which they were not guilty. The information they gave, was, That the Englishmen while at dinner, were surrounded by the natives, one of whom stole, or snatched a bit of bread and some fish from them. This being resented, a quarrel ensued; and two New Zealanders were killed, by the only two muskets that were fired. The natives instantly rushed in upon them with dreadful fury, and soon overpowered them by numbers, so that this unsuspecting party was entirely cut off. It was agreed by Pedro, and all present, that no premeditated murder was intended, and that no mischief would have ensued, but for the too hasty resentment of a theft, trifling of itself, and to which they are naturally prone. These natives, by pointing to where the sun was at the time of the affray, clearly shewed that it was in the afternoon. On the 23d, Captain Cook with his party returned to their ships.

Kahoora, although threatened with death by Omai, if he should return to the ship, came with all his family, for the third time, without any signs of fear. The Captain admitted him to his presence; and Omai, introducing him, said, "There is Kahoora, kill him!"

Omai's arguments, and his appeal to the laws in England, of blood for blood, had no weight with the commander, who only desired that the chief might be questioned, why he had killed Furneaux's people? Kahoora shewed by his dejection that he expected instant death. But upon his being assured of his safety, he recovered his spirits, and gave a turn to his account of the affray, which cast the first blame upon the strangers. One of his countrymen, he declared, had a stone hatchet, which he intended to barter; but it

was taken from him, and finding that he was to get nothing in return, he seized the bread as an equivalent. The remaining part of the melancholy story differed little from what has been already told.

From this place, Omai was permitted to carry off two young men, who inclined to follow his fortune. One was the son of a deceased chief, whose mother mourned over his departure: the other a dependent or servant who attended him. The former was very intelligent. He told them that a ship had put in there, utterly unknown to them, some years before the *Endeavour*; which they always distinguished by calling it *Tupia's ship*: and that a woman of the country had a child by the captain of this ship, now ten years of age. This New Zealander likewise informed them, that they had, in that country, snakes and lizards, so large, that they sometimes devoured men. Of these he drew a representation. Several other particulars he gave them concerning this country and its inhabitants.

On the 25th they weighed, and again set sail; and after clearing Cook's Straights, steered east by north, with a fine gale. Soon after losing sight of land, the two young adventurers, in the heaviness of severe sea sickness, wept bitterly, and repented the rash step they had taken: but time and habit restored their health and spirits.

They continued an easterly, and north east course, till the 27th of March, when they crossed the tropic of Capricorn, in long. 201 deg. 23 min. E.: and on the 29th they saw land, which was soon found to be inhabited. Some of these natives came off towards the ship, and after much encouragement ventured on board. They appeared to be the same race with those of Otaheite and Friendly Isles. The island is fully five leagues in circuit, of a moderate and pretty equal height; and its shores are guarded with a reef of coral rock. It appeared to our voyagers, to be capable of supplying all their wants; but they found no anchorage, or place fit for their landing. Its name is *Mangeca*, and its situation is in lat. 21 deg. 57 min. S. and long. 201 deg. 53 min. E.

On the 30th of March they left *Mangeca*, and next day at noon saw another island, bearing N. E. by N. Coming near it, this discovered another right a head. They made for the first, as it was the largest. Captain Cook finding that they were in want of fodder for the cattle, sent two boats armed, to look for anchorage, and a proper landing place, and stood after them as fast as possible.

Soon after this, several canoes were seen coming towards the ship. Three of these, conducted each by one man, came along side. They hesitated a little, whether they should venture on board the *Resolution*; but were at last prevailed upon. Several other canoes soon followed, and in one of them was sent a present from the chief of the island expressly for Captain Cook, Omai having announced his name when he went on shore. These visitors were afraid to come near the cows and horses; nor could they imagine of what nature they were. The sheep and goats, however, they pretended, did not surprise them so much, as they knew that they were birds. This strange ignorance

norance, and seeming stupidity, can be accounted for only by their never having seen any land animal, except hogs, dogs, and birds.

In the afternoon, the boats, commanded by Lieutenant Gore, returned to the ship: and his report having satisfied Captain Cook, that a plentiful supply of food for the cattle was to be had, he next day dispatched the same gentleman with three boats, to accomplish, if possible, so desirable an end. From a thorough knowledge of Mr Gore's diligence and abilities, he left the manner of proceeding in this business entirely to his judgment. The vessels were, at this time, a league from the shore. After they had been absent the whole day, Captain Cook looked with impatience for their returning; and, very late in the evening, the boats were observed at no great distance. Having got on board, it was found that Mr Gore himself, Omai, Mr Anderson, and Mr Burney, were the only persons who had landed. In order to gain the confidence of the natives, they ventured to go on shore unarmed. The natives, who met them on the beach in very great numbers, handed them along; carrying green boughs in their hands: and in saluting they applied their noses to those of the English gentlemen. These guides were of great use, in leading them through an immense crowd, eager to behold a sight so extraordinary.

They were conducted up an avenue of cocoa-nut trees, and through a double row of men, carrying clubs, as we do muskets, over their shoulders. In passing a man, who sat cross-legged fanning himself, they were desired to salute him, which they did. This occurred three times; and these men were supposed to be their chiefs. The last of them desired them to sit down, and they willingly obeyed. Soon after this, the people were ordered to separate, when about twenty young women, ornamented with red feathers, such as the three chiefs wore, engaged in a dance, singing at the same time a slow air, to which their movements suited with the nicest exactness. They did not change their places in dancing; but kept their feet and fingers in continual motion. The strangers attempted in vain to attract their notice. These dancers were succeeded by men armed with clubs, who amused them with a mock fight.

Some presents intended for the natives were then distributed among them; after which, Omai informed them for what purpose they came on shore: but in reply he was told, that if they would agree to remain all night on shore, they should next day have what they wanted. At the same time, it was evident that they were making an attempt to separate them from each other. The crowd pressing forward began to pilfer from their pockets, which, when represented to the chief, he justified. Their manners were not of the savage kind; but while in admiration and wonder, they contrived to snatch a bayonet from Mr Gore's side, and a dagger from Omai's.

It was for some time doubtful what their motive was for forcibly detaining these gentlemen on shore, and refusing them canoes to go out to their boats. But finding that a repast had been preparing, of which the chief was very desirous that they should partake

take, their fears decreased, and they sat down by him. A ring was formed round them, and they all partook of cocoa-nuts, plantains, and a dressed hog; after which, they easily procured canoes. No doubt Omai had alarmed these islanders a good deal, by representing the astonishing powers of gunpowder and balls, which fired from an immense cannon, could, from the distance at which the ships then lay, destroy the island, and kill every soul in it with the greatest ease. Soon after they received this information, the ships happened to change their position, and to stand in a little towards the shore. In all probability this proved a powerful advocate for compliance with Lieutenant Gore's wishes. They were accordingly quickly conveyed to their boats, bidding a kind adieu to the multitude, whom they saw no more.

Captain Cook being disappointed of the fodder which he had expected from this island, directed his course to the smaller one, on which they landed without much difficulty. They found no inhabitants there; but procured a little temporary relief for the cattle, though not so much as could preserve them alive till they should reach Otaheite. He therefore pushed for Hervey's Isles, discovered in his former voyage. At the latter place, he laid in what was sufficient for fodder till they should reach the Friendly Islands. Water was still wanting; but this was happily, and plentifully supplied by some very heavy showers.

Having obtained what was absolutely necessary, they now steered west, with a view of making Annamocka; and on the 28th of April, came in sight of the islands which lie to the eastward of it. They passed to the south of these, and then hauled up for Annamocka; but squally weather obliged them to anchor in the evening off the S. E. end of Komango, and about two leagues from it, in 15 fathoms, on a bottom of coral, sand, and shells.

In defiance of weather and distance, some canoes with natives came off, bringing with them cocoa nuts, bread-fruit, plantains, and sugar canes, which they bartered for nails. At five in the morning they weighed, and plied up towards Annamocka, the wind being contrary.

On the 2d of May, they anchored in the road where Captain Cook had anchored in his last voyage. During all this time, they were so crowded with canoes hovering about them, with a view to trade, that it impeded their sailing.

In the morning after their arrival, Captain Cook and Captain Clerke, with some of the other officers, went on shore to fix upon a spot for their astronomical observations, and the guard to protect them. They were very soon accommodated in this: and likewise agreed upon a most beautiful, and convenient market place, where the natives might bring such things as they wished to dispose of. This business being settled Toobou, the chief of the island, conducted Captain Cook and Omai to his house, which is situated in the centre of his plantation, and surrounded by a fine grass plot, forming altogether a delightful habitation. They were informed that the grass plot

plot was for the purpose of cleaning their feet before entering. This kind of cleanliness is to be met with only at the Friendly Islands. No where else in the South Seas did we meet with taste displayed in their decorations. The floors of Toobou's house were entirely covered with elegant mats, which would have graced an English drawing room.

In the afternoon a guard was settled on shore; the weakly cattle were landed; and the wooding, watering, and trading parties, were all set to work. Here they not only enjoyed, with peace and pleasure, a plentiful supply of every necessary, but were regaled with all the luxuries of the tropical isles.

When Captain Cook had taken possession of the house and ground which had been assigned him, Taipa, a powerful chief of this island, and a firm friend, had a house brought on men's shoulders, and fixed close by him, where he continued to reside, while the Captain remained there.

It appears that when the ships first arrived, an express had been sent to Tongataboo with the news; and a chief soon after came from thence; but Captain Cook perceived that he was not the same to whom he had been introduced, on his former voyage, as king of Tongataboo. This man however, called Feenou, passed for such. All the natives were ordered to meet him, and to pay their obedience, by bowing their heads, as low as his feet, the soles of which they also touched with each hand, first with the palm, and then with the back part. This great man, upon Captain Cook's landing, went down to the beach to receive him; and the captain on his part, paid him much respectful attention. He had sent on board the *Resolution* a present of a fish, by his own servant, that morning: and, in the course of the day, Captain Cook took him, and a few of his attendants on board, to all of whom he made suitable presents; and in the evening carried them all ashore in the boat. Three hogs were sent on board, in return for the presents.

From Feenou's having great authority with his countrymen, Capt. Cook found him very convenient on many occasions, particularly in recovering their stolen goods, for which thefts they never failed to be punished by him. Indeed, Captain Cook frequently inflicted the punishment of having their heads shaved, when they offended in this way; and it had the desired effect, by pointing them out as objects of ridicule.

Captain Cook left Annamocka on the 14th, intending to sail for Tongataboo; but Feenou strongly advised him rather to steer for the Happaee Isles, where he would himself go, and see that he should want for nothing which those plentiful isles could afford.

His advice was taken, and afterwards approved.

After three days disagreeable sailing among the low islands, rocks, and shoals, he anchored on the edge of a shoal which joins the islands called Happaee. These consist principally of four, much about the size of Annamocka, named Haonna, Foa, Lefoga, and Hoolaiva. The natives

tives flocked on board; and canoes surrounded them, full of people, who brought hogs, fowls, fruit, and roots, in great abundance. These were purchased for hatchets, nails, beads, knives, and cloth. Feenou, who had landed with Omai the night before, introduced Captain Cook to the natives of the island called Lefooga, and conducted him to a house just then brought close to the beach for his reception.

The chiefs of the island and people convened round him, and on being told that he was to continue some days among them, there was an order given to proclaim aloud a speech composed by Feenou, the purport of which was, to give notice, that these were friends who had come to their island, to whom they were to behave well, and from whom they must steal nothing, but bring them provisions of every kind, for which they would get suitable returns. Captain Cook gave many presents to these chiefs, who had a baked hog, with some yams, ready for carrying on board, and intended for his dinner. He invited Feenou and his friends to partake of it, and they accordingly embarked with him. A turtle and more yams were sent on board in the evening. These reciprocal kindnesses went on between them, and Feenou's attentions increased while they continued at Lefoga.

This island is about seven miles long, and not above two or three broad. It is in many respects superior to Annamocka. The plantations are both more numerous, and more extensive, and running parallel to each other, the avenues between them form fine spacious public roads. They are in general highly cultivated and well-stocked with the several fruits and roots which these islands produce. In hopes of a further increase, Captain Cook planted melons, pumpkins, Indian corn, &c.

Having now nearly exhausted the stores on this island, Captain Cook was preparing to leave it, on the 23d of May; but was prevailed upon by the Chief Feenou, to remain till he should bring more live stock from some of the other islands. In the mean time, a large sailing canoe came alongside the *Resolution*, in which sat the king of all these islands, his name was Poulako. The natives now owned for the first time, that Feenou was not king, but merely a subordinate chief. This great man was invited on board, and brought along with him two very fat hogs. He seemed about 40 years of age, was short, and very corpulent. He had straight hair, and his features differed a good deal from those of his people. He viewed the ship with great attention, and asked such questions concerning this huge machine, as convinced them, that he was a superior man in every respect. He was invited to dinner, and sat down with them, but eat little, and drank less. Captain Cook, in making him presents, gratified him as much as possible, by giving what he seemed most to admire. At his desire the Captain accompanied him on shore. When the boat grounded, Poulako was carried on shore, by two of his people, on a board like a hand-barrow. He then placed himself in a house erected on purpose for his reception, and had

had Captain Cook seated by him, an old woman stood behind, fanning him, to keep off the flies. The several articles, for which his attendants had bartered, on board the ships, were brought for his examination; and he enquired what they gave in return. He approved of all, and, except a glass bowl which pleased his fancy, he returned all. The people who brought in the goods, squatted themselves down before him, and not one of them would speak to him standing. On leaving him, the same low obeisance to his feet, which Feenou had required of them, was regularly performed to this King of the Islands.

On the 6th, Feenou returned, but without the provisions he had expected. Captain Cook was desirous of seeing how he would meet the man whose dignities he had assumed; and he was soon satisfied by observing, that Feenou placed himself among the other attendants who sat before the king, and when retiring, saluted his Sovereign's foot with his head and hands, as all the other attendants were obliged to do, neither dared he to eat or drink, in presence of his royal master. Feenou, however, frankly acknowledged the deceit, and was sorry for it. They discovered from Poulako's discourse, that Feenou was the son of a great chief, whose daughter he, Poulako, had married, and that he had bestowed upon his brother-in-law offices of the highest importance. He was commander in chief when the warriors were called out on any public service. And he was chief officer over the Police, whose business it was to punish all offenders, whether against the state, or against individuals; Poulako even said, that if he, Poulako, should become a bad man, Feenou would kill him.

They weighed from Annamocka on the 9th, and next day anchored, by advice of the natives, at a beautiful and convenient harbour on the north side of Tongataboo. While they were plying up, the king kept sailing round the ship in his canoe: and this royal canoe run down two small ones that chanced to be in her way. Captain Cook with Omai, went on shore immediately, and Poulako was ready on the beach to receive them. He conducted them to a neat commodious house, which he told Captain Cook, was at his service while he remained, and here they were sumptuously entertained. All the officers who could be spared from their duty on board the ships joined them: and while they remained at this place, Captain Cook and the Chiefs gave entertainments alternately.

Here our great navigator left an English bull and cow, a boar and three English sows, a horse and mare, which he brought from the Cape of Good Hope, one he, and two she goats, and two rabbits, a buck and a doe.

Early on the 10th of July they left Tongataboo, and next morning anchored on the north-west side of Eooa, where Captain Cook had anchored on his former voyage.

Scarcely were they moored, when crowds of the natives were along-side the ships. Among these was Taoofa, the friendly chief, who, on the former voyage, went out to sea on purpose to meet Cap-

Captain Cook. To this chief he gave a Cape ram and two ewes. These, he was informed, were intrusted to his care, until they should breed, and become so numerous as to stock the island. After that, he was to distribute some of them among the other chiefs.

Our benevolent commander took particular delight in viewing this enchanting spot, from his ship at anchor. The ground on this island has a gradual elevation, not to be found on any other of these Friendly Isles, they being low, and perfectly level. Here he beheld at once, all the beauties of nature happily blended with cultivation; groves of trees interspersed with green meadows; and these covered with so fine a verdure, that he indulged with peculiar delight, the pleasing idea, that some future navigator would see them well stocked with cattle from the English breed, which he observed, would mark to posterity, that these voyages had not been useless to the general interests of humanity. He next day planted a pine apple, and sowed the seeds of melons, and other vegetables in Tacofa's plantation. He had great encouragement to do this, having had that day, a dish of turnips for dinner, the produce of seed which he had left there, when, on his former voyage, he visited this favoured spot.

In these islands, the men in general, are contented with one wife; the chiefs may have several, but only one of these presides over the family affairs. Conjugal fidelity is seldom violated; neither are the unmarried, particularly of the better sort, more liberal of their favours.

When afflicted with sickness which endangers life, they cut off a joint from one of their little fingers, fondly believing, that such a sacrifice offered up to the Deity will prove efficacious in procuring them health.

They believe in a Supreme Being, and in a future state. That there are inferior deities, they certainly believe, as each island is supposed to have its peculiar god.

The government appeared to approach nearly to the feudal system, and from a circumstance mentioned by the king of these islands, it cannot be absolute.

On the 17th of July, our navigators weighed from English road at Eooa, and taking advantage of the trade-winds, steered southward; afterwards directing their course for Otaheite, which they made on the 12th of August. They anchored in Oheiepeka bay on the 13th. Here Omai found his kindred increase, as they discovered his store of red feathers.

Upon Captain Cook's arrival here, he was informed that two ships had visited them twice, and soon found that they were Spanish, probably from Lima, as the natives called it Reema. He was also told that they erected a wooden house the first time, and left behind them two priests and a boy, likewise a person of rank whom the natives called Matima. They carried off four natives, and in ten months after, they brought back two, being all that survived, and carried off their

their own people. They left a wooden cross, on the transum of which was cut, "Christus vincit:" and on the perpendicular part, "Carolus III. imperat. 1774." Captain Cook cut on the other side of the post, "Georgius tertius Rex, annis, 1767, 1769, 1773, 1774, and 1777.

Here they remained but a short time, having sailed for Batavai on the 24th, where they arrived that evening, and found most of their old friends glad to meet them again. But their attention was soon drawn from their guests, to a war with the people of Eimeo, (a neighbouring island) who had taken up arms against them. Captain Cook was intreated to take part in the expedition which they were fitting out against that island. He told them, that he was a friend to all, and would only lend his aid to conciliate matters. This conduct lost him much of their favour, and, in particular, he forfeited by it the friendship of Towha, the generalissimo. This trifling circumstance of the war, is mentioned only to render a hitherto doubtful circumstance perfectly certain, which is, that human sacrifices make part of the religious institutions of Otaheite. On the 1st of September, a messenger arrived from Towha, who was then at his own district, to inform Otoo, that he found it necessary to kill a man, as a sacrifice to the Eatooa, to induce that divinity to lend his aid against the natives of Eimeo.

As nothing less than ocular demonstration could satisfy Captain Cook, he, with Mr Anderson, and Mr Webber, accompanied Otoo, and Omai followed them. There they beheld with horror and regret, the unhappy victim, immediately after he had been knocked in the head, and witnessed a long ceremony, in which priests had a great part to act, they said many prayers, and their devotions seemed to be much aided by plantain leaves, and tufts of red feathers.

Captain Cook on his return, again visited Towha, who asked him many questions concerning the solemnity they had witnessed, particularly what was his opinion of its efficacy, and whether such acts of worship were performed in his country. Captain Cook, in his reply, spoke his sentiments without disguise, and told him, that such bloody and barbarous proceedings were detested in England; that if he had put a man to death there, as he had done here, he must have been hanged, and that no rank whatever could have protected him from an ignominious death. He added, that so far from making Eatooa propitious to their nation, as they foolishly believed, it was more likely to draw down his vengeance against them. Towha exclaimed in rage, *vile, vile*, and would hear no more. Many of the natives were present at this discourse, and Omai took care to explain every word to them. They lent an attentive ear, and seemingly approved, not thinking it *vile*.

Nothing worthy of notice happened after that. Captain Cook left Otaheite on the 29th of September, and, after visiting the islands of Huaheina, Ulietea, Otaha, and Rolabola, bid adieu to the Society Isles, on the 7th of December, 1777, and steered for the N. W. coast of America. On the 22d and 23d they crossed the equinoctial

tial line, 203 deg. 15 E. and fell in with a small island on the 24th in lat. 1 deg. 58 N. and long. 202 deg. 28 E., where they caught immense quantities of fine fish. On the 2d of January, 1778, they left this island, and directed their course for the N. E. coast of America; and on the 18th made land, which proved to be one of the most westerly of a considerable groupe of islands, called Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook, in honour of that warm patron of these expeditions, the Earl of Sandwich.

Finding the natives cordial and friendly, and provisions good and plenty, they remained here till the 2d of February.

They then proceeded to the N. W. but met with nothing remarkable till the 7th of March, when they made the west coast of America, in lat. 44 deg. 55 N. and long. 126 deg. 6 W., which is about six degrees less than has been laid down by the most approved map. From this time to the 29th, they were harassed with a continued series of bad weather, and generally on a lee shore from the lat. of 43 deg. to 50 deg. N. They had the weather more moderate afterwards, which enabled them to keep nearer to the shore, and they discovered a very fine harbour, where Captain Cook had the ships refitted. The natives were friendly, and not unacquainted with European commodities, for which they liked to traffic.

On the 26th of April, they left this sound, which lies in 49 deg. 36 N. and long. 333 deg. 27 E. Scarcely were they out of the harbour, till it blew a storm at S. E. which lasted till the 1st of May. At the beginning of this gale the Resolution sprung a leak, under the larboard buttock, where, from the bread room, they could both hear and see the water rush in with great violence.

The fish-room, adjoining to the bread-room, was full of water, and the casks were floating about when the leak was discovered. On a further examination, it was found that the water was confined there, by the coals which lay at the bottom of the room. On account of this gale, they were obliged to haul off from the land, but made it again in lat. 55 deg. 2 N. From this time till the 12th of May, they traced the coast within two leagues of the shore, which now took a more westerly direction, so that when they advanced to the lat. of 60 deg. 11 N., they had diminished their long. to 213 deg. 28 E., and were off the entrance, in a very deep sound, called by them, Prince William's Sound. Sailing up this sound near 20 leagues, they found a most excellent harbour, where they heeled the Resolution and stopped her leak. This harbour Captain Cook called Snug-corner bay. The natives were of that race called Esquimaux, and they appeared to be of the same daring and enterprising spirit, which characterises the people who go under that name, on the north-east coast of America.

Captain Cook left this Sound by a different route. They steered S. W. as the coast lay, and discovered a very high point of land, which at first was supposed to be the western extremity of America. They soon however, saw more land to the westward, and found that this, with that which they had before supposed to be the west cape
of

of America, were the two boundaries of the entrance into a very large river; up which they sailed near 80 leagues before Capt. Cook was absolutely certain that it was not a strait which led into the northern ocean. Lord Sandwich has since named this Cook's river.

On the 6th of June, they got clear of this river's mouth, and steered S. W. by W. as the coast lay, till the 26th, keeping all the while within sight of the continent, among innumerable islands; and, having generally thick foggy weather, during which they were alarmed by the noise of breakers under the bows of the ships. They had then 28, and soon after 25 fathoms water. Captain Cook instantly ordered both vessels to anchor.

The fog clearing off, they found themselves about three quarters of a mile from the N. E. side of an island, which extended from S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. to N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. each extreme being about a league from them. Two elevated rocks, round each of which were many breakers, bore S. by E. and E. by S., were each about half a league from the ships, and as far from each other. Between these two rocks, Providence had conducted both ships in the dark, through a passage which Captain Cook declared he would not have ventured to take in the clearest day, and to the best possible anchoring place. This island lies on the south side of Onalashka, on which there is a Russian settlement. They afterwards anchored on the north side of this island, where they watered, but found no wood. This is one of a numerous groupe of islands, which extend a considerable distance to the S. W., from a very projecting cape of the continent of America, lying in lat. 54 N. from this cape, which lies in lat. 65 deg. 46 N. and long. 191 deg. 45 E., which Captain Cook called Prince of Wales' Cape. This is the most westerly point of all America, and on that account deserves notice.

From this situation, they stood over to the point of land which forms the western extremity of the continent of Asia, and bears from Prince of Wales' Cape N. 53 deg. W. distant about 13 leagues. On the 10th of August, they anchored to the S. W. of this point, in a commodious bay, which they called St Laurence bay. Upon landing, they found the natives friendly, but very much upon their guard. Weighing from this, they proceeded northward, keeping the coast of America as much as possible on board, till in the lat. of 70 deg. 44 N. and long. 198 deg. E., they met with a firm impenetrable field of ice, extending from W. by S. to E. by N. They were at this time about three or four miles from the American coast, which extended from S. to S. E. by E. The northern extremity formed a point which Captain Cook called Icy Cape. From this time, August 18th, to the 29th of the same month, they kept beating along the edge of the ice, from the American to the Asiatic coasts, intending, if possible, to penetrate it, and to proceed further to the northward, but without effect. The season being far advanced, Captain Cook gave up the point for that year. His next care was to discover where he might find a place that could afford him wood and water, and how he might best employ the succeeding winter, so as

to forward the object which had been judged most worthy of his attention.

He therefore quitted these regions of ice and snow, and steered southward, keeping to the coast of Asia, till he arrived off the point in 64 deg., usually called Tchukotkornefs. Being now perfectly convinced that he was on the coast of Asia, and not on the eastern side of the great island called Alaschka in M. Stedlin's account of the new northern Archipelago, published just before he sailed, by the late Dr. Maty, he stood over to the coast of America in hopes of finding it there. Captain Cook was the more inclined to search for this island, as it is said to abound with wood. He met with wood in a bay on the coast of America, in 64 deg. 3 N. but he scrupled not to declare his belief, that no such island as Alaschka exists.

Captain Cook, not finding water in the bay which afforded him wood, proceeded to the island of Oonulashka, and there met with several Russian residents, to whom he was much obliged for great civility and information, relating to the geography of that part of the world.

This island they left on the 26th of October, and directed their course for Sandwich islands, where Captain Cook proposed to spend the winter, in surveying their coasts, and the harbours which he might find there. They had a disagreeable passage of thirty-one days, and fell in with the northern coast of the island Mowee, which was rather unfortunate, as Owhyee, the largest of the whole groupe, lies to the windward of this island. They plyed up to it, and round its eastern point, which was not effected before the 24th of December. This afforded them an opportunity of surveying the northern shores, and every board they made towards the shore, the natives came off to them, with hogs, fowls, fish, roots, and fruit.

After doubling the east point of Owhyee, and running down its S. E. side, they met with tolerable shelter for the ships, in a bay on the S. W. side of the island, called by the natives Karakakooa. They lay here from Jan. 27th, to February 4th, during all which time the natives behaved with the utmost hospitality and friendship. The attention and respect paid to Captain Cook, surpassed all he had ever met with, and was little short of adoration. They became at last however, very inquisitive about the time when the English intended to leave them; and there is little doubt, that they now began to entertain some jealousy concerning their intentions. Upon Captain Cook's announcing his departure, soon after his leaving the bay, the presents they made him were immense, and such as must have greatly distressed them.

These circumstances are mentioned, as they seem to throw some light on the subsequent conduct of that people.

Two days after their sailing, the Resolution sprung her foremast in a heavy gale of wind, which obliged them to return to Karakakooa, where they anchored again on the 11th.

As the repairs would necessarily take up some time, the observatories

tories were landed, and erected near the place where the mast was hauled on shore, that the same guard might protect both.

But very different was the behaviour of the natives now, from what it formerly was, when the ships came first into the bay. Scarcely a single native came near them, and no chief of any note, nor could they get any satisfactory answers to questions they asked. Every thing, however, went on quietly, till the evening of the 13th, when the natives began to obstruct the watering parties, and to throw stones at them; but on Mr. King's speaking to them, they desisted. As Mr. King was returning to the tents, from the watering party, he saw Captain Cook land, and immediately informed him of what had happened, but before he had done speaking, a continued fire of muskets was heard from the Discovery. They saw that it was directed to a canoe which made for the shore, and was pursued by one of the ship's boats. The canoe arrived first at the shore, and the natives who were in her escaped, but on Captain Cook's people endeavouring to seize the canoe, a scuffle ensued, in which one of the chiefs was knocked down. The English were however worsted, and driven off the spot, and the boat would have been destroyed, had not the wounded chief prevented it. He called to Captain Cook's people to return, and take possession of her. The Captain then observed that it would be very necessary to use some violent measures, to prevent these people from supposing that they had gained an advantage. This he regretted. But when he got on board the ship, he ordered every native, man, and woman, to be turned out of her.

Mr King, who remained on shore, had two or three alarms during the night, by the natives being seen lurking about the tents. At day break he had occasion to go on board the Resolution, and was at that time hailed by the Discovery, and told, that their cutter had been carried off during the night from the buoy where it was moored.

When Mr King got on board, he found the marines arming, and Captain Cook loading his double barrelled gun. While Mr King was informing the Captain of the proceedings of the night, he was, with some eagerness, interrupted by Captain Cook, who told him of the Discovery's cutter being taken, and of his preparations for her recovery. It had been his practice upon such occasions as the present, to get their king, or some of the principal *crees*, on board, and to keep them as hostages, till the stolen goods were restored. This method, so successful on former occasions, he intended now to pursue. He, at the same time, ordered that all the canoes attempting to leave the bay should be secured, with an intention of destroying them, if the cutter should not be delivered up by fair means. Accordingly, the boats of both ships, well manned and armed, were stationed across the bay: and before Mr King left the ship, two great guns had been fired, to prevent two large canoes from escaping.

Between seven and eight o'clock, Captain Cook and Mr King quitted the large ship together; the former in the pinnace, accompanied by

panied by Mr Philips and nine marines; and in a small boat was the latter, who got orders from Captain Cook, to quiet the minds of the natives on that side of the bay, by assuring them that they should not be hurt, to keep his people together, and to keep upon their guard. The Captain then went to Kowrowa, where the King resided. When Mr King arrived upon the beach, he instantly ordered the marines to keep within the tent; to load with ball, and to be upon their guard. He then went to the huts of Kaoo and the priests, and explained to them the object of the hostile preparations, which had excited alarms, assuring them of their perfect safety on this side the bay; although Captain Cook resolved to recover the cutter. He begged of the priests to explain these things to the people, and pray of them not to be alarmed.

Kano asked with great earnestness, whether any hurt was intended to Terrecoboo, and they were assured none was intended. These assurances of his safety gave them great pleasure.

In the mean time, Captain Cook having called off the launch, which was stationed at the north point of the bay, and taken it along with him, proceeded to Kowrowa, and there landed with the Lieutenant and marines. He marched to the village, and was received with the usual marks of respect, the people prostrating themselves before him, and bringing their accustomed offerings of small hogs. Finding that they thought themselves in perfect security: and that they did not suspect his design, he inquired for Terrecoboo, and the two boys his sons, who had been his constant guests on board. The natives soon brought the boys; and the Captain was conducted to the house where the king had slept. After some conversation with him, concerning the loss of the cutter, it was found that he was in no way privy to it. Captain Cook then invited him to return in the boat, and to spend the day on board the Resolution. To this the king readily consented, and rose up to accompany him. When on their way, and the two boys had fairly got into the pinnace, an elderly woman called *Kemee-kabareca*, the mother of the boys, and one of the king's favourite wives, came after him, and with many tears and intreaties, besought him not to go on board. Two chiefs who accompanied her, insisted that he should not proceed one step further, and forced him to sit down. The natives who were collected in prodigious numbers along the shore, and had probably been alarmed by the firing of the great guns, and by the appearances of hostility in the bay, began to throng round Captain Cook and the king. The Lieutenant of marines begged leave of the Captain, to draw his men from the croud who pressed upon them, and to permit their being drawn up regularly close to the water's edge. This being granted, the natives readily making way for them, they were drawn up in a lane, at the distance of about thirty yards from the croud.

The old king all this while remained on the ground with every mark of horror and dejection. Captain Cook, unwilling to yield this great point, continued to urge him in the most pressing manner

proceed. At last, finding that the priests were resolved to compel him, by force, to remain on shore, Captain Cook gave up the attempt, rather than run the risk of killing a number of the inhabitants.

Although the enterprise, judged of such consequence by Captain Cook, had now failed, yet his person did not appear to be in any danger, till an accident happened which gave a fatal turn to the affair. The boats which had been stationed across the bay, having first at some canoes that were attempting to get out, unfortunately killed a chief of the first rank.

Captain Cook had just left the king, and was walking slowly towards the shore, when this news reached the village. The ferment occasioned was very conspicuous. The women and children were immediately sent off; and the men put on their war mats, and armed themselves with spears and stones. One of the natives having in hand a stone, and a long iron spike, (which they call *pabooa*), came up to the Captain flourishing his weapon by way of defiance, and threatening to throw the stone. The Captain desired him to desist; the man persisting in his insolence, he was at length provoked to fire a load of small shot. The man having his mat on, which shot could not penetrate, it served only to encourage and irritate him. Several stones were thrown at the marines; and one of the men attempted to stab Mr Philips with his *pabooa*, but failed in the attempt, and received from him a blow, with the but-end of his musket.

Captain Cook now fired his second barrel, loaded with ball, and killed one of the foremost natives. A general attack with stones immediately followed, which was returned by a discharge of musketry, from the marines and the people in the boats. The islanders, contrary to expectation, stood the fire with great firmness; and before the marines had time to reload, broke in upon them with dreadful shouts and yells. What followed was a scene of the utmost horror and confusion.

Four of the marines were cut off among the rocks in their retreat; the more were dangerously wounded; and the Lieutenant who received a stab between the shoulders with a *pabooa*, having fortunately reserved his fire, shot the man who had wounded him, in order to prevent a second blow. The last time that Captain Cook was distinctly, was standing at the water's edge, and calling out to the boats to cease firing, and pull in. This act of humanity, it supposed, proved fatal to this great, but unfortunate man. It is remarked, that while he faced the natives, no violence was offered him; but upon his turning round to give these orders, he was fired in the back, and fell with his face in the water. On seeing him fall, these islanders set up a loud shout, immediately dragged his body on shore, and surrounding it, struggled with each other in savage brutality of covering it with wounds.

Thus fell this great and excellent commander, after a life, highly distinguished for successful enterprise.

Premature as his death was, yet, happily for the world, he lived to finish the great work for which providence seemed to have formed him. He was rather removed from the enjoyment, than cut off from the acquisition of glory.

So great was the consternation on board both ships when the fatal event took place, that it was some time before their attention was called to Mr King and his party, who were still on shore, at another part of the bay, where the fore-mast of the *Resolution*, most of her sails, the time-keepers, with the whole of the astronomical apparatus, were placed under the protection of only six marines. Upon recollection, they lost no time in sending an additional force, and got them all safe on board; but not without some faint attempts of the natives to prevent it.

When Mr King got on board, it was debated whether they should employ force or negotiation to procure the body of their late commander; and the latter was judged the most prudent. But for many days these mild measures were employed without effect. The natives even ventured out to insult them on board their ships, and would not suffer them to recruit their water. This obliged our navigators to land in such numbers, and so armed, that these exulting natives were soon brought under. In a few minutes, the destruction amongst them, their habitations, and plantations, induced them to sue for peace, bringing with them such parts of Captain Cook as they had remaining. Those parts were collected, wrapped in a large piece of new cloth, covered with a spotted cloak of black and white feathers, and presented by a principal chief. They assured Captain Clerke that such parts of the body as did not then appear, had been burned.

After performing the last offices to their great and highly respected commander, they proceeded to leeward, stood north for the harbour of St Peter and Paul, in Kamtschatka, where they refreshed their crews. They received much attention from Colonel Behn, the commandant of that province. On the 13th of June, they sailed again, and made another attempt to the northward; but were not able to penetrate quite so far as they had done the former year.

On their return, Captain Clerke died, a few days before they arrived at the harbour of St Peter and St. Paul. They returned home by the way of China and the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived safe at the Nore on the 4th of October 1780, having been absent very near four years and a quarter.

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